Initial Study/
Mitigated Negative Declaration:

Altamont Solar Energy Center Project

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August 2011

ICF International. August 2011. Altamont Solar Energy Center Project Mitigated Negative Declaration/Initial Study. Prepared for Alameda County, CA (Project #: 0090.10).

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB 32	Assembly Bill 32
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACDEH	Alameda County Department of Environmental Health
ADA	American with Disabilities Act
A-District	Agricultural District
af	acre-feet
ARB	California Air Resources Board
asl	above sea level
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Bay	San Francisco Bay
Bay region	San Francisco Bay region
Bay-Delta Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary
BBID	Byron Bethany Irrigation District
BMPs	best management practices
BO	biological opinion
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CARROT	California Climate Action Registry's Online Reporting Tool
CCAs	Community Choice Aggregations
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CH_4	methane
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
CMA	Alameda County Congestion Management Agency
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalents
Corps	Army Corps of Engineers
CPV	Concentrating PhotoVoltaic
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CRLF	California red-legged frog
CRSB	Coast Ranges-Sierran Block

CUP	conditional use permit
CVP	Central Valley Project
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Decibel
DBP	disinfection byproducts
Delta	San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EBRPD	East Bay Regional Parks District
ECAP	East County Area Plan
EDR	Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
ESPs	energy service providers
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
Fire Department	Alameda County Fire Department
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
General Construction Permit	NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity
GWP	global warming potential
HFCs	Hydroflourocarbons
I-205	Interstate 205
I-580	Interstate 580
IOUs	investor-owned utilities
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kV	kilovolt
lbs/day	pounds per day
L_{eq}	Equivalent Sound Level
LOS	Level of service
LVJUSD	Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District
Mariposa	Mariposa Energy Project
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MHESD	Mountain House Elementary School District
MID	Modesto Irrigation District
MSL	mean sea level
MTS	Metropolitan Transportation System
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt Hours
N_2O	nitrous oxide

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOAA Fisheries	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	notice of intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWPs	Nationwide permits
O&M	operations and maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEA	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment
Pegasus	Pegasus Energy Partners
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PM	particulate matter
PM10	PM less than or equal to 10 microns
PM2.5	PM less than or equal to 2.5 microns
Porter-Cologne	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
PPA	power purchase agreement
RPS	California's Renewable Portfolio Standard
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SEF	Solar Energy Facility
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
Sheriff's Office	Alameda County Sheriff's Office
SJKF	San Joaquin kit fox
SJMSCP	San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SPRR	Southern Pacific Railroad Company
State Parks	California Department of Parks and Recreation
SWANCC	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TDS	total dissolved solids
TMDL	total maximum daily load
tpy	tons per year
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
V/C	Volume to capacity
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
WDRs	waste discharge requirements
WPT	western pond turtle

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Environmental Checklist Form
Prepared Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

1. **Project Title**:
Altamont Solar Energy Center

2. **Project Location**:
17499 Kelso Road, Byron, CA
The approximately 140-acre project site is located south of Kelso Road and west of Patterson Park Road, between Tracy and Byron in unincorporated Alameda County (refer to Figure 1 – Project Location and Vicinity). The 140-acre project site (refer to Figure 2 - Project Site Plan) is located on a 146.49-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 099B-7175-5-4 and 099B-7175-005-01), owned by Steve Haney (mailing address: 17499 Kelso Road, Byron, CA). The 140-acre project site would be leased by Cool Earth Solar, Inc. The lease duration is for 30-years, and the site would be returned to its original condition by Cool Earth Solar, Inc. upon lease termination.

3. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address**:
Cool Earth Solar, Inc.
4659 Las Positas Road, Suite C
Livermore, CA 94551

4. **General Plan Designation**:
Large Parcel Agriculture

5. **Zoning**:
Agricultural District (A-District)

6. **Description of Project**:

Introduction

The intent of the Altamont Solar Energy Center Project (herein referred to as the "project") is to develop a utility-scale Solar Energy Facility (SEF) of up to 10 Megawatts (MW) with an initial phase (Phase 1) of 30 acres to produce 1.5 MW and 3,000 Megawatt-hours of electricity annually (refer to Figure 2). The project would require a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) from Alameda County. The project site was chosen for its location because it is not under Williamson Act contract, is not Prime Farmland, and is next to an existing Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) 12 kilovolt (kV) power line. This power line runs adjacent to the project site and then continues approximately 2 miles to the northwest of the site and connects to the Herdlyn PG&E substation (located at Herdlyn Road and Byron Road). The project site was also selected because it is in proximity to Cool Earth Solar's (herein referred to as "CES" or the "Applicant") office.

Existing Conditions

The 140-acre project site is roughly rectangular, vacant, relatively flat except for a graded depression in the center, and is characterized by ruderal vegetation. The land has not been

actively farmed since 1995 (over 15 years) but is tilled yearly for weed abatement. The southern portion of the site is bisected by a partially concrete-lined canal which is owned and maintained by Byron Bethany Irrigation District (BBID).[1] BBID owns the water rights to the water it provides in the agricultural area. This ditch is used to convey untreated raw water for agricultural uses, and depending on demand, is filled between March and October of each year. The project site is not currently irrigated for farmland uses (refer to Section 10, *Land Uses* for additional discussion water rights). Portions of the project parcel(s) that are not part of the project site include an approximately 5-acre rectangular section to the north that faces Kelso Road that is occupied by two existing residences and associated buildings (refer to Figure 2). Furthermore, there is an approximately 5-acre parcel immediately to the northeast that also faces Kelso Road, which contains a Modesto Irrigation District (MID) substation (refer to Figure 2). The MID substation is completely surrounded and separated from the project by a chain-link fence.

The existing residences are within the project parcel owned by Steve Haney but are not on the project site and currently are served by the following utilities: electricity, well (water), and a septic tank (sewage).

Surrounding Land Use and Setting

The following is a description of the surrounding land uses and existing setting around the project site:

- North –As noted above, there is a 5-acre area north of and surrounded by the project site that includes two residential structures and associated outbuildings and to the northeast and immediately adjacent to the site is the 5-acre MID substation. Land uses north of Kelso Road are agricultural. Approximately 0.5 miles to the northeast is a wastewater treatment plant. The project site is bounded on the north by Kelso Road.
- South – Land uses to the south are predominately active agricultural.
- East – Land uses to the east include a drainage/culvert immediately adjacent to the site's eastern boundary. This drainage empties into the BBID canal. To the east is a strip of undeveloped land between the project site and Great Valley Parkway, which is lined with trees. The land along the east side of Great Valley Parkway is planned for future residential development as part of the Mountain House development.
- West – Land uses to the west include active agricultural and infrastructure related to energy. To the northwest are the PG&E Compressor Facility, the 70-acre Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) substation, the GreenVolts 3MW SEF site, and the Byron Pumping Station. Distribution and/or transmission lines come in and out of the WAPA substation, and are abundant in the general area.

Project Details

The project consists of a grid-connected utility-scale SEF and is approximately 2,500 ft wide by 2,600 ft long.

[1] BBID has a lease for the canal facility. Their right of way includes the adjacent land along the canal used for access. The project will not impede BBID access, use, or operation of the canal.

Phasing

Project construction consists of two consecutive and overlapping phases (refer to Figure 2).

- *Phase 1* – Development of a 1.5 MW SEF on 30 acres on the northeast side of the site (annual energy output of 3,000 MW hours [MWh] per year). Phase 1 construction is anticipated to take between 6 and 12 months and occur immediately following permitting. If permits are obtained in2011, construction would commence in 2011.
- *Phase 2* – Development of an 8.5 MW SEF on the remaining 110 acres of the site, bringing the total rated capacity of the SEF up to 10 MW depending on technology efficiency (20,000 MWh per year).[2] Phase 2 construction is also anticipated to take up to 12 months. Timing for Phase 2 is dependent on obtaining permission to interconnect the SEF to the electric grid and on market conditions.

The following description of the project equipment, on-site improvements, utilities, access/security, construction, and operation are generally are applicable to both phases of the project.

Project Equipment

The SEF would include solar modules (refer to Figure 3 – Example Solar Modules), tracking and mounting systems, connective wire, control center, inverters, and a meteorological station. The SEF equipment would be painted in neutral colors and would not be reflective. The solar module would not produce air emissions or toxic discharges. Installation of the solar module would be non-permanent and thus could be removed with ease.

The solar modules would be held approximately 5 feet above the ground by a lightweight metal frame. This support frame touches the ground at only three points: two small wheels, approx 1 foot in diameter, and a simple earth screw which is approximately 4 feet long by 6 inches wide. The wheels and earth screw are mounted on the vertices of a lightweight steel "triangle," parallel to the ground surface which serves as the "base" of the structure. A small electric motor of approximately 0.1 Horsepower drives the structure very slowly (approximately 0.002 miles per hour [mph]), in an arc around the earth-screw "pivot point," while the second passively-driven wheel acts as a structural stabilizer. This mechanism allows the module's photovoltaic system to track the sun in its movement across the sky. Each solar module support structure would not exceed 20 feet in height and 31 feet in width.[3] In addition, a small airpump and a 1-2 gallon water pump would be bolted to each frame.

On-Site Improvements

Phase 1 on-site improvements (refer to Figure 2) would include grading of roadways for fire access, grading of the 7,000 square foot (sq ft) gravel parking area. The area of building development would not exceed 9,500 sq ft and would include construction of a small one-story (3,500 sq ft) modular building for operations and maintenance (O&M) including restroom facilities (this restroom would be connected to an on-site septic tank) and a one-story open pole barn (5,100 sq ft).[4] In addition, a 900 sq ft electric interconnection facility would be located adjacent to these O&M building and pole barn. Switchgear associated with the electric interconnection would be mounted on a concrete pad approximately 30 feet long and 30 feet

[2]Per email communication with Peter O'Brien, Cool Earth Solar, Inc. on April 7, 2011.
[3] Per personal communication with Tony Chen and Peter O'Brien, Cool Earth Solar, Inc., on May 6, 2011.
[4] On-site built development. Office/O&M Facility = 3,500 sq ft. Open Pole Barn = 5,100 sq ft. Electrical Interconnection = 900 sq ft. 3,500+5,100+900=9,500 sq ft of built development.

wide. At the electric interconnection facility, electric lines from the power plant will pass through breakers, switches, and transformers, which will step up the voltage to 12 kV. On the other side of the transformers, the three-phase lines would pass through a PG&E meter and exit the interconnection facility where they would tie into an existing PG&E distribution line. There is an existing service pole located on the south side of Kelso Road, just north of the proposed site of the electric interconnection facility. The electric distribution line currently runs from this pole, crosses over Kelso Road, and connects to the PG&E 12 kV distribution line running east-west along Kelso Road. This line connects to the Herdlyn PG&E substation. The project may tie into PG&E's distribution line using this pole. Alternatively, PG&E may elect to erect a new service pole and run the line across Kelso Road from that pole. Groundcover within the project area would likely consist of grass or other low groundcover, in accordance with requirements set by the local Fire Department. The SEF would not be paved and fire prevention in the form of annual discing/regular mowing, similar to current practice, would continue subject to the approval of the County. Phase 2 on-site improvements would be very similar to Phase 1, but would not include additional buildings (the existing infrastructure included as Phase 1 would serve the entire project site). Instead, Phase 2 would be limited to grading of roadways for fire access and expansion of the existing SEF southwards.

Utilities

Electrical connections to the solar modules would either be directly buried or buried in conduit about 12-18 inches underground. The project would also include a 1,200 gallon septic system. Arrangements would also be made to provide telephone, data (wireless device or a DSL line), to the operations and maintenance office. If required, a water tank at the O&M building may serve fire prevention purposes. Small water pumps with 1-2 gallon capacity would be bolted to each solar module support frame and used to run cooling water through each module. The water system would be a closed loop system and water would be inserted by on-site pickup truck/hose operated by a technician. No municipal water or sewer service is planned. Water for operations would be brought in by truck. Potential additives to the deionized water would include ethylene glycol or propylene glycol. The purpose of the additives is to prevent freezing of lines and to prevent mineral buildup and scaling within the closed loop cooling system.

Project Access and Security

Project access would be via Kelso Road through two gated ingress/egress points. Internal access will include a 20-foot all weather access road around the SEF.[5] Emergency access may also be available along adjacent ranch roads. The Applicant plans to install video surveillance for security purposes, and may have 24 hour a day/7 days a week staffing pending the expanded development of the project site. A limited landscape buffer (trees and shrubs) of 5 feet on the eastern boundary of the project site may be provided to address visual impact plus a 6-foot tall or higher chain-link perimeter fence (with safety signage) for security around the entire site. Wind sheeting and other screening options (e.g., plastic or cloth interwoven with the chain link; additional landscaping on north, west, and south) may also be considered for the project site.

Video surveillance would be pole or fence mounted and would be powered by electricity, connecting to a central system at the O&M building.

[5] Per email communication with Peter O'Brien on June 21, 2011, roads at the project site over both phases would represent 3.71 acres of groundcover.

Phase 2 would include minor grading of roadways for fire access and expansion of the existing SEF southwards. Access may include additional ingress/egress along the road on the east.

Construction Activities[6]

Construction of Phase 1 is anticipated to take between 6 and 12 months, and will employ approximately 12 people. Construction of Phase 2 is anticipated to take up to 12 months as well, and would employ up to 24 people. Heavy machinery is only required for grading activities but is not required during the solar module installation process which would use a flatbed truck. Grading (anticipated for 2 months or less) would occur for building foundations, for the parking area, and for the access roads on the project site. The area of disturbance would be approximately 5.1 acres.[7] Furthermore, the project would result in an increase of 0.86 acres of impervious surface at the site.[8] A majority of the solar equipment would be delivered directly to the site and assembled at that point. No concrete would be used in the installation of the solar modules. However, approximately 900 sq ft of concrete would be used as a base for the electric interconnection facility and possibly 3,500 sq ft for the O&M building. As previously discussed, the solar modules and other electric equipment are assembled and mounted to the ground with the ground screws. Lightweight machinery is used to install ground screws, which rotate (like a drill) to approximately 6 feet into the ground. Up to 15 different vehicles may be used during construction of the project.[9] This includes vehicles for site preparation and clearing/grading, for underground work (drilling holes for ground screws and laying cable), and for system installation and testing. The individual construction vehicles are described below.

Deconstruction Activities/Restoration of Site

A signed agreement with the landowner would require CES to within 4 months remove all above-ground components of the SEF system from the premises, and restoration the site to substantially the same conditions.[10] Solar collector removal can be readily done as they only require relatively light equipment to remove. Specifically, screws would be rotated out in a counter clockwise direction, underground electrical lines could be readily plowed out, and buildings could be removed from the site. The County may also consider a formal decommission plan as a condition of compliance for the CUP.

Site Preparation and Clearing/Grading – 1 water truck (8,000 gallons), 1 grader, 1 10-ton roller, 1 tractor with discs
Underground Work - 1 trenching machine, 1 sheepsfoot roller, 2 ATVs with drill, and 1 5-cubic yard dump truck

[6] For the purposes of this project, "ground disturbance" is defined as including site grading, site preparation, and excavation. Light construction and/or operational activities would include activities that include minor ground disturbance, such as hand-installation of solar modules.

[7] Area of Disturbance. New buildings would be approximately 9,500 sq ft/0.22 acres, the gravel parking lot would be 7,000 sq ft/0.16 acre, the perimeter access road would be approximately 3.71 acres over both phases, the leachfield for the septic tank would be approximately .03 acres, and the footprint of the solar frames would be 0.64 acres over both phases. 0.22+0.16+3.71+0.30+0.64 = 5.03 acres (rounded up to 5.1 acres).

[8] Area of Impervious Surface. Impervious surfaces at the site include new built structures (9,500 sq ft) plus the footprint of the solar frames (0.64 acres). The footprint of the solar frames would be limited to the ground screws (6 inches diameter and 4-6 feet in depth) and points where the wheels touch the ground (conservatively estimated to be 0.64 acres for both phases). The wheels of the solar modules would move around the ground screw, so the area of imperviousness beneath would actually be temporary. 9,500 sq ft/0.22 acres + 0.64 acres = 0.86 acres

[9] Per email communication with Peter O'Brien, Cool Earth Solar, Inc., March 31, 2011. Updated communication with Peter O'Brien, June 20, 2011.

[10] Per email communication with Peter O'Brien, Cool Earth Solar, Inc. August 11, 2011.

System Installation/Testing – 2 4x4 forklifts, 3 pickup-trucks, 1 ATV vehicle

The project would comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines, and be in compliance with any other County, state, and/or federal safety standards. The project would implement a project Worksite Safety Plan, Emergency Plan, and Fire Safety Plan as required in addition to the Cool Earth Solar Safety Plan. All structures included in the project will comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Site disturbance and land preparation would be minimal. The site would be cleared of weeds and other brush. The site would require minimal grading, concrete, gravel, or asphalt for access and building foundations. Roads will be dirt (20-feet wide) surrounding and bisecting the site for maintenance and fire access.

Construction waste would be limited to packing materials which would be routed to reuse or landfill facilities as appropriate.

Project Schedule

A CUP from the County is currently being reviewed and covers development of the whole site. An interconnection agreement for Phase 1 (1.5MW) is anticipated to be executed by PG&E in 2011. The project is considering options for how to connect the remaining 8.5 MW to the electric grid, either through transmission level lines or to a distribution level line. Assuming permits from PG&E and the County are obtained ahead of time, construction of Phase 1 could begin in late fall 2011 and last until mid-2012. Phase 2 could start at the end of 2011, and is anticipated to be completed in mid-2013. Connection to transmission level lines would require the approval of PG&E and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO).

Ultimately, the schedule will depend on the ability to complete the interconnect process and the ability to secure a power purchase agreement (PPA). Construction of Phase 2 is also dependent on market conditions.

Project Personnel

- *Phase 1* - Initially up to 3 personnel would be at the site at all times to ensure safety and security. Routine maintenance tasks would also be performed.
- *Phase 2* - If the project site is fully built out for production of 10 MW, it would require up to 7 full time staff either 24/7 or during business hours.

7. **Surrounding land uses and setting**:

See above description of project under item #6.

8. **Other public agencies whose approval may be required**:

- County of Alameda (County) – Conditional Use Permit, Building Permit, Grading Permit, Septic System Permit.
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) – approval of incidental take permit, if take of state listed species determined to be potential by CDFG. The Applicant is informally consulting with CDFG to determine if permit required.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – approval of incidental take permit, if potential for take of listed wildlife species or habitat determined by USFWS. The Applicant is informally consulting with CDFG to determine if permit required.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act).
- Byron Bethany Irrigation District (BBID) – Encroachment permit required if temporary or permanent egress required.
- Modesto Irrigation District (MID) – Encroachment permit may be required if crossing underneath any MID transmission lines.
- Alameda County Fire Department (ACFD) – Project plan review.

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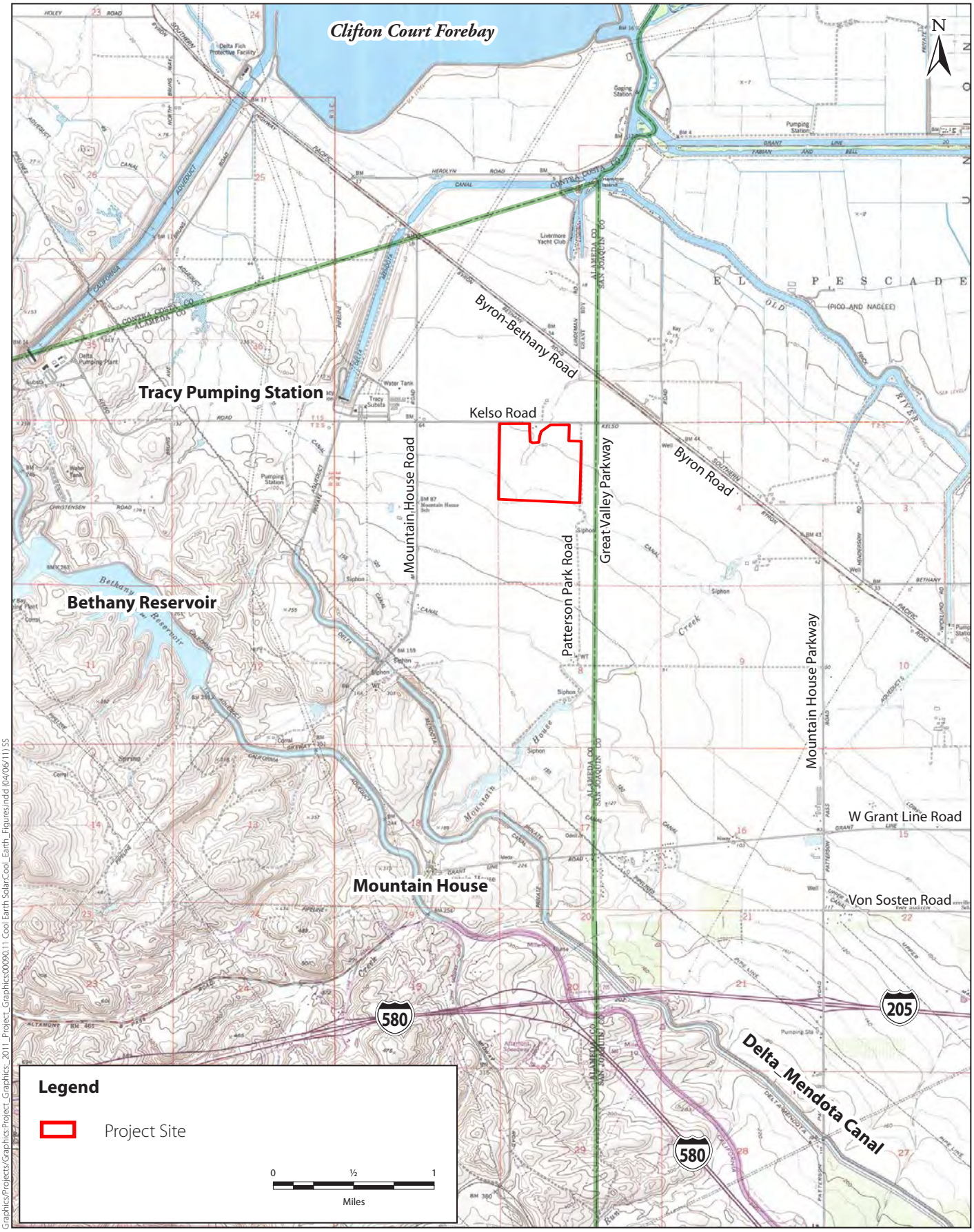

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Figure 1
Project Location and Vicinity

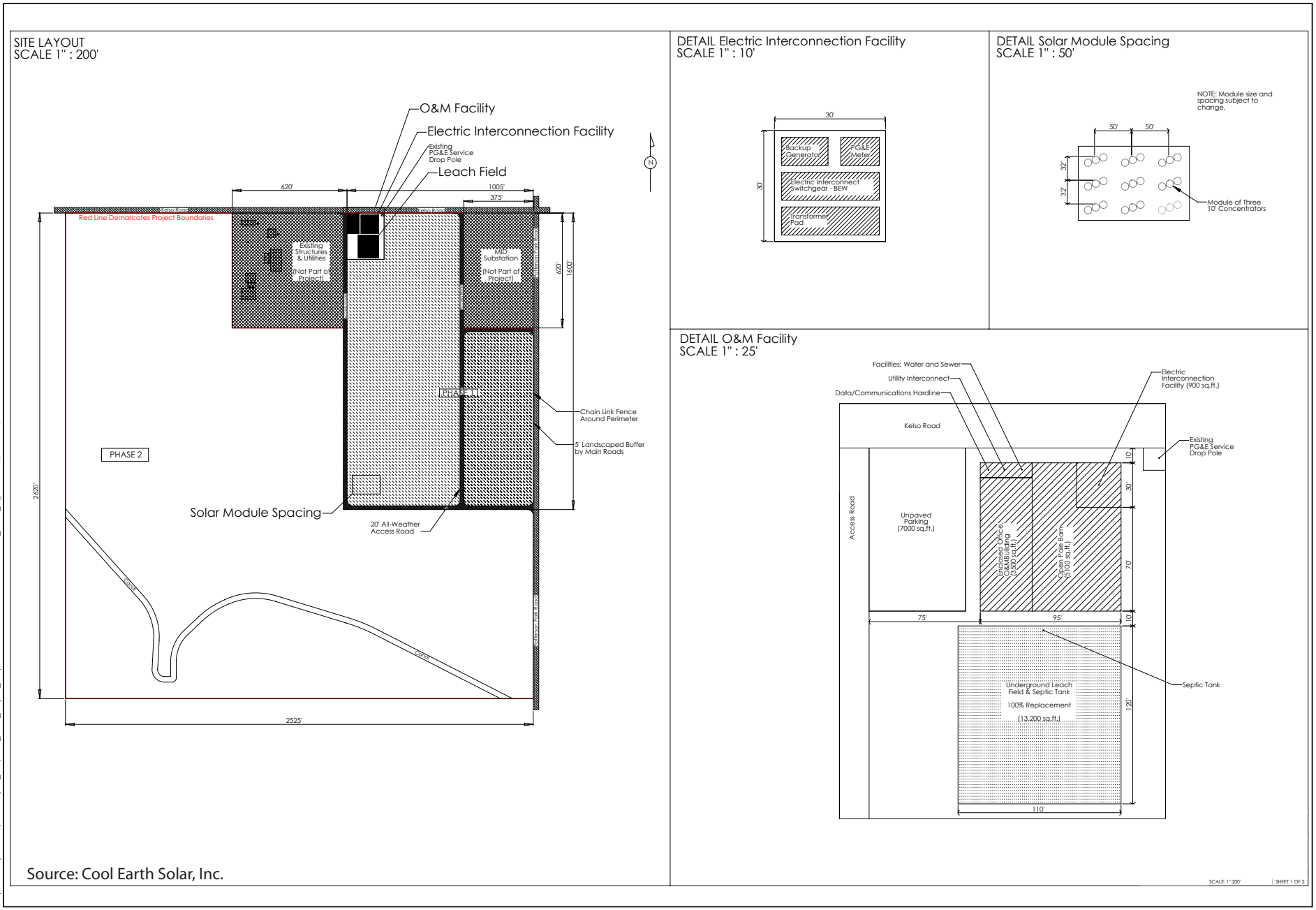

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Figure 2a
Project Site Plans

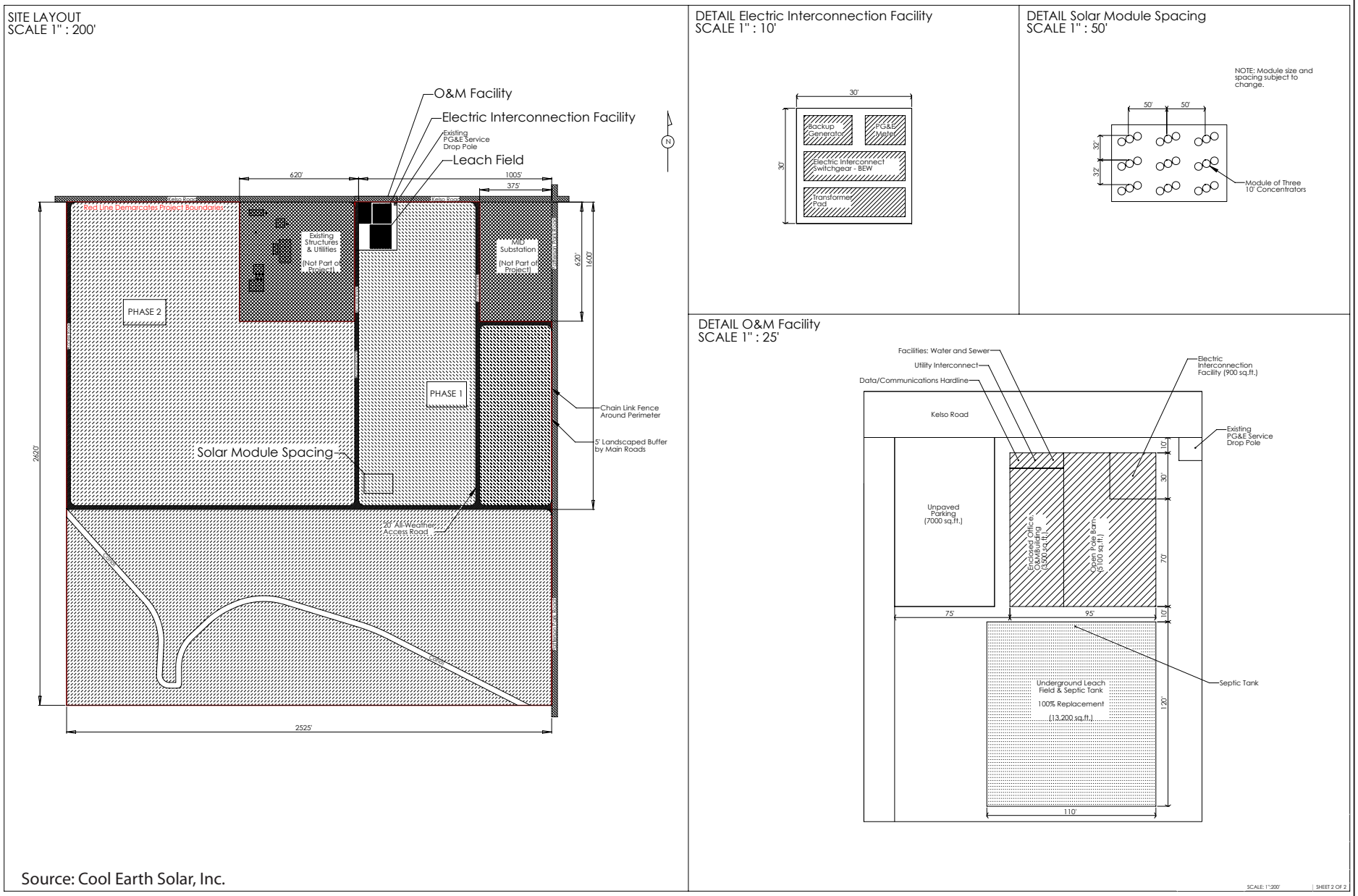

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Figure 2b
Project Site Plans
(cont.)

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Figure 3
Example Solar Modules

B. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

checked boxes below – example only:

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forest Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Cultural Resources
☐ Geology /Soils	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology and Water Quality
☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population and Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☐ Transportation and Traffic	☐ Utilities / Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

C. LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

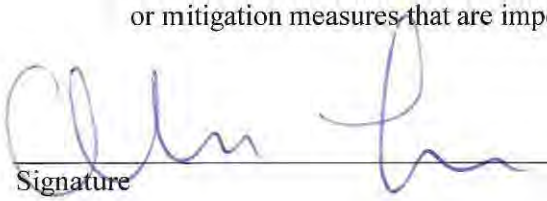
☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project 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 project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project 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 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, nothing further is required.



Signature

8/24/2011

Date

D. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

The Environmental Checklist and discussion that follows is based on sample questions provided in the CEQA Guidelines (Appendix G) which focus on various individual concerns within 17 different broad environmental categories, such as air quality, climate change, cultural resources, land use, public services, noise and traffic (and arranged in alphabetical order). The Guidelines also provide specific direction and guidance for preparing responses to the Environmental Checklist. The sample questions are meant to be used to meet the requirements for an initial study when the criteria set forth in CEQA Guidelines have been met. Substantial evidence of potential environmental impacts that are not listed in the checklist must also be considered. The sample questions are intended to encourage thoughtful assessment of impacts, and do not necessarily represent thresholds of significance.

Each question in the Checklist essentially requires a "yes" or "no" reply as to whether or not the project will have a potentially significant environmental impact of a certain type, and, following a Checklist table with all of the questions in each major environmental heading, citations, information and/or discussion that supports that determination. The Checklist table provides, in addition to a clear "yes" reply and a clear "no" reply, two possible "in-between" replies, including one that is equivalent to "yes, but with changes to the project that the proponent and the Lead Agency have agreed to, *no*", and another "no" reply that requires a greater degree of discussion, supported by citations and analysis of existing conditions, threshold(s) of significance used and project effects than required for a simple "no" reply.

Each possible answer to the questions in the Checklist, and the different type of discussion required, is discussed below:

a) Potentially Significant Impact. Checked if a discussion of the existing setting (including relevant regulations or policies pertaining to the subject) and project characteristics with regard to the environmental topic demonstrates, based on substantial evidence, supporting information, previously prepared and adopted environmental documents, and specific criteria or thresholds used to assess significance, that the project will have a potentially significant impact of the type described in the question.[11]

b) Less Than Significant With Mitigation. Checked if the discussion of existing conditions and specific project characteristics, also adequately supported with citations of relevant research or documents, determine that the project clearly will or is likely to have particular physical impacts that will exceed the given threshold or criteria by which significance is determined, but that with the incorporation of clearly defined mitigation measures into the project, that the Applicant has agreed to, such impacts will be avoided or reduced to less-than-significant levels.

c) Less-Than-Significant Impact. Checked if a more detailed discussion of existing conditions and specific project features, also citing relevant information, reports or studies, demonstrates that, while some effects may be discernible with regard to the individual environmental topic of the

[11] Note: for this subject application, this reply is not given for any of the questions, because all of the impacts are expected to be mitigated to less-than-significant levels with changes agreed to by the project proponent. CEQA requires that if the Checklist makes a determination that the project will have one or more potentially significant environmental impacts (and the project proponent does not agree to changes that would change the reply to the conditional "no" described in the following type of reply), an environmental impact report (EIR) is required. In such instances, the discussion may be abbreviated greatly if the Lead Agency chooses to defer the analysis to preparation of the EIR.

question, the effect would not exceed a threshold of significance which has been established by the Lead or a Responsible Agency. The discussion may note that due to the evidence that a given impact would not occur or would be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. Checked if brief statements (one or two sentences) or cited reference materials (maps, reports or studies) clearly show that the type of impact could not be reasonably expected to occur due to the specific characteristics of the project or its location (e.g. the project falls outside the nearest fault rupture zone, or is several hundred feet from a 100-year flood zone, and relevant citations are provided). The referenced sources or information may also show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved. A response to the question may also be "No Impact" with a brief explanation that the basis of adequately supported project-specific factors or general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a basic screening of the specific project).

The discussions of the replies to the Checklist questions must take account of the whole action involved in the project, including off-site as well as on-site effects, both cumulative and project-level impacts, indirect and direct effects, and construction as well as operational impacts.

Except when a “No Impact” reply is indicated, the discussion of each issue must identify:

a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance, with sufficient description to briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level.

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15063(c)(3)(D) of the Guidelines). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

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1. AESTHETICS Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant with Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			×	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			×	
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?		×		
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?		×		

Setting:

The project site is located in a rural area within unincorporated Alameda County, on the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, 30 miles east of San Francisco Bay (Bay) (refer to Figure 1 and Figure 4 Views of the Project Site). A long, flat expanse of the San Joaquin Valley dominates views to the north, east and west. The foothills, ridges, and peaks of the Altamont Hills and more distant Diablo Range dominate views to the west.

Several state and locally designated scenic routes are located in the general vicinity of the project site. Interstate 580 (I-580) is located approximately 4 miles south of the site and is an officially designated state scenic highway from Interstate 205 (I-205) in Alameda County to the San Joaquin County border and a County-designated scenic corridor (Caltrans 2011; Alameda County 1996). Byron-Bethany Highway and Mountain House Road, both of which are designated by the County as scenic rural-recreational routes, are located within 0.75-miles of the site.

The visual character of the project site and vicinity is characterized by a mix of agricultural, industrial, and residential land uses. The site (refer to Figure 4 – Photo A and B) itself is largely open, undeveloped, and consistent in character with the neighboring agricultural parcels that immediately surround the property. Several developed features—two residences surrounded by various outbuildings on the northern portion of the property and the MID substation located at the northeast corner of the property (the MID fence is clearly visible in Figure 4 – Photo D)—occupy the same parcel as the project but are outside of the project limits. The southern portion of the site is bisected by a drainage ditch/canal that is owned and maintained by the BBID, and the northern and western edges of the site are paralleled by overhead power lines. Other developed features in the adjacent area include a single-family residence approximately 200 feet northwest of the site; a wastewater treatment plant approximately ½-mile to the northeast; the Mountain House residential subdivision, approximately 700 feet to the east; two single-family residences located approximately 0.75-miles to the south; and the Tracy pumping plant and substation and Mountain House Elementary School, both located approximately 0.5-miles to the west.

Primary viewers in the project vicinity include residents of the two adjacent single-family residences located on the same parcel, as well as residents located northwest and east of the project site, and motorists traveling along Kelso Road, Patterson Park Road, and Great Valley Parkway. Motorists on

Photo A: View of the project site from Kelso Road, looking west

Photo B: View of the project site from Kelso Road, looking southwest

ICF INTERNATIONAL

Figure 4
Views of the Site

Photo C: View of the project site from Patterson Park Road, looking northwest

Photo D: View of the project site from Great Valley Parkway, looking west

ICF INTERNATIONAL

Figure 4
Views of the Site
(cont.)

Byron-Bethany Highway and Mountain House Road also have views of the site; however, views are fairly limited due to distance and to various intervening elements such as trees and agricultural outbuildings. Similarly, views are limited for residents in single-family homes to the south, faculty and students at Mountain House Elementary School, and employees at the Tracy pumping plant and substation and the water treatment plant because of the greater distance between the viewer and the project site and the relative density of landscaping surrounding each respective property.

In general, residents would be expected to have the highest sensitivity to visual changes at the project site due to their familiarity with the view, their investment in the area (if they are homeowners or long time residents), and their sense of ownership of the view. This would be particularly true for the residents located to the northwest and east who have relatively unobstructed, short-range views of the site, but less so for residents living south of the site whose views of the site are limited and distant. The residents who occupy the same parcel as the project would be expected to have the lowest level of sensitivity to changes at the project site because the landowner has agreed to lease the site to Cool Earth Solar under a long-term agreement. As such, these residents (tenants/employees of the landowner) would be more accepting of the long-term visual impacts of the proposed solar installation than non-affiliated residents living further out from the site.

Sensitivity to visual changes at the project site would be relatively low among motorists because their attention is focused more on driving than on viewing the surrounding landscape, and the viewing time is brief as they pass the project site. Sensitivity would also be low for employees of the nearby industrial facilities (i.e., the Tracy pumping plant and substation and the water treatment plant), and students and faculty participating in classroom instruction at Mountain House Elementary School, as their attention is largely focused on activities related to school or work, are predominately indoors, and all have limited, long-distance views of the site.

Nighttime light sources in the project vicinity are, overall, minimal to moderate. Light from the closest urban area (Tracy) is minimal to moderate, and light from the Mountain House subdivision is minimal. The nearby pumping station and substation facilities produce moderate to high amounts of light but these are muted by the trees planted around the end of the facility properties. Starlight visibility in the vicinity is relatively high.

Impacts:

a) b) The project site is not located in an area that has been designated as a scenic vista. The site is also not visible from an officially designated state scenic highway, as the site is too far away from I-580 to be readily visible. Although the site is visible intermittently and over a long distance from Mountain House Road and the Byron-Bethany Highway, both County-designated scenic rural-recreational routes, the project would not substantially damage or change any scenic resources within view of these roadways. Therefore, impacts related to adverse effects on a scenic vista or scenic resources including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

c) Because the project site would be entirely enclosed by a 6 ft or taller chain link fence (similar to the existing fence associated with the MID substation, shown in Figure 4 – Photo D) with limited landscaping on the northern and eastern sides, and the remainder of the parcel would be otherwise undeveloped, the proposed future appearance of the project site would change from that of a rural agricultural use to an utility use. The addition of an utility facility with fencing and landscaping to the project site would be consistent with the existing visual character of the MID substation located immediately to the northeast and with the nearby utility uses (including the Tracy pumping plant and substation and the water treatment plant) but would be a departure from the predominantly rural agricultural character of the site and its immediate surroundings, potentially resulting in a

significant visual impact. As discussed previously, the residents that occupy the same parcel as the project would be expected to have a low level of sensitivity to changes at the site and therefore would not be significantly affected by these changes. However, other residential viewers in the area may have potential sensitivity to changes in views (i.e., residents to northwest and east). Implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-1** would reduce potential visual impacts by introducing landscaping buffers, screening views of the project site. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-1**, impacts related to degradation of existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

d) Existing sources of lighting in the vicinity include headlights from vehicles, streetlights along area roadways, and exterior lighting from the existing residences and utility development in the area (e.g., the Tracy pumping station and the Tracy substation). The project would result in an increase in light compared to existing conditions. This would include entrance lights along Kelso Road that would be on continuously during nighttime hours and motion-sensor activated lighting along the perimeter. However, any new lighting would be shielded and directed away from residences in compliance with County's policies and standards. Furthermore, perimeter site lighting for the project site would only be activated in the evenings by motion sensors, and the site would typically be dark during nighttime hours. Glare from the solar modules and associated equipment would be negligible as they would be painted with non-reflective paint and would be at least partially screened by the proposed fencing and perimeter landscaping. No glare impacts to aircraft passing over the project site are anticipated.

As described, lighting situated at the entrance of the project site or along the perimeter could result in increased lighting along Kelso Road and at the project boundaries. **Mitigation Measure AES-2** would ensure potential light impacts would be reduced through planning and would ensure that the project plans undergo County review. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-2**, impacts related to creating new sources of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Prepare and Implement Landscaping Plan. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a landscaping plan to partially screen views of the project site from sensitive viewers, including the single-family residences to the northwest and east of the project site. Landscaping will focus on the eastern boundary of the project site. Landscaping will be planned in such a way where it would not obscure proposed safety signage. Landscaping plans shall be submitted to the County, for review and approval by the Planning Department prior to issuance of the building permit(s).

Mitigation Measure AES-2: Lighting Plan. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a lighting plan. Proposed exterior lighting shall be shielded and directed downward, and shall be full cutoff shielded fixtures that cast low-angle illumination to minimize incidental spillover of light onto adjacent properties and open space. Fixtures that project light upward or horizontally shall not be used, and luminaries shall be directed away from properties adjacent to the project site. The lighting plan and appropriate fixtures shall be shown on the plans submitted to the County, for review and approval by the Planning Department prior to issuance of building permit(s) and operation activities.

2. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the Project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant with Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
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?				x
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			x	
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				x
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				x
a) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				x

Setting:

The Important Farmland 2010 Map for Alameda County prepared per the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) does not identify the project site as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or Unique Farmland (Department of Conservation 2010). The project site has not been farmed since 1995. Lands immediately north, south, east, and west of the project site are predominately designated as Prime Farmland and are actively used for agriculture at present. Directly north of the project site across Kelso Road is a smaller area that is designated Grazing Land. The project site is not under Williamson Act contract (Department of Conservation 2010).

The site is zoned Agricultural District (A-District) under the County Zoning Ordinance. The Zoning Ordinance allows for agricultural and agricultural supporting uses (see Table 10-1 in Section 10, *Land Use and Planning*). The zoning ordinance does not currently address the development of a SEF as either a permitted or conditionally permitted use. However, within the A-District zone, other uses not specifically specified in the zoning code can be allowed pursuant to a CUP if they are similar in nature to other conditionally allowable uses mentioned for the A District (refer to Section 10, *Land Use and Planning* for further discussion of consistency with zoning). The application for a CUP for this project was submitted on January 11, 2011.

Alameda County has a Right to Farm Ordinance (Chapter 6.28 of the Administrative Code). The Right to Farm Ordinance alerts prospective property owners that lands within 2,000 feet include agricultural properties. The Ordinance informs them that lawful and properly conducted agriculture and agriculture-related activities (some examples described within) are permitted. It describes examples of typical agricultural activities and conditions in areas abutting agricultural properties. Property transfers require

new owners be aware that legal agriculture activities are expected and acceptable within 2,000 feet of their property. Every transfer of property subject to the requirements of Section 6.28.070 of the County General Code shall provide the right to farm restriction in all deeds and leases. These property transferors shall also provide to any transferee the notice of right to farm as recited in the pamphlet. The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote public health, safety and welfare, and to support and encourage continued agricultural operations in the County. Should any dispute arise regarding any inconvenience or discomforts from an agricultural operations, the ordinance provides that parties may submit their dispute, within 30 days of the date of the occurrence, to the Alameda County Agricultural Advisory Committee created by the Board of Supervisors. This committee will provide mediation assistance for the parties involved.

Under state law and County policy, agricultural operations are protected from nuisance lawsuits as long as:

- The agricultural operation is conducted in zoning that allow such uses.
- The agricultural operation is conducted or maintained in a manner consistent with proper and accepted customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations in the same locality, and in a lawful manner.
- The agricultural operation predates the affected use(s) on the neighbor's property.

Although the project does not involve the transfer or property, the Right to Farm ordinance would apply relevant to the ability to bring a nuisance lawsuit.

Impacts:

a) The project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance into non-agricultural land uses. The project site is currently designated as Grazing Land in the Important Farmland 2010 Map. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on the FMMP maps, to non-agricultural use. **(No Impact)**

   The site soils (Rincon Clay loam) are Class IV if not irrigated (as they are at present) and Class II if irrigated. The use of the site for a SEF is not an irreversible act; should the Applicant no longer use the site for a SEF all materials will be removed per the terms of the Applicant's lease with the landowner and the site could be used for agriculture or other uses. The project will not result in the loss of site soils which will be preserved in situ, and except for a minimal area for maintenance facilities, will not be covered with pavement or concrete. Because the project baseline is non-Prime Farmland and non-prime soils, the use of the site for non-agricultural use is not considered a significant impact per the significance criteria because of the baseline condition and because the project will not result in the long term loss of soils that could be turned into prime soils with irrigation at some point in the future (e.g. the resource is preserved for posterity and future potential use, although not utilized during SEF operation, similar to its non-use at present).

b) The project site is not under a Williamson Act contract. However, an SEF is not listed as a specific allowable use in this zone. As discussed in Section 10, *Land Use and Planning*, the project is within the area regulated by the Alameda County Zoning Ordinance, in an A-District zone which does not currently address the development of a SEF as either a permitted or conditionally permitted use. However, within the A-District zone, other uses not specifically specified in the zoning code can be allowed pursuant to a CUP, if they are similar in nature to other conditionally allowable uses for the A-District. As discussed in Section 10 below, the ECAP language description for Large Parcel Agriculture similarly contains language allowing similar and compatible uses that supports this approach. Thus, the project is compatible with continued

agricultural use of the adjacent areas and would allow for potential future use of the project site itself for intensive agriculture, should the SEF use end at some point in the future. Thus, the project would be considered a conditionally allowable use in accordance with the Zoning Ordinance and this impact would be **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

c) d) There are no forested lands or timberlands at or around the project site. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland. Furthermore, there would be **no impact** related to the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. **(No Impact)**

e) Active agricultural lands designated as Prime Farmland occur to the north, south, east, and west of the project site. There is also a small area north of the project site that is designated Grazing Land. Agricultural designations further from the project site include Unique Farmland (to the north) and Farmland of Statewide Importance (to the southwest). Northwest of the site is a 70-acre WAPA substation, which is designated as Urban and Built Up Land. West of the project are active agricultural lands, the GreenVolts 3MW SEF, and Byron Pumping Station sites.

Construction of the project would not involve changes to the existing environment that would result in the conversion of Farmland (defined as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland) to non-agricultural uses. Adjacent agricultural uses could have two potential effects on the SEF: 1) dust from plowing and harvesting activities could coat the solar collectors; and 2) potential pollen or other vegetative matter (crops, leaves, etc.) that might be blown into the SEF could also coat the solar collectors. The Applicant, as discussed in the project description, is planning to periodically clean the solar collectors which would address wind-blown dust, pollen, or vegetative matter that might come from adjacent agricultural activities or other areas. In addition, the Applicant is planning on landscape screening on the east side (for aesthetic concerns relative to the Mountain House residential area) that would also help to reduce ingress of dust or other matter into the site. The Applicant could, if necessary, add additional landscaping on the south, west, and north sides of the project, or could use impermeable material on the site fencing (e.g. plastic or cloth interwoven with the chain-link) as needed to manage dust. At present, the Applicant's plan is to use water to wash the collectors; such a plan is considered feasible to manage dust and other matter. As such, no buffer area should be needed. As proposed, the project should not create any unmanageable conflict between project use and adjacent agricultural use. Per ECAP Policy 75 (see discussion in Section 10 below), the County will enforce the provisions of the Right to Farm Ordinance, and thus the Applicant would have no cause to pursue any curtailment of adjacent agricultural activity through a nuisance lawsuit, even if they desired to, provided the agricultural activity meets the ordinance requirements (see discussion above). The Applicant intends to manage these issues on their site alone, consistent with the ordinance. The County may consider whether conditions of approval are necessary to ensure the project does not compromise the right to farm adjacent areas; this could take the form of mandating the Applicant's means of managing dust, pollen, or vegetative matter to ensure that all management of this issue is the Applicant's responsibility and not the responsibility of adjacent farming activities or landowners.

Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use. The presence of the SEF would not impinge or otherwise restrict agricultural use of adjacent areas. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

3. AIR QUALITY Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant with Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			×	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?		×		
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)?		×		
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?		×		
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			×	

Setting:

The primary factors that determine air quality are the locations of air pollutant sources and the amount of pollutants emitted from those sources. Meteorological and topographical conditions are also important factors. Atmospheric conditions, such as wind speed, wind direction, and air temperature gradients, interact with the physical features of the landscape to determine the movement and dispersal of air pollutants. Air quality is indicated by ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead, and particulate matter (PM), which consists of PM less than or equal to 10 microns (PM10) and PM less than or equal to 2.5 microns (PM2.5).

Existing Air Quality Conditions

Current ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants are regulated by both national and state air quality standards, or the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). Table 3-1 outlines the monitored air quality data for ozone and particulate matter as they relate to the NAAQS and CAAQS. The data are taken from the 3 most recent years (2007–2009) of available data from the Tracy Airport monitoring station, which is located approximately 10 miles southeast of the project site. The Tracy Airport monitoring station, although located in a different Air District and Air Basin than the project location, was used because data from the station should be more representative of the project site than the Livermore station, the nearest monitoring station in Alameda County. The Tracy Airport station is on the same side of the Coast Range as the project location, while the Livermore station is located on a different side of the Coast Range, and would be anticipated to have different air quality than that in the project area. As indicated in Table 3-1, the Tracy monitoring station has experienced occasional violations of the 1- and 8- hour ozone standards.

Table 3-1. Annual Ambient Air Quality Data at Tracy Airport Monitoring Station

Pollutant Standards	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Ozone			
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)	0.097	0.123	0.104
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)	0.083	0.103	0.087
Number of days standard exceeded[a]			
CAAQS 1-hour (>0.09 ppm)	1	11	2
CAAQS 8-hour (>0.09 ppm)	11	26	20
NAAQS 8-hour (>0.08 ppm)	6	16	8
Particulate Matter (PM10)[b]			
National[c] maximum 24-hour concentration (μg/m^3)	75.0	126.8	55.3
State[d] maximum 24-hour concentration (μg/m^3)	-	-	-
National annual average concentration (μg/m^3)	19.5	24.8	-
State annual average concentration (μg/m^3)[e]	-	-	-
Number of days standard exceeded[a]			
NAAQS 24-hour (>150 μg/m^3)[f]	0	0	0
CAAQS 24-hour (>50 μg/m^3)[f]	-	-	-
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)[b]			
National[c] maximum 24-hour concentration (μg/m^3)	-	-	-
State[d] maximum 24-hour concentration (μg/m^3)	61.0	85.3	34.2
National annual average concentration (μg/m^3)	-	-	-
State annual average concentration (μg/m^3)[e]	-	-	6.1
Number of days standard exceeded[a]			
NAAQS 24-hour (>15 μg/m^3)[f]	-	-	-
CAAQS 24-hour (>12 μg/m^3)[f]	-	-	-
Carbon Monoxide (CO)			
National[c] maximum 8-hour concentration (μg/m^3)	-	-	-
State[d] maximum 8-hour concentration (μg/m^3)	-	-	-
Number of days standard exceeded[a]	-	-	-
CAAQS and NAAQS 8-hour (>10 μg/m^3)[f]	-	-	-

Sources: California Air Resources Board 2011

Notes: CAAQS = California ambient air quality standards.
NAAQS = national ambient air quality standards.
– = insufficient data available to determine the value.
ppm = parts per million.
μg/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter.

[a] An exceedance is not necessarily a violation.

[b] Measurements usually are collected every 6 days.

[c] National statistics are based on standard conditions data. In addition, national statistics are based on samplers using federal reference or equivalent methods.

[d] State statistics are based on local conditions data, except in the South Coast Air Basin, for which statistics are based on standard conditions data. In addition, State statistics are based on California approved samplers.

[e] State criteria for ensuring that data are sufficiently complete for calculating valid annual averages are more stringent than the national criteria.

[f] Mathematical estimate of how many days concentrations would have been measured as higher than the level of the standard had each day been monitored.

Climate and Topography

The project site is near the base of the Diablo Mountain Range and the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. The climate to the east of the Diablo Mountain Range is similar to the climate of the San Joaquin Valley, while the climate to the west of the Diablo Mountain Range is similar to the climate of the Livermore Valley.

In general, the climate of the region, along with much of the West Coast of the country, is controlled by a semi-permanent high-pressure system that is centered over the northeastern Pacific Ocean. In the summer, this strong high-pressure system results in clear skies inland and coastal fog. Very little precipitation occurs during the summer months because storms are blocked by the high-pressure system. Beginning in the fall and continuing through the winter, the high pressure weakens and moves south, allowing storm systems to move through the area. Temperature, winds, and rainfall are more variable during these months.

Long-term average temperature and precipitation data have been collected from the nearest surface climatological station (the Tracy Pumping Plant Station). The data indicate that July is usually the warmest month of the year, with a normal daily maximum temperature of nearly 93 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and a normal daily minimum of 61°F (WRCC, 2011). In the fall and spring, the afternoon temperatures are mild, in the 60s and 70s, while nights are cooler, in the 40s and 50s (WRCC, 2009). In the winter, temperatures are cool in the afternoon and crisp at night. The coldest month is usually January, with a normal daily maximum of 55°F, and a normal daily minimum of approximately 39°F (WRCC, 2011). The Tracy Pumping Plant Station receives an average of 12.1 inches of rain annually (WRCC, 2011).

Atmospheric stability and mixing heights are important parameters in the determination of pollutant dispersion. Atmospheric stability reflects the amount of atmospheric turbulence and mixing. In general, the less stable an atmosphere, the greater the turbulence, which results in more mixing and better dispersion. The mixing height, measured from the ground upward, is the height of the atmospheric layer in which convection and mechanical turbulence promote mixing. Good ventilation results from a high mixing height and at least moderate wind speeds within the mixing layer.

Airflow in the San Joaquin Valley can be characterized by up-valley and down-valley winds. The down-valley winds are generally caused by airflows into the valley from the Carquinez Strait that then flow south.

Sensitive Receptors

The BAAQMD generally defines a sensitive receptor as a facility or land use that houses or attracts members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples of sensitive receptors include schools, hospitals, convalescent facilities, and residential areas.

The following sensitive receptors exist relative to the project site:

- Two (2) existing residences located approximately 600 feet west of the O&M building and westernmost edge of the Phase 1 SEF and approximately 40 feet from the Phase 2 SEF to the west (depending on configuration) (refer to Figure 2).
- A residence located approximately 200 feet directly north of Kelso Road, 1,800 feet northwest of the operations and maintenance area, 1,800 feet northwest of the Phase 1 SEF and perhaps 320 feet

northwest of the western edge of the Phase 2 SEF (depending on configuration).

- Existing residential development to the east of the site located at its closest point 2,900 feet east of the O&M building, 2,000 feet east of the easternmost part of the Phase 1 SEF and perhaps 1,000 feet from the southwestern edge of the Phase 2 SEF (depending on configuration); and,
- Future residential development to the east of the site which could be located at its closest point 2,100 feet southeast of the O&M building, 600 feet east of the easternmost part of the Phase 1 and 2 SEF.

Regulatory Setting

Air Quality Management

The air quality management agencies of direct importance in Alameda County include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Air Resources Board (ARB), and the BAAQMD. EPA has established federal ambient air quality standards for which ARB and the BAAQMD have primary implementation responsibility. ARB and the BAAQMD are also responsible for ensuring that state ambient air quality standards are met. The BAAQMD is also responsible for implementing strategies for air quality improvement and recommending mitigate measures for new growth and development.

Air quality is determined primarily by the type and amount of contaminants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the Basin, and its meteorological conditions. State and federal criteria pollutant emission standards have been established for six pollutants: CO, O_3, PM (PM10 and PM2.5), NO_2, SO_2, and lead. Within the SFBAAB, the BAAQMD is responsible for ensuring that these emission standards are not violated. The BAAQMD develops and enforces air quality regulations for non-vehicular sources, issues permits, participates in air quality planning, and operates a regional air quality monitoring network.

Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Existing air quality conditions in the project area can be characterized in terms of the ambient air quality standards that the federal government and California have established for several different pollutants. For some pollutants, separate standards have been set for different measurement periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety. For some pollutants, standards have been based on other values (such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions). The NAAQS, which describe acceptable conditions, were first authorized by the federal Clean Air Act of 1970. Air quality is considered in "attainment" if pollutant levels are below or equal to the NAAQS continuously and exceed them no more than once each year. The CAAQS, which describe adverse conditions, were authorized by the State legislature in 1967. Pollution levels must be below the CAAQS before a Basin can attain the standard. California standards are generally more stringent than the national standards. The pollutants of greatest concern in the project area are CO; ozone; and PM10 and PM2.5, which are inhalable. Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards are presented in Table 3-2.

In addition to administration of air quality regulations developed at the federal and state levels, the BAAQMD is also responsible for implementing local strategies for air quality improvement and recommending mitigation measures for new growth and development. The BAAQMD recently adopted the *2010 Clean Air Plan* to reduce pollutant emissions in the SFBAAB and improve regional air quality. In addition, the BAAQMD has established various rules and regulations to control air pollutant emissions.

Attainment Status

Areas are classified as either attainment or nonattainment with respect to state and federal air quality standards. These classifications are made by comparing actual monitored air pollutant concentrations to state and federal standards. If a pollutant concentration is lower than the state or federal standard, the area is classified as being in *attainment* of the standard for that pollutant. If a pollutant violates the standard, the area is considered a *nonattainment* area. If data are insufficient to determine whether a pollutant is violating the standard, the area is designated *unclassified*. Areas that were previously designated as nonattainment areas, but have recently met the standard are called *maintenance* areas.

The EPA has classified the County as a marginal nonattainment area for the federal 8-hour ozone standard and a nonattainment area for the federal PM2.5 standard. For the federal CO standard, the EPA has classified the Alameda Urbanized Area as a moderate maintenance area (ppm >12.7), while the rest of the County is classified as an attainment/unclassified area. The project area is not located in the Alameda Urbanized Area. The County is classified as an attainment/unclassified area with regards to the federal PM10 standard (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2010).

The ARB has classified the County as a serious nonattainment area for the state 1-hour ozone standard and a nonattainment area for the state 8-hour ozone, PM10, and PM2.5 standards. The ARB has classified Alameda County as an attainment area for the state CO standard (California Air Resources Board 2010c).

Table 3-2. Air Quality Standards Applicable in California

			Standard (parts per million)		Standard (micrograms per cubic meter)		Violation Criteria	
Pollutant	**Symbol**	**Average Time**	**California**	**National**	**California**	**National**	**California**	**National**
Ozone*	O_3	1 hour	0.09	NA	180	NA	If exceeded	NA
		8 hours	0.070	0.075	137	147	If exceeded	If fourth highest 8-hour concentration in a year, averaged over 3 years, is exceeded at each monitor within an area
Carbon monoxide	CO	8 hours	9.0	9	10,000	10,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	20	35	23,000	40,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
(Lake Tahoe only)		8 hours	6	NA	7,000	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Nitrogen dioxide	NO_2	Annual arithmetic mean	0.030	0.053	57	100	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.18	0.100	339	188	If exceeded	NA
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	24 hours	0.04	NA	105	NA	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		3 Hour	NA	NA	NA	1300	NA	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.25	0.075	655	196	If exceeded	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	1 hour	0.03	NA	42	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Vinyl chloride	C_2H_3Cl	24 hours	0.01	NA	26	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Inhalable particulate matter	PM10	Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	NA
		24 hours	NA	NA	50	150	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	PM2.5	Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	12	15.0	NA	If 3-year average from single or multiple community-oriented monitors is exceeded
		24 hours	NA	NA	NA	35	NA	If 3-year average of 98th percentile at each population-oriented monitor within an area is exceeded
Sulfate particles	SO_4	24 hours	NA	NA	25	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Lead particles	Pb	Calendar quarter	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If exceeded no more than 1 day per year
		30-day average	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
		Rolling 3-month average	NA	NA	NA	0.15	If equaled or exceeded	Averaged over a rolling 3-month period

Source: California Air Resource Board 2010b

Significance Criteria

Appendix G in the CEQA Guidelines states that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to determine the project's level of impact. The BAAQMD has developed the significance criteria in their 2010 CEQA Guidelines (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010b). Consequently, the project would have a significant impact on air quality if it would exceed any of the thresholds if:

- The project design or project construction does not incorporate control measures recommended by the BAAQMD to control fugitive dust emissions of PM10 and PM2.5.
- Short-term construction emissions of ROG, NOx, and exhaust-only PM2.5 would exceed BAAQMD thresholds of 54 pounds per day (lbs/day) for average daily emissions, or exhaust-only PM10 emissions would exceed BAAQMD threshold of 82 lbs./day).
- Regional long-term operational emissions of ROG, NOx, and exhaust-only PM2.5 would exceed BAAQMD thresholds of 54 lbs./day for average daily emissions or an annual maximum of 10 tons per year (tpy).
- Regional long-term operational emissions of PM10 would exceed BAAQMD threshold of 82 lbs./day for average daily emissions or an annual maximum of 15 tpy.
- Long-term operational emissions (local) for CO exceed the 1-hour (20.0 ppm) and 8-hour (9.0 ppm) standards.
- Project-level risks and hazards from long-term operational emissions or short-term construction emissions for either a new individual source or receptor within a zone of influence of a 1,000-foot radius from a source or receptor:
    - Are not compliant with a Qualified Community Risk Reduction plan, OR
    - Would result in:
    - An increased cancer risk of greater than 10 in a million, OR
    - An increased non-cancer risk (chronic or acute)of greater than 1.0 Hazard Index, OR
    - An increase of 0.3$\mu m/m^3$ or more in ambient annual average PM2.5 concentrations.
- Cumulative risks and hazards from long-term operational emissions or short-term construction emissions for either a new individual source or receptor within a zone of influence of a 1,000-foot radius from a source or receptor:
    - Are not compliant with a Qualified Community Risk Reduction plan, OR
    - Would result in:
    - An increased cancer risk of greater than 100 in a million, OR
    - An increased non-cancer risk (chronic or acute)of greater than 10.0 Hazard Index, OR
    - An increase of 0.8 $\mu m/m^3$ or more in ambient annual average PM2.5 concentrations.
- The odor complaint history exceeds 5 confirmed complaints per year averaged over three years. (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010b)

Impacts:

a) A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in either population or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates included in the applicable air quality plan. Such growth would generate emissions not accounted for in the applicable air quality plan emissions

budget. Therefore, projects need to be evaluated to determine whether they would generate population and employment growth and, if so, whether that growth would exceed the growth rates included in the relevant air plans. The project would not substantially induce population or employment growth and would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. Therefore, impacts related to conflict with or obstruction of the applicable air quality plan are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

b) Construction

Construction activities associated with the project would generate short-term emissions of ROG, NO_X, CO, PM10, and PM2.5.

The BAAQMD has compiled a list of generic land use projects (Table 3-1 from the BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines, Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010c) based on land use type and size of the land use as screening criteria to determine if the project's operational or construction emissions would result in the generation of criteria air pollutants or precursors that exceed the BAADQMD's thresholds of significance. Projects that are smaller than these screening-level land uses would be considered to have a less-than-significant impact. Because a SEF is not a land use type included in the BAAQMD's sample screening criteria, the impacts from construction of the project have been evaluated by comparison to a light industrial project (which is in the screening table).

For the purposes of this analysis, a light-industrial project (11 acres or less) was selected from the list of project types listed in the BAAQMD's screening criteria because the total area of disturbance from this project would be less than 11 acres[12] and expected construction equipment associated with construction of the limited areas of improvement for this project (buildings, parking lot, and limited grading for the access roads) would be similar to that of a light industrial project of 11 acres or less. Consequently, because the BAAQMD has determined that construction activities associated with a light industrial project of 11 acres or less would not exceed the BAAQMD's construction thresholds, and this project is similar to a light industrial project and would disturb only approximately 5.1 acres during construction, project-related construction exhaust emissions are considered to be **less than significant**.

Although construction-related exhaust emissions are considered to be less than significant, the BAAQMD requires that all projects implement standard emission control measures to reduce fugitive dust emissions (PM10 and PM2.5 dust) from construction activities. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure AQ-1**, fugitive dust emissions would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Operations

Table 3-3 below displays the daily and annual total operational and area source emissions from Phase 1 of the project, during which up to 3 personnel would be at the site at all times. Table 3-4 below displays the daily and annual total operational and area source emissions from Phase 2, during which up to 7 personnel would be at the site at all times. Operational emissions would primarily consist of worker commute trips to the facility. Total emissions for both phases are

[12]Area of Disturbance. New buildings would be approximately 9,500 sq ft/0.22 acres, the gravel parking lot would be 7,000 sq ft/0.16 acre, the perimeter access road would be approximately 3.71 acres over both phases, the leachfield for the septic tank would be approximately .03 acres, and the footprint of the solar frames would be 0.64 acres over both phases. 0.22+0.16+3.71+0.30+0.64 = 5.03 acres (rounded up to 5.1 acres).

significantly less than the BAAQMD's Thresholds of Significance for Operational-Related Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors, so the operational impacts from the project are considered to be **less than significant**.

Conclusion

In conclusion, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure AQ-1**, construction impacts related to violation of air quality standards or contribution to an existing or projected air quality violation are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Table 3-3. Phase 1 Total Operational and Area Source Emissions from the Project

	ROG	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_2**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Daily Emissions						
Total (lbs/day)	0.22	0.85	2.51	0.00	0.06	0.02
BAAQMD Threshold	54	54	NA	NA	82	54
Significant?	No	No	NA	NA	No	No
Annual Emissions						
Total (tons/year)	0.02	0.15	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00
BAAQMD Threshold	10	10	15	NA	15	10
Significant?	No	No	No	NA	No	No

(Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010e and URBEMIS2007)

Table 3-4. Phase 2 Total Operational and Area Source Emissions from the Project

	ROG	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_2**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Daily Emissions						
Total (lbs/day)	0.24	0.87	2.89	0.00	0.14	0.03
BAAQMD Threshold	54	54	NA	NA	82	54
Significant?	No	No	NA	NA	No	No
Annual Emissions						
Total (tons/year)	0.03	0.16	0.38	0.00	0.02	0.00
BAAQMD Threshold	10	10	15	NA	15	10
Significant?	No	No	No	NA	No	No

(Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010e and URBEMIS 2007)

c) Implementation of the project would not create a significant air quality impact (discussed above in Section b) following implementation of **Mitigation Measures AQ-1**. Therefore, a cumulatively considerable net increase of any pollutant would not occur. Thus, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure AQ-1**, the project's impact related to a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants for which the project regional is in non-attainment is **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

d) Construction activities would result in emissions of diesel particulate matter (DPM), which has been identified by the ARB as a carcinogen, from construction equipment exhaust. Information provided by the Applicant has indicated that site disturbance and land preparation activities (involving heavy machinery) would be minimal and would be limited to the 5.1 acres where

building construction, the parking lot, and access road construction will take place. No heavy machinery is required during the solar module installation process itself as lightweight machinery is used to install ground screws.

DPM emitted from construction activities can remain airborne for several days. However, due to prevailing winds and meteorological conditions at the project site (discussed above), particulates are expected to be well dispersed.

The construction at the operations and maintenance facility will require the most intensive heavy machinery operations, primarily during site grading. The closest receptors to the facility would be the two residences located approximately 600 feet west; all other receptors are more than 1,000 feet from the facility. Using a beta version of BAAQMD's forthcoming construction health risk calculator[13], the potential health risks to the two adjacent residences for construction of the operations and maintenance facility were estimated as follows: cancer risk - < 4.2 in a million; chronic hazard index <0.005; acute hazard index <0.176; and $PM_{2.5}$ annual average concentration < 0.024 ug/m^3. All of these values are well below the BAAQMD significance thresholds.

Grading of access roads will also result in DPM emissions. However, given that the site is relatively flat at present and road compacting will not be done, the pace of road grading will be rapid and construction activity in close proximity to the two adjacent residences will be limited. As such, road grading would be expected to only result in minor effects to the two adjacent residences. Total health risks for the two residences directly adjacent to the project site would still be expected to be less than BAAQMD significance thresholds including both emissions from operations and maintenance facility as well as grading of access roads.

Other off-site sensitive receptors are located more than 1,000 feet from the operations and maintenance facility and thus would not be significantly affected by site construction DPM emissions. Access road construction would not have significant impacts on other off-site receptors due to DPM emissions because construction would be mostly located distant from these receptors and construction within 1,000 feet of the offsite receptors would be limited given the limited nature of access roadway grading.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1, identified below, would also reduce DPM emissions during construction activities. As a precaution, **Mitigation Measure AQ-2** is recommended to further help to reduce construction-related DPM emissions.

Operationally, the project would have little to no DPM emissions as normal operations would not involve heavy vehicle or equipment activity.

DPM levels generated by the project are therefore neither expected to exceed the BAAMQD thresholds nor result in a significant increase of health risks to sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project area. Therefore, with implementation of M**itigation Measure AQ-1** and **AQ-2**, impacts related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

e) The project involves mainly construction and minor operational activities and would not be associated with any major odor generating activities. Operational activities at the facility or diesel

[13] This tool is not yet available for public use, however ICF is developing the tool for BAAQMD which is in its final testing phase. It is expected that this tool will be released shortly. The tool has been fully QA/QCd by ICF International air quality specialist and applies standard health risk methodologies, approved models, and default (conservative assumptions).

fuel combusted onsite or along hauling routes may create minor odors. However, any odors emitted during construction would be temporary and localized, and these odors would cease once construction activities have been completed. The generation and severity of odors is dependent on a number of factors, including the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind direction; and the location of the receptor(s). The BAAQMD has identified typical facility types that are associated with odors, such as landfills, wastewater treatment plants, manufacturing plants, and certain agricultural activities (Table 3-3, Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010f). Implementation of the project would not result in the addition of any of these facilities. This impact is considered **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Construction Impacts): Implement BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related Fugitive Dust Emissions, as appropriate.

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day, when not raining.
- 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. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- 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 mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- 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. (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010d).

Mitigation Measure AQ-2 (Construction Impacts): Implement BAAQMD Additional Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related DPM Exhaust Emissions.

- Minimize the idling time of diesel powered construction equipment to two minutes.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		x		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian, aquatic or wetland habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?		x		
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?		x		
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?		x		
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			x	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				x
g) Result in conversion of oak woodlands that will have a significant effect on the environment?				x

This discussion was informed by a site visit conducted on February 22, 2011 by ICF International biologists (ICF International 2011).

Setting:

The approximately 140-acre project site is an undeveloped agricultural field, characterized by ruderal vegetation, immediately adjacent to rural residences and associated outbuildings. Several trees are interspersed around the residences and outbuildings in the north-central portion of the parcel but are not within the project site. A planted stand of young willows (less than 3 years old) runs from the middle of the site (just south of the adjacent rural residences and associated outbuildings) southwards towards the BBID canal. This strip of vegetation is one to two trees wide and approximately 2,000 ft long. The trees are irrigated by the current landowner and provide limited habitat value to native wildlife species. There is a roadside ditch immediately south of Kelso Road and northeast of the residential and agricultural structures. The fields were recently disced as of the February 22, 2011 survey, and appeared to be fallow, supporting predominantly non-native annual grasses and forbs. A large depression, also disced, exists in the center of the site. The BBID canal bisects the southern portion of the site and conveys water from west to east, for surrounding agricultural activities. Just outside of the project site, along the eastern boundary, is a smaller concrete-lined canal that conveys water south to north and empties into a line that

runs along Kelso Road. Also outside the site and immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the site, is a seasonal wetland situated between the BBID canal and dirt road. This seasonal wetland is highly disturbed and degraded, as it contains significant debris and multiple non-native plant species. This wetland feature is expected to be the result of surface run-off accumulating behind the raised dirt road and BBID canal, where surface likely persists until percolation, evaporation, and evapotranspiration cause the wetland to dry. During times of significant rainfall or irrigation, the seasonal wetland may overflow across the dirt road and into the BBID canal.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) protects fish and wildlife species and their habitats that have been identified by the USFWS or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) as threatened or endangered. *Endangered* refers to species, subspecies, or distinct population segments that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their range. *Threatened* refers to species, subspecies, or distinct population segments that are likely to become endangered in the near future. Special-status species, including federally protected species, with the potential to occur in the study area are identified in Tables 4-1 and 4-2.

The ESA is administered by USFWS and NOAA Fisheries. In general, NOAA Fisheries is responsible for protection of ESA-listed marine species and anadromous fishes, whereas other listed species are under USFWS jurisdiction. Provisions of Sections 7, 9, and 10 of ESA are relevant to this project and are summarized below.

Table 4-1. Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Region

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Invertebrates				
Branchinecta conservatio Conservancy fairy shrimp	E/–	Disjunct occurrences in Solano, Merced, Tehama, Ventura, Butte, and Glenn Counties	Occupies large, deep vernal pools in annual grasslands.	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area there is no vernal pool habitat in the study area. The seasonal wetland has been heavily disturbed and does not support plant species consistent with vernal pool function.
Branchinecta longiantenna Longhorn fairy shrimp	E/–	Eastern margin of central Coast Ranges from Contra Costa County to San Luis Obispo County; disjunct population in Madera County	Small, clear pools in sandstone rock outcrops of clear to moderately turbid clay- or grass-bottomed pools	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area there is no vernal pool habitat in the study area. The seasonal wetland has been heavily disturbed and does not support plant species consistent with vernal pool function.
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal pool fairy shrimp	T/–	Central Valley, central and south Coast Ranges from Tehama County to Santa Barbara County; Isolated populations also in Riverside County	Common in vernal pools; also found in sandstone rock outcrop pools.	None—there is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the study area, but there is no vernal pool habitat in the study area. The seasonal wetland has been heavily disturbed and does not support plant species consistent with vernal pool function.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	T/–	Streamside habitats below 915 m (3,000 ft) above sea level (asl) throughout the Central Valley	Found in riparian and oak savanna habitats with elderberry shrubs, streamside habitats below 915 m (3,000 ft) asl; elderberries are the host plant.	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area there is no suitable habitat within the study area as no elderberry (*Sambucus* spp.) shrubs were observed on the site.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Hygrotus curvipes Curved-foot hygrotus diving beetle	–/–	Kellogg Creek watershed and one site near Oakley, Contra Costa County and Alameda County	Aquatic; Small seasonal pools and wetlands and small pools left in dry creek beds, associated with alkaline-tolerant vegetation	High—there are 4 occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and 1 occurrence within 0.37-mile of the site within the canal that transects the southern portion of the site. The canal represents the only suitable habitat within the study area, but impacts to this species will not occur since the canal will not be impacted. The seasonal wetland has been heavily disturbed but has the potential to support this species.
Lepidurus packardi Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	E/–	Shasta County south to Merced County	Found in vernal pools and ephemeral stock ponds.	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area there is no vernal pool habitat in the study area. The seasonal wetland has been heavily disturbed and does not support plant species consistent with vernal pool function.
Fish				
Acipenser medirostris Green sturgeon	T/–	California coast primarily from Santa Barbara County north to British Columbia, Canada; and many inland rivers that connect with the coastal range (in CA-Klamath, Trinity, Mad, Eel, Mattole, Russian, Sacramento, and San Joaquin River systems).	Occupies benthos of brackish and fresh waters, and spawns in deep pools of freshwater rivers.	None—outside of species known range and there is no suitable habitat in the study area.
Hypomesus transpacificus Delta smelt	T/T	Primarily in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Estuary, but has been found as far upstream as the mouth of the American River on the Sacramento River and Mossdale on the San Joaquin River; range extends downstream to San Pablo Bay.	Occurs in estuary habitat in the Delta where fresh and brackish water mix in the salinity range of 2–7 parts per thousand (Moyle 2002).	None—While there is one occurrence of this species within 5 miles of the site (below O'Neil Forebay), there is no suitable habitat in the study area.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha Central Valley Chinook salmon	T (spring run)/- E (winter run)/-	Sacramento and San Joaquin River and their tributaries.	An anadromous fish that spawns and spends a portion of its life in inland streams, typically maturing in the open ocean	None—outside of species known range and there is no suitable habitat in the study area.
Oncorrhynchus mykiss Central Valley steelhead	T/-	Sacramento and San Joaquin River and their tributaries.	An anadromous fish that spawns and spends a portion of its life in inland streams, typically maturing in the open ocean	None—outside of species known range and there is no suitable habitat in the study area.
Amphibians				
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	T/T	Central Valley, including Sierra Nevada foothills, up to approximately 1,000 feet, and coastal region from Sonoma County south to Santa Barbara County	Small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools in grasslands and oak woodlands for larvae; rodent burrows, rock crevices, or fallen logs for cover for adults and for summer dormancy.	Low (upland dispersal only)—there are 13 occurrences within 5 miles of the study area with the nearest occurrence being 2.1 miles, but there is no suitable aquatic habitat within the project site. The seasonal wetland has been heavily disturbed and the uplands surrounding the wetlands lack suitable burrows for potential CTS aestivation habitat. There is a stock pond approximately 1.36 mile west of the site that may provide breeding habitat. The site has been routinely disced and historically (prior to the last 15 years) developed to support agricultural crops but could provide upland habitat at the outer edge of dispersion from the pond to the west of the site.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog (CRLF)	T/SSC	Found along the coast and coastal mountain ranges of California from Mendocino County to San Diego County and in the Sierra Nevada from Butte County to Stanislaus County.	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	Low (upland dispersal only)—There are 27 occurrences within 5 miles of the study area with the nearest occurrence being 1.05 miles away, and the nearest suitable breeding habitat is located ~1.36 miles from the project site. CRLF could use the site for upland dispersal habitat, but no suitable breeding habitat exists on the site. The site has been routinely disced and historically (prior to the last 15 years) developed to support agricultural crops, which further reduces the likelihood that CRLF would use the site; however, the potential for the species to use the site remains.
Reptiles				
Emys marmorata Western pond turtle	–/SSC	The western pond turtle is uncommon to common in suitable aquatic habitat throughout California, west of the Sierra-Cascade crest and absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries.	Occupies ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals with muddy or rocky bottoms and with watercress, cattails, water lilies, or other aquatic vegetation in woodlands, grasslands, and open forests. Nests are typically constructed in upland habitat within 0.25 mile of aquatic habitat.	Moderate (aquatic and upland foraging only)—there are 8 occurrences within 5 miles of the site, with the nearest being 1 mile away. The BBID canal provides marginal aquatic habitat for this species and the upland portions of the site provide suitable dispersal habitat, but do not represent nesting habitat due to the routine frequent discing.
Masticophuis lateralis euryxanthus Alameda whipsnake	T/T	Restricted to Alameda and Contra Costa Counties; fragmented into 5 disjunct populations throughout its range	Valleys, foothills, and low mountains associated with northern coastal scrub or chaparral habitat; requires rock outcrops for cover and foraging	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and there is no suitable chaparral habitat or rock outcrops within the project site. Further the site has been routinely disced and historically developed to support agricultural crops.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Thamnophis couchi gigas Giant garter snake	T/T	Central Valley from the vicinity of Burrel in Fresno County north to near Chico in Butte County; has been extirpated from areas south of Fresno	Found in sloughs, canals, low-gradient streams, and freshwater marshes where there is a prey base of small fish and amphibians; also found in irrigation ditches and rice fields; requires grassy banks and emergent vegetation for basking and areas of high ground protected from flooding during winter.	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and there is no suitable habitat within the project site, as the canal in the southern portion of the site did not contain water during the February 23, 2011, site visit and does not support sufficient aquatic and emergent vegetation for this species.
Mammals				
Perognathus inornatus inornatus San Joaquin pocket mouse	–/–	Occurs throughout the San Joaquin Valley and in the Salinas Valley	Favors grasslands and scrub habitats with fine textured soils	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and, due to the site undergoing routine frequent discing, there is no suitable habitat within the project site. Further the site has been historically developed to support agricultural crops.
Taxidea taxus American badger	–/SSC	Widespread throughout California in areas with sufficient preybase	Generally open areas with populations of squirrels or pocket gophers.	Low (foraging only)—there are 3 occurrences within the 5 miles of the study area, with the nearest being 1.97 miles away, but the routine frequent discing practiced on the site eliminates the possibility of denning habitat for the species. A very limited number of ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were observed on the site and could support badger foraging in the study area, but their density is not high enough to solely support a badger.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Vulpes macrotis mutica San Joaquin kit fox	E/T	Principally occurs in the San Joaquin Valley and adjacent open foothills to the west; recent records from 17 counties extending from Kern County north to Contra Costa County	Saltbush scrub, grassland, oak, savanna, and freshwater scrub	Low (movement only)—there are 15 occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and the majority of occurrences are located in the Altamont Hills west of the study area. The routine frequent discing and historic conversion of the project site to agricultural cropland eliminates the possibility of denning habitat in the study area. A very limited number of ground squirrel burrows were observed on the site and could support kit fox foraging in the study area.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	–/SSC	Permanent resident in the Central Valley from Butte County to Kern County. Breeds at scattered coastal locations from Marin County south to San Diego County; and at scattered locations in Lake, Sonoma, and Solano Counties. Rare nester in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties	Nests in dense colonies in emergent marsh vegetation, such as tules and cattails, or upland sites with blackberries, nettles, thistles, and grainfields. Habitat must be large enough to support 50 pairs. Probably requires water at or near the nesting colony	None—There is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the site, but there is no suitable habitat within the study area, as the riparian habitat is too limited and sparse to support a colony of this species.
Athene cunicularia hypugaea Burrowing owl	–/SSC	Lowlands throughout California, including the Central Valley, northeastern plateau, southeastern deserts, and coastal areas; rare along south coast	Level, open, dry, heavily grazed or low stature grassland or desert vegetation with available burrows	Moderate—There are 28 occurrences within 5 miles of the site and there is limited marginal habitat within debris piles and portions of the site that were not disced. Such marginal habitat is located adjacent to the central depression and southern canal, as well as along margins of the fallow fields.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Buteo regalis Ferruginous hawk	–/–	Does not nest in California; winter visitor along the coast from Sonoma County to San Diego County, east-ward to the Sierra Nevada foothills and south-eastern deserts, the Inyo-White Mountains, the plains east of the Cascade Range, and Siskiyou County	Open terrain in plains and foothills where ground squirrels and other prey are available	Moderate (winter foraging only)–there is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the study area; however, there is no potential for this species to nest on or adjacent the site since it does not nest within California. The site represents suitable foraging habitat
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	–/T	Lower Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, the Klamath Basin, and Butte Valley; highest nesting densities occur near Davis and Woodland, Yolo County	Nests in oaks or cottonwoods in or near riparian habitats. Forages in grasslands, irrigated pastures, and grain fields	Moderate–there are 23 occurrences within 5 miles of the study area; however, no active nest sites of the species were identified on or adjacent to the project site. Trees on the site represent suitable nesting habitat, but they are not within sizable riparian habitat and no suitable nests were present.
Circus cyaneus Northern harrier	–/SSC	Throughout lowland California; has been recorded in fall at high elevations	Grasslands, meadows, marshes, and seasonal and agricultural wetlands	High–there is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the site and this species was observed foraging over field on and adjacent to the study area during the February 22, 2011 survey. The site represents suitable nesting habitat for this species, as it nests on the ground in vegetation or open fields.
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	–/FP	Lowland areas west of Sierra Nevada from the head of the Sacramento Valley south, including coastal valleys and foothills to western San Diego County at the Mexico border	Low foothills or valley areas with valley or live oaks, riparian areas, and marshes near open grasslands for foraging	High–there is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the site and this species was observed foraging on the site during the February 22, 2011 survey. Large trees on the site represent suitable nesting substrate.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	–/–	Found throughout much of the state, less common in mountainous areas of the north coast and in coniferous or chaparral habitats	Common to abundant resident in a variety of open habitats, usually where large trees and shrubs are absent. Grasslands and deserts to dwarf shrub habitats above tree line	Moderate–there are 2 occurrences, each about 2 miles from the study area, and there is suitable habitat on the project site for this species.

Scientific and Common Names	Status Federal/State	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential Occurrence in Study Area
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead shrike	–/SSC	Resident and winter visitor in lowlands and foothills throughout California. Rare on coastal slope north of Mendocino County, occurring only in winter	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches	High–observed foraging on the site during the February 22, 2011, survey and there is 1 occurrence approx. 1 mile from the study area.

Notes:
Status explanations:
Federal
E = listed as endangered under the ESA
T = listed as threatened under the ESA
PT = proposed for federal listing as threatened under the ESA
C = species for which USFWS has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support issuance of a proposed rule to list, but issuance of the proposed rule is precluded
D = delisted
– = no listing
State
E = listed as endangered under CESA
T = listed as threatened under CESA
FP = fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code
SSC = species of special concern in California
D = delisted
– = no listing
Potential Occurrence in the Study Area
High: Known occurrences of the species within the study area, or CNDDB, or other documents, records the occurrence of the species within a 5-mile radius of the study area; suitable habitat is present within the study area
Moderate: CNDDB, or other documents, records the known occurrence of the species within a 5-mile radius of the study area; poor quality suitable habitat is present within the study area
Low: CNDDB, or other documents, does not record the occurrence of the species within a 5-mile radius of the study area; suitable habitat is present within the study area

Table 4-2. Special-Status Plants Known to Occur or that May Occur in the Project Area

Species	Status[a]	California Distribution	Habitats	Blooming Period	Likelihood to Occur in Project Area[c]
	Federal/State/CNPS				
Astragalus tener var. *tener* Alkali milk-vetch	–/–/1B	Merced, Solano, and Yolo Counties; historically more widespread	Grassy flats and vernal pool margins, on alkali soils, below 200 feet above mean sea level (MSL)	March–June	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the site and there is no suitable habitat within the study area as it has routinely been disced and appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.
Atriplex cordulata Heartscale	–/–/1B	Western Central Valley and valleys of adjacent foothills	Alkali grassland, alkali meadow, and alkali scrub, below 660 feet	May–October	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the site and there is no suitable habitat within the study area as it has routinely been disced and appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.
Atriplex depressa Brittlescale	–/–/1B	Western Central Valley and valleys of adjacent foothills on west side of Central Valley	Alkali grassland, alkali meadow, alkali scrub, chenopod scrub, playas, and valley and foothill grasslands on alkaline or clay soils, below 660 feet	May–October	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the site and there is no suitable habitat within the study area as it has routinely been disced and appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.
Atriplex joaquiniana San Joaquin spearscale	–/–/1B	West edge of Central Valley from Glenn to Tulare County	Alkali grassland, alkali meadow, alkali scrub, and saltbush scrub, below 1,000 feet	April–September	None— while there are 5 occurrences within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area as it has routinely been disced and appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.
California macrophylla Round-leaved filaree	–/–/1B.1	Scattered occurrences in the Great Valley, southern North Coast Ranges, San Francisco Bay Area, South Coast Ranges, Channel Islands, Transverse Ranges, and Peninsular Ranges.	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, clay soils, from 50–4,000 feet	March-May	None—while there is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area as it has routinely been disced and has historically been disturbed by agricultural activities (i.e., soil alteration and introduction of non-native species).

Species	Status[a]	California Distribution	Habitats	Blooming Period	Likelihood to Occur in Project Area[c]
	Federal/State/CNPS				
Delphinium recurvatum Recurved larkspur	–/–/1B	San Joaquin Valley and central valley of the South Coast Ranges; Contra Costa to Kern County	Subalkaline soils in annual grassland, saltbush scrub, cismontane woodland, and vernal pools, from 100–2,000 feet	March–May	None— while there are 3 occurrences within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area as its elevation is below the species' range and it has routinely been disced. Further, the site appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.
Eschscholzia rhombipetala Diamond-petaled poppy	–/–/1B.1	Interior foothills of south Coast Ranges from Contra Costa County to Stanislaus County, Carrizo Plain in San Luis Obispo Count.	Grassland, chenopod scrub, on clay soils, where grass cover is sparse enough to allow growth of low annuals	March–April	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the site and there is no suitable habitat within the study area. Further, the site has routinely been disced and historically been disturbed by agricultural activities (i.e., soil alteration and introduction of non-native species).
Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. *occidentalis* Rose mallow	–/–/1B.2	Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Glen, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sutter, Yolo Counties.	Freshwater marsh.	August-September	None— while there are 6 occurrences within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area. Further, the site has been routinely disced and has historically been disturbed by agricultural activities (i.e., soil alteration and introduction of non-native species).
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	–/–/1B.1	Alameda[b], Contra Costa[b], Mendocino[b], Napa, Santa Barbara[b], Santa Clara[b], and Solano Counties.	Valley foothills and grassland (mesic) and vernal pools at elevations from MSL to 700 feet.	March-June	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and there is no suitable habitat within the study area. Further, the site has routinely been disced and disturbed by historic agricultural activities
Lilaeopsis masonii Mason's lilaeopsis	–/–/1B.1	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties. Occurs near MSL.	Brackish and freshwater marshes, swamps, and riparian scrub.	April-October	None— while there are 13 occurrences within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area. Further, the site has routinely been disced and disturbed by historic agricultural activities.

Species	Status[a]	California Distribution	Habitats	Blooming Period	Likelihood to Occur in Project Area[c]
	Federal/State/CNPS				
Limosella sublata Delta mudwort	–/–/2.1	Contra Costa, Marin[b], Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano; as well as Oregon.	Marshes and swamps at elevations from MSL to 30 feet.	May-August	None— while there is 1 occurrence within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area and its elevation is above the species' range. Further, the site has routinely been disced and disturbed by historic agricultural activities.
Senecio aphanactis Chaparral ragwort	–/–/2.2	Contra Costa, Fremont, Los Angeles, Merced, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Santa Rosa Island, and Ventura Counties; as well as Baja California.	Drying alkaline flats at elevations from 50 to 2,625 feet above MSL.	January–April	None—there are no occurrences within 5 miles of the study area and there is no suitable habitat within the study area. Further, the site has routinely been disced and appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.
Tropidocarpum capparideum Caper-fruited tropidocarpum	–/–/1B.1	Historically known from the northwest San Joaquin Valley and adjacent Coast Range foothills	Grasslands in alkaline hills	March–April	None— while there are 3 occurrences within 5 miles of the site, there is no suitable habitat within the study area as it has routinely been disced. Further, the site appears to have been treated with gypsum in the past given the plants present during the site survey.

MSL = Mean Sea Level

[a] Status explanations:

Federal

E = listed as endangered under the ESA

– = no listing

State

E = listed as endangered under the CESA

– = no listing

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

1A = List 1A species: presumed extinct in California

1B = List 1B species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2 = List 2 species: rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

CNPS Code Extensions:
0.1 = seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat
0.2 = fairly endangered in California (20- 80 percent of occurrences threatened)

[b] Populations uncertain or extirpated in the county

[c] Definitions of levels of Occurrence likelihood:
Moderate: Plant known to occur in the region from the CNDDB, or other documents in the vicinity of the project, or habitat conditions are of suitable quality.
Low: Plant not known to occur in the region from the CNDDB, or other documents in the vicinity of the project; or habitat conditions are of poor quality.
None: Plant not known to occur in the region from the CNDDB, or other documents in the vicinity of the project; or suitable habitat is not present in any condition.

ESA Authorization Process for Federal Actions (Section 7)

Section 7 of ESA provides a means for authorizing take of threatened and endangered species by federal agencies. Under Section 7, the federal agency conducting, funding, or permitting an action (the lead federal agency) must consult with USFWS or NOAA Fisheries, as appropriate, to ensure that the proposed action would not jeopardize endangered or threatened species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat. If a proposed project "may affect" a listed species or designated critical habitat, the lead agency is required to prepare a biological assessment evaluating the nature and severity of the expected effect. In response, USFWS or NOAA Fisheries issues a biological opinion (BO), with a determination that the proposed action either:

- may jeopardize the continued existence of one or more listed species (jeopardy finding) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat (adverse modification finding), or
- would not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species (no jeopardy finding) or result in adverse modification of critical habitat (no adverse modification finding).

The BO issued by USFWS or NOAA Fisheries may stipulate discretionary "reasonable and prudent" conservation measures. If the project would not jeopardize a listed species, USFWS or NOAA Fisheries issues an incidental take statement to authorize the proposed activity.

ESA Prohibitions (Section 9)

Section 9 of ESA prohibits the take of any fish or wildlife species listed under ESA as endangered. Take of threatened species also is prohibited under Section 9, unless otherwise authorized by federal regulations.[14] *Take*, as defined by ESA, means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." *Harm* is defined as "any act that kills or injures the species, including significant habitat modification." In addition, Section 9 prohibits removing, digging up, cutting, and maliciously damaging or destroying federally listed plants on sites under federal jurisdiction.

Habitat Conservation Planning (Section 10)

Until 1982, state, local, and private entities had no means to acquire incidental take authorization as could federal agencies under Section 7. Private landowners and local and state agencies risked direct violation of the ESA no matter how carefully their projects were implemented. This statutory dilemma led Congress to amend Section 10 of the ESA in 1982 to authorize the issuance of an incidental take permit to nonfederal project proponents upon completion of an approved conservation plan. The term conservation plan has evolved into HCP.

In cases where federal land, funding, or authorization is not required for an action by a nonfederal entity, the take of listed fish and wildlife species can be permitted by USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries through the Section 10 process. Private landowners, corporations, state agencies, local agencies, and other nonfederal entities must obtain a Section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit for take of federally listed fish and wildlife species "that is incidental to, but not the purpose of, otherwise lawful activities."

The take prohibition for listed plants is more limited than for listed fish and wildlife. Under Section

[14] In some cases, exceptions may be made for threatened species under ESA Section 4[d]; in such cases, USFWS or NOAA Fisheries issues a "4[d] rule" describing protections for the threatened species and specifying the circumstances under which take is allowed.

9(a)(2)(B) of the ESA, endangered plants are protected from "removal, reduction to possession, and malicious damage or destruction" in areas that are under federal jurisdiction. Section 9(a)(2)(B) of the ESA also provides protection to plants from removal, cutting, digging up, damage, or destruction where the action takes place in violation of any state law or regulation or in violation of a state criminal trespass law. Thus, the ESA does not prohibit the incidental take of federally listed plants on private or other nonfederal lands unless the action requires federal authorization or is in violation of state law. Thus, Section 10 incidental take permits are only required for wildlife and fish species. However, the Section 7(a)(2) prohibition against jeopardy applies to plants, and issuance of a Section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit cannot result in jeopardy to a listed plant species.

The HCP must specify the following mandatory elements (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service 1996):

- impacts that will likely result from the taking of covered species;
- steps the Applicant will take to monitor, minimize, and mitigate such impacts to the maximum extent practicable;
- funding that will be available to implement such steps;
- procedures to be used to deal with unforeseen circumstances;
- alternative actions to such taking the Applicant considered and the reasons why such alternatives are not proposed to be utilized; and
- such other measures that the Director [of the Department of Interior or Commerce] may require as being necessary or appropriate for purposes of the Conservation Strategy (50 CFR 17.22(b)).

The following criteria must be met in order for USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries to issue a section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit:

- taking will be incidental;
- impacts of the taking will be minimized and mitigated to the maximum extent practicable;
- adequate funding will be ensured;
- taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the species in the wild; or
- other such measures that USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries may require as being necessary or appropriate for purposes of the HCP (50 CFR 17.22).

An HCP is intended to satisfy these requirements.

Prior to the approval of an HCP, USFWS and/or NOAA Fisheries are required to undertake an internal Section 7 consultation, because issuance of an incidental take permit is a federal action (see discussion of ESA in "Section 7," above). Elements specific to the Section 7 process that are not required under the Section 10 process (e.g., analysis of effects on designated critical habitat, analysis of effects on listed plant species, and analysis of indirect and cumulative effects on listed species) are included in an HCP to meet the requirements of Section 7.

Clean Water Act

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted as an amendment to the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States. The CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands.

The CWA empowers Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national water quality standards and effluent limitations and includes programs addressing both *point-source* and *nonpoint-source* pollution. Point-source pollution is pollution that originates or enters surface waters at a single, discrete location, such as an outfall structure or an excavation or construction site. Nonpoint-source pollution originates over a broader area and includes urban contaminants in stormwater runoff and sediment loading from upstream areas. The CWA operates on the principle that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful unless specifically authorized by a permit; permit review is the CWA's primary regulatory tool. The following sections provide additional details on specific sections of the CWA.

Permits for Fill Placement in Waters and Wetlands (Section 404)

CWA Section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged and fill materials into waters of the United States. Waters of the United States refers to oceans, bays, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands, including any or all of the following:

- areas within the ordinary high water mark of a stream, including nonperennial streams with a defined bed and bank and any stream channel that conveys natural runoff, even if it has been realigned; and
- seasonal and perennial wetlands, including coastal wetlands.

On January 9, 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court made a decision in *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers* (SWANCC) [121 S.CT. 675, 2001] that affected Corps jurisdiction in isolated waters. Based on SWANCC, the Corps no longer has jurisdiction or regulates isolated wetlands (i.e., wetlands that have no hydrologic connection with a water of the United States).

Applicants must obtain a permit from the Corps for all discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands, before proceeding with a proposed activity. The Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) may issue either an individual permit evaluated on a case-by-case basis or a general permit evaluated at a program level for a series of related activities. General permits are preauthorized and are issued to cover multiple instances of similar activities expected to cause only minimal adverse environmental effects. Nationwide permits (NWPs) are a type of general permit issued to cover particular fill activities. Each NWP specifies particular conditions that must be met for the NWP to apply to a particular project. Waters of the United States in the study area are under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco District of the Corps.

Compliance with CWA Section 404 requires compliance with several other environmental laws and regulations. The Corps cannot issue an individual permit or verify the use of a general permit until the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), ESA, and the National Historic Preservation Act have been met. In addition, the Corps cannot issue or verify any permit until a water quality certification or a waiver of certification has been issued pursuant to CWA Section 401.

Permits for Stormwater Discharge (Section 402)

CWA Section 402 regulates construction related stormwater discharges to surface waters through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, administered by EPA. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is authorized by EPA to oversee the NPDES program through the RWQCBs (see the related discussion under "Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act" below). The project corridor and vicinity are under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay RWQCB.

NPDES permits are required for projects that disturb more than 1 acre of land. The NPDES permitting process requires the Applicant to file a public notice of intent (NOI) to discharge stormwater and to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP includes a site

map and a description of proposed construction activities. In addition, it describes the best management practices (BMPs) that would be implemented to prevent soil erosion and discharge of other construction-related pollutants (e.g., petroleum products, solvents, paints, cement) that could contaminate nearby water resources. Permittees are required to conduct annual monitoring and reporting to ensure that BMPs are correctly implemented and effective in controlling the discharge of stormwater-related pollutants.

Water Quality Certification (Section 401)

Under CWA Section 401, applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct activities that may result in the discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States must obtain certification from the state in which the discharge would originate or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency with jurisdiction over affected waters at the point where the discharge would originate. Therefore, all projects that have a federal component and may affect state water quality (including projects that require federal agency approval, such as issuance of a Section 404 permit) must also comply with CWA Section 401.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC 703) enacts the provisions of treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the Soviet Union and authorizes the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to protect and regulate the taking of migratory birds. It establishes seasons and bag limits for hunted species and protects migratory birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs (16 USC 703, 50 CFR 21, 50 CFR 10). Most actions that result in taking or in permanent or temporary possession of a protected species constitute violations of MBTA. Examples of permitted actions that do not violate MBTA are the possession of a hunting license to pursue specific gamebirds, legitimate research activities, display in zoological gardens, bird-banding, and other similar activities. USFWS is responsible for overseeing compliance with MBTA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Damage Control Officer makes recommendations on related animal protection issues.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is the regulatory framework by which California public agencies identify and mitigate significant environmental impacts. A project normally is considered to result in a significant environmental impact on biological resources if it substantially affects a rare or endangered species or the habitat of that species; substantially interferes with the movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife; or substantially diminishes habitat for fish, wildlife, or plants. The State CEQA Guidelines define rare, threatened, or endangered species as those listed under CESA and ESA, as well as any other species that meets the criteria of the resource agencies or local agencies (e.g., California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)-designated "species of special concern" and California Native Plant Society [CNPS]-listed species). The State CEQA Guidelines state that the lead agency preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must consult with and receive written findings from CDFG concerning project impacts on species that are listed as endangered or threatened. The effects of a proposed project on these resources are important in determining whether the project has significant environmental impacts under CEQA.

California Endangered Species Act

California implemented the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. The Act prohibits the take of endangered and threatened species, but habitat destruction is not included in the state's definition

of take. Under CESA, *take* is defined as an activity that would directly or indirectly kill an individual of a species, but the definition does not include harm or harassment. CDFG administers the act and authorizes take through either Section 2080.1 (for species listed under ESA and CESA) or Section 2081 agreements (except for species designated as fully protected). Regarding rare plant species, CESA defers to the California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977, which prohibits importing rare and endangered plants into California, taking rare and endangered plants, and selling rare and endangered plants. Special-status species, including California protected species, with the potential to occur in the study area are discussed in Tables 4-1 and 4-2. A discussion of special-status species that have the potential to occur in the study area is provided in section 4.1.4, subsection "a" below.

State Regional Water Quality Control Board

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Water Code Section 13260 requires "any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, in any region that could affect the *waters of the state* to file a report of discharge (an application for waste discharge requirements)." Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) definition, the term *waters of the state* is defined as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The SWANCC ruling, described above, has no bearing on the Porter-Cologne definition. Although all waters of the United States that are within the borders of California are also waters of the state, the converse is not true (i.e., in California, waters of the United States represent a subset of waters of the state). Thus, California retains authority to regulate discharges of waste into any waters of the state, regardless of whether the Corps has concurrent jurisdiction under Section 404.

If the Corps determines that a wetland is not subject to regulation under Section 404 of the CWA, Section 401 water quality certification is not required. However, the RWQCB may impose waste discharge requirements (WDRs) if fill material is placed into waters of the state.

California Fish and Game Code

Section 1602

Under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, public agencies are required to notify CDFG before undertaking any project that would divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. Preliminary notification and project review generally occur during the environmental process. When an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected, CDFG is required to propose reasonable project changes to protect the resources. These modifications are formalized in a streambed alteration agreement that becomes part of the plans, specifications, and bid documents for the project.

Fully Protected Species

The California Fish and Game Code provides protection from take for a variety of species, referred to as *fully protected species*. Section 5050 lists protected amphibians and reptiles. Section 3515 prohibits take of fully protected fish species. Eggs and nests of all birds are protected under Section 3503, nesting birds (including raptors and passerines) under Sections 3503.5 and 3513, birds of prey under Section 3503.5, and fully protected birds under Section 3511. Migratory nongame birds are protected under Section 3800. Mammals are protected under Section 4700. The California Fish and Game Code defines *take* as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited. Fully protected species that have

the potential to occur in the study area include white-tailed kite and golden eagle.

Sections 3503 and 3503.5

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the killing of birds or the destruction of bird nests. Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and the destruction of raptor nests.

East Alameda County Conservation Strategy

The East Alameda County Conservation Strategy (EACCS) is a collaborative effort to preserve endangered species by developing and adopting a shared vision to guide long-term habitat protection. The EACCS has assessed areas across east Alameda County for their habitat conservation value and establish guiding biological principles for conducting conservation in this part of the County. Part of that guidance includes working with willing landowners to implement long-term conservation in the form of permanent conservation easements that would offset impacts from local land use, transportation, or other infrastructure projects.

The Conservation Strategy is not the same as a formal HCP. An HCP is a planning document that identifies regionally-coordinated mitigation strategies aimed at conserving endangered or threatened species, under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), certain non-listed species, and habitat in order to offset specific anticipated development, transportation, and infrastructure projects. An HCP often requires local agencies to conserve species and habitats prior to approving projects that impact either listed endangered or threatened species and/or its habitat. An HCP results in a programmatic incidental take permit from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) for certain species, it identifies specific types of projects to be covered under the programmatic permit, requires a governance and funding program to ensure that the terms and conditions of the HCP are met. Unlike an HCP, the primary focus of EACCS is to develop a coordinated and biologically sound approach to mitigation that will both support conservation and/or recovery of listed species and streamline state and federal permitting by providing guidance on avoidance, minimization, and mitigation for projects.

The USFWS and local governments and agencies agreed that preparing an HCP for east Alameda County is unnecessary because of the relatively low level of planned development that would typically justify the need for and adequately fund an HCP. As such, the EACCS will not automatically allow local agencies to approve permits for projects that could adversely impact threatened or endangered species. Instead, it will provide guidance during the project planning and permitting process to ensure that impacts are offset in a biologically effective manner. It should be noted that the USFWS has offered to develop a programmatic biological opinion (i.e. permit) to further streamline permitting and mitigation through EACCS; however to date the Service has not issued a programmatic opinion.

A Final Draft of the EACCS was completed in October 2010, but it has not been finalized or formally adopted to date. The Final Draft EACCS includes a methodology for assessing potential permanent habitat impacts of projects and providing consistent approaches to providing compensatory mitigation based on the character and ecological value of both the habitat affected and the mitigation habitat.

Impacts:

a) Tables 4-1 and 4-2 respectively list special-status wildlife and plant species that have the potential to occur in the region of the project site, as identified during a review of the USFWS *List of Species Potentially Occurring within the Clifton Court Forebay 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangles* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2011), CDFG *California Natural Diversity Database* (CNDDB) *List of Species Potentially Occurring within the Clifton Court Forebay 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles* (California Natural Diversity Database 2011), and the CNPS *List of Special-Status*

Plant Species Potentially Occurring within the Clifton Court Forebay 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangles (California Native Plant Society 2011). Species included in these tables were considered in the preparation of this document and each species' potential to occur within the project site was evaluated based on the conditions of the site and surrounding area. Figure 5 shows the locations of special-status wildlife and plant CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the site (California Natural Diversity Database 2011).

As discussed in Table 4-2, there are no special-status plant species with the potential to occur on the project site. Thus the project will have no impact on special-status plant species.

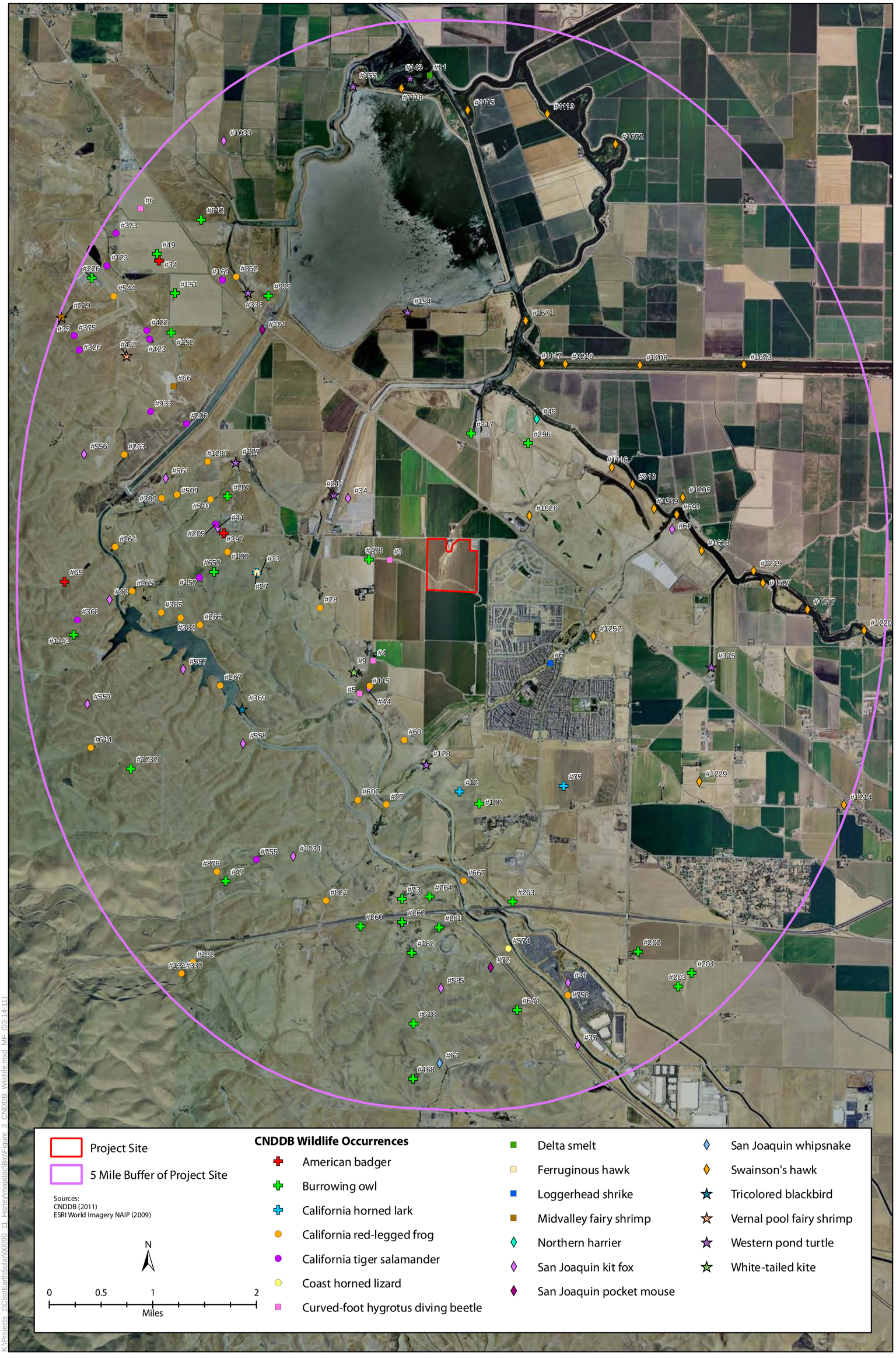
California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), and other nesting raptors and bird species covered by the MBTA could be adversely impacted by project implementation.

California Tiger Salamander

California tiger salamander (CTS) is a threatened federal and state species. CTS habitat typically includes small ponds, lakes, or vernal pools for juveniles, and rodent burrows, rock crevices, and fallen logs for adults. There is no aquatic habitat within the project site, but there is a stock pond approximately 1 mile from the project site (to the west) that could provide breeding habitat for CTS. Based on the stock ponds location and the occurrence records for CTS in the region, there is potential for the species to occur. In its fallow state, the project site provides upland movement habitat for CTS. There are very few ground squirrel burrows, so underground refugia are limited.

Construction Impacts

During construction, there is potential for injury or mortality of adult CTS moving through the site, due to being crushed by vehicles, humans, or construction equipment associated with grading and other ground disturbing activities.



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ICF INTERNATIONAL

Figure 5a
CNDDB Wildlife Occurrences
Altamont Solar Energy Center Project

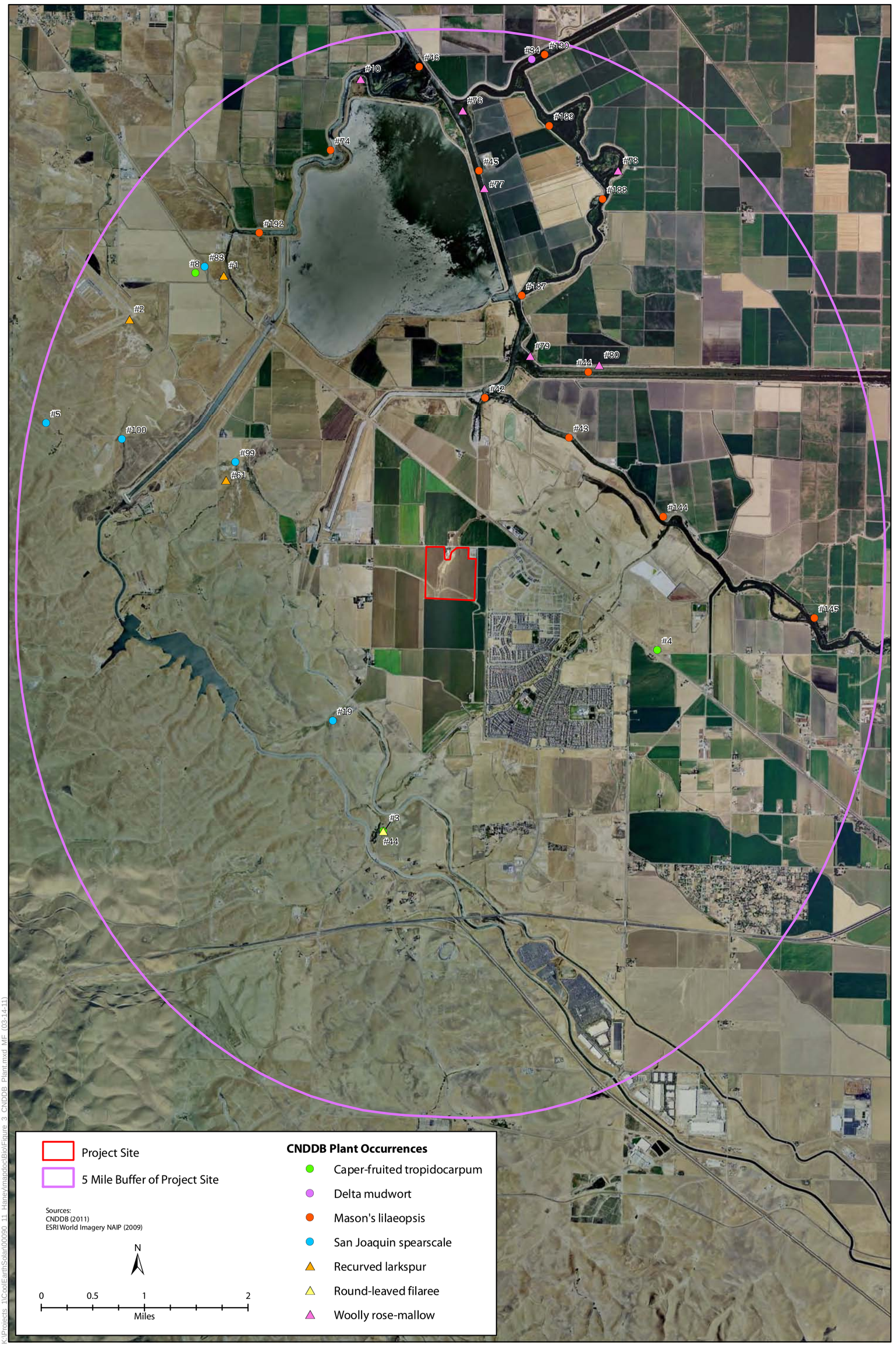

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Figure 5b
CNDDB Plant Occurrences
Altamont Solar Energy Center Project

Operation Impacts

Potential operation period activities that could affect CTS includes the loss of movement habitat as a result of project development and project site fencing. Project development would include installation of solar frames and built structures (O&M building and the bare soil barn). The total acreage of site disturbance would be 5.1 acres.[15] The actual area of disturbance (refer to Figure 2) would be concentrated in the area south of Kelso Road, east of the existing residential development, and west of the MID substation. The solar frames would be dispersed on the site and would not change the character of the site in a way that would disallow CTS from using the project as movement habitat.

Mitigation

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** would ensure that if any CTS are on the site that their presence would be recorded by a qualified biologist, and that if found, appropriate coordination with USFWS and CDFG would be undertaken to avoid impacts to the species. Upon positive observation of CTS as part of the preconstruction survey, **Mitigation Measure BIO-4** would address accidental adverse effects to the species by requiring that all open trenches and pits would be covered at the end of each workday, be fully surrounded by silt fences, or equipped with earthen escape ramps. **Mitigation Measure BIO-5** would ensure that the Applicant would inform all contractors involved about the requirements of applicable permits obtained for the project prior to the onset of construction and **Mitigation Measure BIO-7** would ensure that movement habitat was maintained by designing the site fence approximately 6 inches above the ground, to allow CTS to continue to move through the project site. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and BIO-7**, potential impacts to CTS are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

California Red Legged Frog

California red legged frog (CRLF) is a threatened federal species and a state species of special concern. CRLF habitat includes permanent and semipermanent aquatic habitats such as creeks and cold water ponds for juveniles, and CRLF may aestivate in rodent burrows and/or cracks during dry periods.

There is a stock pond approximately 1 mile from the project site (to the west) that could provide breeding habitat for CRLF. There is no suitable breeding habitat for CRLF on the project site. Based on the stock ponds location and the occurrence records for CRLF in the region, there is potential for this species to occur. In its fallow state, the project site provides upland movement habitat. There are very few ground squirrel burrows, so underground refugia are limited. The project site has been disced approximately twice a year for the past decade to control weeds and reduce the risk of fire.[16]

[15] Area of Disturbance. New buildings would be approximately 9,500 sq ft/0.22 acres, the gravel parking lot would be 7,000 sq ft/0.16 acre, the perimeter access road would be approximately 3.71 acres over both phases, the leachfield for the septic tank would be approximately .03 acres, and the footprint of the solar frames would be 0.64 acres over both phases. 0.22+0.16+3.71+0.30+0.64 = 5.03 acres (rounded up to 5.1 acres).

[16] Per email communication with Peter O'Brien, Cool Earth Solar, June 12, 2011.

Construction Impacts

During construction, there is potential for injury or mortality of adult CRLF moving through the site, due to being crushed by vehicles, humans, or construction equipment associated with grading and other ground disturbing activities.

Operation Impacts

Potential operation period activities that could affect CRLF include the loss of movement habitat as a result of project development and project site fencing. As discussed under CTS, the project development would include installation of solar frames and built structures, for a total site disturbance would be 5.1 acres. The solar frames would be dispersed on the site and would not change the character of the site in a way that would disallow any CRLF from using the project as movement habitat.

Mitigation

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3** would ensure that if any CRLF are on the site that their presence would be recorded by a qualified biologist, and that if found, appropriate coordination with USFWS and CDFG would be undertaken to avoid impacts to the species. Upon positive observation of CRLF as part of the preconstruction survey, **Mitigation Measure BIO-4** would address accidental adverse effects to the species by requiring that all open trenches and pits would be covered at the end of each workday, be fully surrounded by silt fences, or equipped with earthen escape ramps. **Mitigation Measure BIO-5** would ensure that the Applicant would inform all contractors involved about the requirements of applicable permits obtained for the project prior to the onset of construction and **Mitigation Measure BIO-7** would ensure that movement habitat was maintained by designing the site fence approximately 6 inches above the ground, to allow CRLF to continue to move through the project site. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and BIO-7**, potential impacts to these CRLF are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Western Pond Turtle

Western pond turtle is a state species of special concern that has a potential to be adversely impacted by the project. Turtle habitat includes ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation canals. Nests are typically constructed in upland habitat within 0.25 miles of aquatic habitat. The BBID canal provides marginal aquatic habitat for this species and the upland portions of the site provide suitable dispersal habitat, but do not represent nesting habitat due to the routine frequent discing of the site.

Construction Impacts

During construction, there is potential for injury or mortality of turtles moving through the site, due to being crushed by vehicles, humans, or construction equipment associated with grading and other ground disturbing activities.

Operation Impacts

Potential operation period activities that could affect turtles include the loss of upland foraging habitat. As the project would not result in any changes to the BBID canal, no impacts to aquatic habitat are anticipated.

Mitigation

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and BIO-7** (discussed under CTS and CRLF) would ensure that potential impacts to the Western Pond Turtle are considered **less than significant. (Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

American Badger

The American badger is also a state species of special concern that has a potential to be adversely affected by the project. Badger habitat includes open areas with populations of squirrels or pocket gophers. A very limited number of ground squirrel burrows were observed on the site, but these could support badger foraging in the project area. The frequent discing practiced on the site eliminates the possibility of denning habitat for the species.

Construction Impacts

During construction, there is potential for injury or mortality of badgers moving through the site, due to being crushed by vehicles, humans, or construction equipment associated with grading and other ground disturbing activities.

Operation Impacts

Potential operation period activities that could affect badgers include the loss of upland foraging habitat.

Mitigation

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and BIO-7** (discussed under CTS and CRLF) would ensure that potential impacts to the American Badger are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

San Joaquin Kit Fox

San Joaquin kit fox (SJKF) is a federal endangered species and a threatened state species that has a potential to be adversely impacted by the project. San Joaquin kit fox habitat includes saltbrush scrub, grassland, oak, savanna, and freshwater scrub. Although the majority of SJKF occurrences are located in the Altamont Hills west of the study area, the project site was observed to have a very limited number of ground squirrel burrows and is considered potential foraging habitat for the SJKF.

During construction, there would be the potential for injury or mortality of SJKF moving through the site, due to being crushed by vehicles, humans, or construction equipment associated with grading and other ground disturbing activities. Potential operation period activities that could affect this species include the loss of movement habitat.

Implementation of M**itigation Measure BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and BIO-7** (discussed under CTS, CRLF, Western pond turtle, and American badger) would ensure that potential impacts to SJKF are considered **less than significant**. In particular, **Mitigation Measure BIO-7** would maintain SJKF ability to move through the site by designing the fence approximately 6 inches above the ground. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Western burrowing owl
Western burrowing owl is a state species of special concern, There is limited marginal habitat within debris piles and portions of the site that were not disced adjacent to the central depression and southern canal, as well as along margins on the fallow fields that may provide wintering or breeding habitat for western burrowing owl.
Construction Impacts

During construction, noise and visual disturbance could result in the disruption of the above described western burrowing owl and other raptors wintering or nesting site, and potential nest abandonment.

Operation Impacts

Potential operation period activities that could affect this species include the loss of foraging habitat.

Mitigation

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-2** would ensure that preconstruction surveys for Western burrowing owls would occur before construction activities would commence, since owls may be present within a burrow any time of year. The survey would establish the presence or absence of owls and evaluate use in accordance with current CDFG and USFWS survey guidelines. If active nests are identified, work will be conducted outside of the nesting season and/or a no-activity zone will be established. If a no-activity zone cannot be established, a experienced burrowing owl biologist will develop a site-specific plan to minimize the potential to affect the reproductive health of the owls.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would ensure that the Applicant would inform all contractors involved about the requirements of applicable permits obtained for the project prior to the onset of construction. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, Northern Harrier, White-tailed kite, California horned lark, loggerhead shrike, and other nesting raptors and bird species covered by the MBTA

Swainson hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)* is a state threatened species, the Northern harrier *(Circus cyaneus)* is a state species of special concern, the White-tailed kite *(Elanus leucurus)* is fully protected species, and the loggerhead shrike *(Lamius ludovicianus)* is a state special status species of concern. The Ferruginous hawk *(Buteo regalis)* and California horned lark *(Eremophila alpestris actia)* are not federally or state listed species.

Although no active nest sites for any protected species were identified, trees on the site represent suitable nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk, northern harrier, white-tailed kite, California horned lark, and the project site represents suitable foraging habitat.

Construction Impacts

During construction, noise and visual disturbance could result in the disruption of the above described western burrowing owl and other raptors wintering or nesting site, and potential nest abandonment.

Operation Impacts

Potential operation period activities that could affect this species include the loss of foraging habitat.

Mitigation

Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-1** would ensure that impacts to nesting raptors and other birds species covered by the MBTA can be avoided if a qualified biologist, with knowledge of avian species, is retained to conduct focused nesting survey throughout the site no more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activity. Any active nests on or within 500 feet of the project site would be recorded, and a no-disturbance buffer shall be established for the duration that the nest remains active.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5 would ensure that the Applicant would inform all contractors involved about the requirements of applicable permits obtained for the project prior to the onset of construction.

Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-5**, potential impacts to Western burrowing owl and other nesting raptors are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

b) There are no wetlands located at the project site. However, one depressional seasonal wetland was observed immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the site. While this feature is located off of the site, project activities have the potential to indirectly affect it. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-6** would implement erosion and sediment control best management practices to avoid indirect impact to waters and wetlands, and any impacts to the wetland feature will be avoided.

Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-6**, impacts related to riparian, aquatic or wetland habitat, or other sensitive natural communities are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

c) The BBID canal that spans the southern portion of the study area is expected to be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, given its age and ultimate connection to jurisdictional wetlands. Another canal runs along the eastern site boundary (outside the project site) that flows north into a line that runs along Kelso Road, is also expected to be subject to Section 404. These canals will not be affected by the project.

In addition, the depressional seasonal wetland located immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the site, could be indirectly impacted by the project, mentioned in Section b above.

Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-6**, project impacts related to protected wetlands are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

d) No native wildlife nursery sites are found on the site. The project will not interfere with the BBID canal on-site; therefore, no fish migration corridors will be affected by project implementation.

The combination of extensive canal networks in the region, Clifton Court Forebay, and the Town of Mountain House can cause terrestrial wildlife movement to follow detours through this part of Alameda County. Long distance wildlife movements (e.g., SJKF) essentially follow the canals until a crossing is reached and the canal is crossed. This altered movement pattern creates movement bottlenecks at the locations of canal crossings. Two large canal crossings (<20 feet

wide) and one small crossing (~1 foot wide) span the large canal in the southern portion of the site. Project plans include completely surrounding the site with 6-foot tall or higher chain-link fence, which would potentially eliminate the usage of these three canal crossings, causing wildlife to use the next nearest crossings. The nearest crossing to the east is located immediately off-site adjacent to the southeast corner of the site at Patterson Park Road, which is approximately 0.25-mile from the large south-central crossing on the project site. The nearest off-site crossing to the west is located approximately 0.35-mile from the southwest onsite crossing immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary. The distances from the southwestern corner of the site to the off-site western and eastern crossings are approximately 0.43-mile and 0.48-mile, respectively. In order to mitigate potential impacts on long-distance movement (by SJKF or other species) or short-distance movement (by CRLF, CTS, Western pond turtle, or other species), special fencing design shall be used pursuant to **Mitigation Measure BIO-7** to allow use of the site by special-status wildlife species. With mitigation, the site will be useable for special-status wildlife in the region and consequently, the project would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with establish native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, there would be **less-than-significant** impacts related to interference with movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

e) The project does not include removal of any trees pursuant to Alameda County Ordinance No 0-2004-23, which regulates trees within County right-of-ways with a single trunk or multiple trunks at least 10 feet high, with one major trunk at least two inches in diameter at 4.5 feet above grade. Removal of such trees would not be congruous with Alameda County Ordinance and would be considered significant. Therefore, because no trees would be removed by the project, impacts related to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

f) Currently, there are no approved HCPs in place for the project area. Therefore, there would be **no impact** from the project related to the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. **(No Impact)**

The EACCS is only in Final Draft form and has not been formally adopted. As a draft plan, consistency with this strategy or lack thereof cannot be considered an impact under CEQA. Furthermore, this is not a HCP and thus does not meet the significance criteria noted above. The project site is in EACCS Conservation Zone 7 (CZ7) which includes the extreme northeast portion of Alameda County. Much of this zone includes farmland, but a portion of this zone also includes habitat for rare plant species and sensitive vegetation communities (like alkali scalds and meadows) and some critical habitat for the California red-legged frog. As noted above, the project site does not contain rare plant species or sensitive vegetation communities nor critical habitat for the CRLF and thus plays no role in the conservation strategy relevant to those resources. The Draft Final EACCS does note that it is a priority to preserve San Joaquin kit fox movement through this general area. As described above, with the permeable fencing design, the project will preserve the ability of kit fox to move through the project site. Because the project will preserve access to allow use of the project site by kit fox and other rare species, the project will not result in a significant permanent conversion of habitat; as such habitat compensation has not been identified as a required mitigation measure to reduce a significant impact to less than significant. Thus, use of the EACCS mitigation ratios is not necessary or applicable to the project site.

g) The project area contains individual oak trees, but does not include an oak woodland community. No trees will be removed by the project. Therefore, there is **no impact** from the project related to conversion of oak woodlands. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct Preconstruction Clearance Surveys for Nesting Raptors and Other Birds Covered by MBTA. Impacts to nesting raptors, including northern harrier, ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other bird species covered by the MBTA can be avoided if a qualified biologist, with knowledge of avian species, is retained to conduct focused nesting surveys throughout the site no more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities.

Prior to ground disturbance[17] activities a preconstruction clearance survey for nesting raptors and other bird species protected by MBTA will be conducted at the beginning of each raptor/avian breeding season and after long periods of inactivity (30 days or more) prior to the onset of ground disturbing or significant noise generating activities. The survey will occur on all accessible parts of the project site. Raptors nests that occur off of the project site, but are readily visible from public roads, will also be recorded. Since construction activities will occur during the dry months, nest surveys will be required for all work that occurs during the dry months, nest surveys will be required for all work that occurs between April 15-September 1, the portion of the migratory bird nesting season that overlaps with the dry months.

If an active nest is located on or within 500 feet of the project site, or if other raptors are identified nesting within 500 feet of the project site, a no-disturbance buffer shall be established for the duration that the nest remains active, as determined by a qualified biologist.

For installation of the solar modules by hand, which requires only minimal soil disturbance, site workers will be trained to inspect activity sites prior to installation (per BIO-5) for nests. If any nests are observed within the vicinity of the activity area, a qualified biologist will be contacted to inspect the nest before continuing with the work and make recommendation for its protection.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Preconstruction Clearance Surveys for Western Burrowing Owls. Since burrowing owls may be present within a burrow at any time of year, preconstruction surveys are required regardless of the time of year ground disturbance[18] will commence. Prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys for western burrowing owls within the project area boundary. The surveys will establish the presence or absence of western burrowing owls and evaluate use by owls in accordance with current CDFG and/or USFWS survey guidelines, if available.

To maximize the likelihood of detecting owls, the preconstruction survey will last a minimum of three hours. The survey will begin 1 hour before sunrise and continue until 2 hours after sunrise (3 hours total) or begin 2 hours before sunset and continue until 1 hour after sunset. Additional time may be required given the large size of the project site. All owls observed will be counted and burrow use will be mapped.

Surveys will conclude no more than two calendar days prior to construction. Therefore, the Applicant must begin surveys no more than 6 days prior to construction (4 days of surveying plus up to 2 days between surveys and construction). To avoid last minute changes in schedule or contracting that may occur if burrowing owls are found, the Applicant may also conduct a preliminary survey up to 14 days before construction. During the breeding season (February 1–

[17] "Ground disturbance" is defined for this measure and other biological resource measures as site grading, excavation, etc. This does not include installation of the solar modules by hand.
[18] Ibid.

September 1), surveys will document if owls are nesting in or directly adjacent to areas of proposed disturbance within the project site. During the non-breeding season (September 2–January 31), surveys will document if owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any proposed disturbance area within the site.

If an active nest is identified near a proposed work area, work will be conducted outside of the nesting season. If work cannot be conducted outside of the nesting season, a no-activity zone will be established around the nest by a qualified biologist. The no-activity zone will be large enough to avoid nest abandonment and will be 250 feet in radius from the nest at a minimum. If burrowing owls are present at the site during the non-breeding period, a qualified biologist will establish a no-activity zone of at least 150 feet around the burrow. If an effective no-activity zone cannot be established in either case, an experienced burrowing owl biologist will develop a site-specific plan (i.e., a plan that considers the type and extent of the proposed activity, the duration and timing of the activity, the sensitivity and habituation of the owls, and the dissimilarity of the proposed activity with background activities) to minimize the potential to affect the reproductive success of the owls.

For installation of the solar modules by hand, which requires only minimal soil disturbance, site workers will be trained to inspect activity sites prior to installation (per BIO-5) for nests. If any burrowing owls (or any birds appearing to be owls) are observed within the vicinity of the activity area, a qualified biologist will be contacted to inspect the nest before continuing with the work and make recommendations for its protection.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Conduct Preconstruction Clearance Surveys of Upland Dispersal/Foraging Habitat for California Red-Legged Frog, Western Pond Turtle, American Badger, and San Joaquin Kit Fox.

All ground disturbing construction activities will occur during the dry months (April 15 – October 15) to avoid disturbance during the period when these species are most active. A qualified biologist(s) experienced in California red-legged frog (CRLF), California tiger salamander (CTS), western pond turtle (WPT), American badger, and San Joaquin kit fox (SJKF) identification will conduct a preconstruction survey no more than forty-eight (48) hours prior to any ground disturbance[4] that occurs in suitable upland and/or foraging habitat for CRLF, CTS, WPT, American badger, and SJKF. The biologist shall carefully search all obvious potential hiding locations for target species, such as burrows, areas along and crossings over the canal, in accessible areas around the wetland in the southeast corner of the site, and along the ditch associated with Kelso Road. Any observations of the target species will be reported to the CDFG and USFWS within 24 hours. If any of these species is found during the survey or during construction, all construction activities will stop and consultation with the USFWS and CDFG would occur. Consultation with the USFWS would occur under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act since the project is occurring on private property and is not being approved, funded, or carried out by a federal agency. The outcome of that consultation would be a Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement which would include, but not be limited to the implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-4**. A permit application would be filed under Section 2081.1 of the California Endangered Species Act for state compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO–4: Implement Measures to Avoid California Red-Legged Frog, Western Pond Turtle, American Badger, and San Joaquin Kit Fox Entrapment. To prevent accidental entrapment of CRLF, WPT, American badger, and SJKF, all open trenches and pits will be covered at the end of each workday, fully surrounded by silt fences, or equipped with earthen escape ramps.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Biological Resource Environmental Training. The Applicant will retain a biologist to educate and inform contractors involved in the project about special-status species with potential to occur on the site, measures for their protection, the adopted mitigation measures, and contact information for the on-call biological resources contact in case special-status species and/or raptor nests are observed on-site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Avoid Indirect Impacts to Water Conveyance Systems and Wetlands. The Applicant shall avoid any and all construction within the roadside ditch and adjacent to the depressional seasonal wetland (located off-site). Implement erosion and sediment control best management practices per appropriate and effective California Stormwater Quality Association standards to avoid indirect impacts (e.g., soil deposition, erosion) to waters and wetlands subject to Section 401 of the CWA (i.e., the off-site depressional seasonal wetland). Such stormwater standards can be found at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Provide Wildlife Movement Opportunity Through the Site. Fencing around the SEF will not touch the ground. A gap of approximately 6 inches between the ground and fence shall be maintained to allow CRLF, CTS, and SJKF to move through the project site. The vegetation on the site will remain Ruderal and all areas that are temporarily disturbed during construction will be reseeded with a native seed mix. The grassland on the site will be kept low (less than 12 inches on average) to reduce the risk of fire, but it will remain high enough to support prey species for SJKF.

5. CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				X

Background:

Global Climate Change

Global climate change is caused in large part by anthropogenic (man-made) emissions of GHGs released into the atmosphere through the combustion of fossil fuels and by other activities such as deforestation and land-use change. Unlike criteria air pollutants, which are discussed in Section 3, *Air Quality*, GHGs tend to persist in the atmosphere where they can trap infrared radiation emitted from the Earth's surface. This phenomenon, known as the "greenhouse effect," is necessary to keep the Earth's temperature warm enough for successful habitation by humans. Emissions of GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations; however, are responsible for the enhancement of the greenhouse effect. This trend of warming of the Earth's natural climate is termed "global warming."

Greenhouse Gases

The principle GHGs contributing to global warming are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluoridated compounds. Because construction equipment and heavy duty trucks primarily generate CO_2 CH_4, N_2O, the following discussion focuses on these pollutants.

CO_2 is the most important anthropogenic GHG, followed by CH_4 and N_2O. It is estimated that CO_2 accounts for more than 75 percent of all anthropogenic GHG emissions. Three quarters of anthropogenic CO_2 emissions are the result of fossil fuel burning (and to a very small extent, cement production), and approximately one quarter of emissions are the result of land-use change (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC] 2007a). CH_4 is the second largest contributor of anthropogenic GHG emissions and is the result of growing rice, raising cattle, fuel combustion, and mining coal (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2005). N_2O, while not as abundant as CO_2 or CH_4, is a powerful GHG. Sources of N_2O include agricultural processes, nylon production, fuel-fired power plants, nitric acid production, and fuel combustion.

In order to simplify reporting and analysis, methods have been set forth to describe emissions of GHGs in terms of a single gas. The most commonly accepted method to compare GHG emissions is the "global warming potential" (GWP) methodology defined in the IPCC reference documents (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 1996 and 2001). The IPCC defines the GWP of various GHG emissions on a normalized scale that recasts all GHG emissions in terms of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2e), which compares the gas in question to that of the same mass of CO_2 (CO_2 has a GWP of 1 by definition).

Setting:

Regulatory Setting

Appendix G in the CEQA Guidelines state that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to determine the project's level of impact in terms of GHG emissions. The BAAQMD has updated their CEQA guidelines to include Significance Thresholds for GHGs in June 2010.

Climate change has only recently been widely recognized as an imminent threat to the global climate, economy, and population. Thus, the climate change regulatory setting—nationally, statewide, and locally—is complex and evolving. The following section identifies key legislation, executive orders, and seminal court cases relevant to the environmental assessment of project GHG emissions.

Federal

On December 7, 2009, the EPA issued its "endangerment" finding, in which the EPA Administrator found that current and projected concentrations of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, Hydroflourocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. Additionally, the Administrator found that combined emissions from motor vehicles contribute to the threat of climate change. The EPA recently reconfirmed that "climate science is credible, compelling, and growing stronger" by denying ten petitions challenging the Administrator's 2009 decision.

On February 18, 2010, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued a memorandum (Draft Guidance) providing guidance on consideration of the effects of climate change and GHG emissions under NEPA. The Draft Guidance suggests that the effects of projects directly emitting GHGs in excess of 25,000 tons annually be considered in a qualitative and quantitative manner. The CEQ does not propose this reference as a threshold for determining significance but as "a minimum standard for reporting emissions under the CAA." The Draft Guidance also recommends that the cumulative effects of climate change on the proposed project be evaluated. The Draft Guidance is still undergoing public comments and is not effective until issued in final form (Sutley 2010).

State

A variety of legislation has been enacted in California relating to climate change, much of which sets aggressive goals for GHG reductions within the state. The most stringent of these are Executive Order S-3-05 and Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32).

Executive Order S-3-05 is designed to reduce California's GHG emissions to: 1) 2000 levels by 2010, 2) 1990 levels by the 2020 and 3) 80 percent below the 1990 levels by the year 2050. AB 32 sets the same overall GHG emissions reduction goals as S-3-05 for 2020 while further mandating that ARB create a plan, which includes market mechanisms, and implement rules to achieve "real, quantifiable, cost-effective reductions of greenhouse gases." AB32 further directs state agencies and the newly created CAT to identify discrete early action GHG reduction measures, which have been adopted in the last few years. These measures relate to truck efficiency, port electrification, tire inflation, and reduction of fluorinated compounds.

In addition to these goals, the State CEQA Guidelines were recently amended to require lead agencies analyze a project's GHG emissions. The guidelines confirm the discretion of lead agencies to determine appropriate significance thresholds, but require the preparation of an EIR if "there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable not withstanding

compliance with adopted regulations or requirements" (§15064.4).

In 2008, SBs 1078 and 107, California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), were passed and they obligate investor-owned utilities (IOUs), energy service providers (ESPs), and Community Choice Aggregations (CCAs) to procure an additional 1 percent of retail sales per year from eligible renewable sources until 20 percent is reached, no later than 2010. The CPUC and CEC are jointly responsible for implementing the program. EO S-14-08 set forth a longer range target of procuring 33 percent of retail sales by 2020. On April 11, 2011, Governor Brown signed SBX1-2, which requires one-third of the State's electricity to come from renewable sources by 2020. The legislation increases California's current 20 percent RPS target in 2010 to a 33 percent RPS by December 31, 2020.

Local

The BAAQMD has adopted significance thresholds for operational GHG emissions from development and stationary source projects. These thresholds are intended to reduce GHG emissions from major contributors. The BAAQMD currently does not recommend a construction GHG emission threshold, but encourages the implementation of BMPs (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010a).

Significance Criteria

Based on the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, an impact pertaining to climate change is considered significant if it would:

- generate a significant amount of GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly; or
- conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) does not have an adopted significance threshold for construction-related GHG emissions. However, the District directs the Lead Agency to quantify and disclose GHG emissions that would occur during construction, and make a determination on the significance of these construction generated GHG emission impacts in relation to meeting AB 32 GHG reduction goals. In addition, BAAQMD recommends implementation of best management practices to reduce GHG emissions from construction (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010a).

For long-term operational emissions, the BAAQMD sets separate thresholds of significance for both stationary sources and projects other than stationary sources. The project would exceed the GHG thresholds if:

- Long-term operational GHG emissions from stationary sources exceed 10,000 MT of CO_2e per year.
- Long-term operational GHG emissions from projects other than stationary sources:
  - Are not compliant with a Qualified Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, OR
  - Exceed 1,100 MT of CO_2e per year, OR
  - Exceed 4.6 MT of CO_2e per year service population, where the service population includes both residents and employees in the area.

There are currently no thresholds of significance for construction-related GHG emissions.

Impacts:

a) Implementation of the project would result in short-term construction emissions of CO_2, CH4, and N_2O from the use of construction equipment on-site as well from on-road fuel combustion from

employee commutes. Construction emissions were not quantified, as construction activities and associated GHG emissions are anticipated to be minimal due to the limited nature and extent of construction. In addition, construction GHG emissions would be temporary, confined to the duration of construction activities and cease once construction has ended, and would be vastly offset by emission reductions gained by facility operations. Motor vehicle and area source emissions associated with facility operations were estimated using URBEMIS2007 and are presented below.

The SEF will produce 1.5 MW, equivalent to 3,000 MWh, upon completion of initial Phase 1. Phase 2 completion will result in a facility capable of generating an additional 8.5 MW, for a total SEF production of 10 MW (20,000 MWh). The energy produced at the facility will replace energy derived from fossil-fuel combustion, so the project will result in a net benefit in reduced greenhouse gas emissions, as emissions associated with the production of 1.5 and 10 MW electricity at a conventional fossil-fueled power facility will be replaced by electricity generated by the project. The resulting reduction in emissions of GHGs was calculated by multiplying the expected capacity of the solar facility and PG&E emission factor for electricity deliveries. PG&E's electricity emission factor accounts for the amount of CO_2 produced for each MWh of energy produced, and was obtained from the California Climate Action Registry's Online Reporting Tool (CARROT) (California Climate Action Registry 2011). See Table 5-1 for the annual reductions related to the SEF.

Table 5-1. CO_2 Reduction Calculations Due to Increase in Solar Energy with Project

Electricity Deliveries (641.35 lbs CO_2/MWh)	**Annual Electricity Generation (MWh)**	**Pounds of CO_2 Reduced Annually**	**Metric Tons of CO_2 Reduced Annually**
Phase 1	3,000	-1,924,050	-873
Phase 2 (inclusive of Phase 1)	20,000	-12,827,000	-5,818

The net reduction in GHG emissions associated with implementation of the project was found by subtracting the electricity generated by the SEF (which replaces electricity generated by conventional fossil-fuel powered facilities) from motor vehicle and area source emissions associated with operation of the facility. See Table 5-2 for a presentation of emissions associated with facility operations and the long-term net reductions in GHG emissions.

Table 5-2. Operational GHG Emissions, Phase 1 and 2 ($MTCO_2$/year)

Phase 1	
Construction Emissions	NA
Operational Emissions	182
Emissions Reductions from Using Solar Energy	-873
Net Annual Reduction in Emissions	691
Phase 2 (inclusive of Phase 1)	
Construction Emissions	NA
Operational Emissions	189
Emissions Reductions from Using Solar Energy	-5,818
Net Annual Reduction in Emissions	5,629

As shown in Table 5-2, the operational activities due to the project would result in a an annual reduction of approximately 691 metric tons of CO_2 for Phase 1 and approximately 5,629 metric tons of CO_2 for Phase 2, which results in a net benefit in achieving emissions reductions. Therefore, the project's impact related to generation of greenhouse gas emissions (for construction and operation) is **beneficial. (No Impact Under CEQA)**

b) The State has adopted several polices and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions (discussed above). The most stringent of these is AB 32, which is designated to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. As discussed above, implementation of the project would reduce GHG emissions. The project would be consistent with and help the State to meet its RPS requirements. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would directly support State goals listed in AB32 and in other state policies adopted to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, the project's impact related to conflict with applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions is **beneficial. (No Impact Under CEQA)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

6. CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in '15064.5?				×
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to '15064.5?		×		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		×		

Setting:

Approach to Analysis

This cultural resources assessment is based on the *Cultural Resources Inventory and Analysis for the Cool Earth Altamont Solar Energy Center Project, Alameda County* (ICF International 2011), which was prepared for preliminary evaluation and identification of legally significant environmental resources potentially affected by the project, in accordance with the requirements of the CEQA.

The applicable findings from this document have been incorporated into this Initial Study. The project does not propose to demolish, alter, or modify any buildings or structures.

The project would take place on a parcel with an extant agricultural complex of buildings and structures, several of which are over 50 years of age. A canal over 50 years of age also passes through the southern portion of the parcel. Phase 1 of the project would entail installation of solar modules and construction of a modular building, pole barn, and gravel driveway. Phase 1 would occupy a 30-acre area approximately 600 feet east of the extant agricultural complex. Phase 2 of the project would develop an additional field of solar modules occupying an area totaling 110 acres.

Methodology

A team of technical specialists conducted a cultural resources inventory of the project area. The methods used to identify cultural resources in the project area consisted of a records search, literature review, historic map research, and a cultural resources survey of the project area. Information obtained as a result of the literature review is presented in the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic context summaries of this section.

The records search and field survey resulted in the identification of two resources located within or in the vicinity of the project area.

The first resource is an agricultural complex consisting of 11 buildings and structures (three of which were constructed over 50 years ago) that would share the same parcel with the project. The field survey, historical research, and resource evaluation of the agricultural complex indicated that the resource does not meet the criteria for listing in the CRHR due to insufficient historical significance and diminished historical integrity. Therefore, it does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The complex is located west and northwest of the project.

The second resource is a segment of the BBID Main Canal (No. 9) constructed in 1919, which passes through the southern area of the parcel, south of the agricultural complex. The BBID Main Canal (No. 9) segment passing through the southern portion of the parcel was recommended by Tracy Bakic and Cindy Baker of Par Environmental Services, Inc. to be not eligible for listing in the CRHR in 2001 (2001 Par Environmental Services, Inc.) due to insufficient historic significance and compromised integrity of setting, feeling, design, worksmanship, and materials. Based on the research by Par Environmental Services, Inc. and a field check of the resource by ICF during the field survey, ICF concurs with this recommendation. Consequently, the canal segment is not considered to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Thresholds of Significance

The project is subject to CEQA. The threshold of significance under CEQA is generally a resource's eligibility for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or listing on a local survey of record, or, in the case of archaeological resources, the resource's qualification as a "unique archaeological resource" (CEQA Sect. 21083.2). To be eligible for listing on the NRHP/CRHR under Evaluation Criteria A/1, B/2, or C/3, an archaeological site must contain artifact assemblages, features, or stratigraphic relationships associated with important events, or important persons, or exemplary of a type, period, or method of construction (36 CFR 60.4, CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a)(1) and (3) and (c)(1) and (2)). To be eligible under Criterion D/4, an archaeological site need only show the potential to yield important information.19 An archaeological resource that qualifies as a "historical resource" under CEQA or as an historic property under Section 106, generally, qualifies for listing under Criterion "4" of the CRHR (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (a)(3)(D). An archaeological resource may qualify for listing under Criterion D/4 when it can be demonstrated that the resource has the potential to contribute significantly to the study of questions of scientific and/or historical importance.

Prehistoric Context

There is currently no single cultural-historical framework that accommodates the entire prehistoric record of the Central Valley. However, the following divisions are used to discuss the Central Valley in general terms: Paleo-Indian (11,550 to 8550 cal B.C.); Lower Archaic (8550 to 5550 cal B.C.); Middle Archaic (5550 to 550 cal B.C.); Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1100); and Emergent Occupation (cal A.D. 1000 to Historic). A brief discussion of these divisions, within the context of the project area when possible, follows.

- **Paleo-Indian (11,550 to 8550 cal B.C.):** Basally thinned and fluted projectile points found at scattered surface locations, primarily in the southern portion of the basin, provide the earliest accepted evidence of human occupation in the Central Valley.
- **Lower Archaic (8550 to 5550 cal B.C.):** The Lower Archaic, like the Paleo-Indian period, is characterized by isolated finds, including stemmed points, chipped stone crescents, and other distinctive flaked stone artifacts. Regional interaction spheres appear to have been well established by this time; marine shell beads from California are found in Early Holocene deposits in the western and central Great Basin (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Fitzgerald et al. 2005), and eastern Sierra obsidian comprises a large proportion of nonlocal flaked stone tools and toolmaking debris from Lower Archaic sites on both sides of the Central Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007:152).

[19] U. S. Department of the Interior. 1998. *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*

- **Middle Archaic (5550 to 550 cal B.C.):** Following an initial period of deposition in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, fans and floodplains stabilized around 5550 B.C. This period of landscape stability is represented by Middle Holocene buried soils found in alluvial landforms throughout central California, and many of the best documented Middle Archaic deposits are associated with these buried surfaces. During this period, two distinct settlement-subsistence adaptations developed in the central California: Foothill Traditions and Valley Traditions.
- **Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1100):** The beginning of the Upper Archaic Period corresponds roughly with the onset of Late Holocene environmental conditions, marked by an abrupt turn to cooler, wetter, and more stable climate. This climate change also resulted in renewed fan and floodplain deposition and soil formation in the Central Valley (Rosenthal et al. 2007:155-156). The Berkeley Pattern, which succeeded the Windmiller Pattern of the Middle Archaic, generally corresponds to this period.
- **Emergent Occupation (cal A.D. 1000 to Historic):** The Emergent Period is associated with the Augustine Pattern (Fredrickson 1994) in the lower Sacramento Valley/Delta region. This Pattern represents the peak cultural development of the prehistoric period in the lower Sacramento Valley and Delta regions and is characterized by intensified hunting, fishing, and gathering subsistence strategies; large, dense populations; highly developed trade networks; elaborate ceremonial and mortuary practices; and social stratification.

Ethnographic Context

The Northern Valley Yokuts are the historical occupants of the central and northern San Joaquin Valley. "Yokuts" is a term applied to a large and diverse number of people inhabiting the San Joaquin Valley and Sierra Nevada foothills of central California. The Northern Valley Yokuts' territory extended from near where the San Joaquin River makes a big bend northward to a line midway between the Calaveras and Mokelumne Rivers.

For the Northern Valley Yokuts, the San Joaquin River and its main tributaries served as a lifeline to the Valley; consequently, their villages tended to congregate around these main water sources. They gained much of their livelihood through fishing (in particular, salmon fishing) and varied their diet with waterfowl and the harvesting of wild plant food, such as acorns, tule root, and seeds.

Most settlements, or at least the principal ones, were built atop low mounds, on or near the banks of large watercourses, for protection against spring flooding. Given that many sites were occupied for generations, the Northern Valley Yokuts chose to adapt to their riverine environment, rather than abandon their sedentary lifeway. However, flooding posed the primary threat to a fully stationary existence; and the local rivers, swollen from melting Sierra Nevada snows and heavy rains, periodically overflowed their banks and drove the villagers to even higher ground.

The Northern Valley Yokuts manufactured a range of intricate and carefully woven baskets for a variety of purposes, including storing, cooking, eating, winnowing, hopper mortars, and transporting food materials. Local craftsmen also fashioned a wide range of essential tools and implements from stone.

The Northern Valley Yokuts suffered great population decline and cultural breakdown when they were drawn into the mission system. Compelled to work at unfamiliar tasks and subjected to the severe discipline of mission life, many of the neophytes deserted the missions and returned to their traditional homes, where they were usually brought back, by force when necessary. Following the mission period, Northern Valley Yokuts continued to clash with the white settlers, and as a result, many villages were burned, and the population declined. This decline continued through the early American period, as the rich soils of the Delta and valley attracted many former miners and other settlers to farming. As they filled up the district, the remaining Yokuts were driven off their hunting and food-gathering lands.

Historic Context

Early History of the Region

During the late eighteenth century, the El Arroyo de los Buenos Aires, located southwest of present-day Tracy, became a stopover on the old Spanish Trail through the region. During the Gold Rush, the trail became a well-traveled route between the Bay Area and the southern Sierra mines. El Arroyo de los Buenos Aires later became known as Corral Hollow, where several Euro-American settlers establish the "Zink House" tavern in the mid nineteenth century. In 1810 and 1811, at present-day Union Island, Spanish expeditions encountered the Yokut village of Pescadero, after which Antonio María Pico's Rancho Pescadero subsequently got its name. West of the project area, across Altamont Pass, Englishman Robert Livermore acquired Rancho Las Positas from Jose Noriega and developed an extremely productive ranch there. Nearer to the project area, Thomas Goodale set up a saloon in what was described as a "blue tent" during the Gold Rush. This establishment served miners and other travelers on route between the Sierras and the Bay Area. Encompassing portions of Santa Clara and Contra Costa Counties, both established with California statehood in 1850, Alameda County was organized in 1853.

Railroad and Early Community Development

The region remained sparsely populated during the 1850s and 1860s. A few small communities were established, though most died out. Named for its founder, Eric Wicklund, the town of Wickland was established in 1861 near Mohr's landing, a shipping point for coal originating from mines developed at Corral Hollow Canyon. Wickland's life was cut short in 1869 when the Central Pacific Railroad established the town of Ellis at the base of the Coastal Range, at a location where trains began their ascent over Altamont Pass.

The region's population expanded with the development of the railroad. In 1870, the CPRR and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (SPRR) consolidated under common control, though the merger was not made official until 1885, when the SPRR leased the CPRR. In the late 1870s, the SPRR built a new line between Ellis and the Bay Area. Tracy was founded in 1878 when the Pacific Improvement Company, an arm of the SPRR, laid out a town that, like Ellis, was situated at the east end of the Altamont Pass to Oakland. Displacing Ellis, Tracy became the site of the SPRR headquarters, repair shops, and switching yards by the 1890s

Mountain House and Byron Hot Springs

During the early 1850s, Thomas Goodale, who had established the above mentioned "blue tent" saloon, constructed an adobe on his land. Simon Zimmerman occupied the adobe beginning in 1854, and eventually constructed a new residence. In 1860 Zimmerman established a school at his residence. A year later, the school was relocated to a building approximately 2.5 miles north of Zimmerman's residence. The new site of the school became known as Mountain House, which evolved into the place name of the area surrounding the school, including the project area. In 1878 the Central Pacific Railroad constructed the Bethany Railroad Station along the rail line east of Mountain House to serve residents in the area. The settlement that evolved around the train station came to be known as Bethany. By 1940 all of Bethany's structures, including the station, had been removed or demolished. The original Mountain House schoolhouse was replaced in 1923 with a new wood-framed and stucco-sided building consisting of a classroom and auditorium.

Situated approximately three miles north of the project area, the mineral springs and mud hole site that became known as Byron Hot Springs was first developed into a health resort in 1868, after a failed

attempt to produce salt at the site. Hotels erected at the site burned in 1901 and 1912. The springs eventually took their current name from the town of Byron, developed north of the site. The resort declined in the 1930s, and was subsequently used to intern high-ranking prisoners of war from Germany and Japan during WWII.

Twentieth Century Infrastructure

Before the founding of Tracy, crop agriculture remained limited in eastern Alameda and western San Joaquin Counties, and settlers in the Tracy region appear to have mainly engaged in cattle and sheep ranching. After the founding of Tracy, the region's settlers diversified livestock ranching operations to include dry farming of crops such as wheat, barley, and hay. Crop production became the region's central economic activity with the irrigation development launched in the 1910s. The region's first irrigation district, the Naglee Burk Irrigation District, was established north of Tracy in 1912. Subsequently formed irrigation districts included the Westside Irrigation District (formed in 1914), the Byron Bethany Irrigation District (1914), and the Banta Carbona Irrigation District (1921). The Byron Bethany Irrigation District Main Canal (No. 9), a portion of which passes through the project area, was developed between 1917 and 1919. As a result of irrigation, farmers planted crops such as alfalfa, lima beans, asparagus, and tomatoes. By 1920, many of the region's agricultural producers had initiated dairying operations on their farms. Agriculture displaced the railroad as the central source of income for the Tracy region.

In the post-War period, several major water projects boosted the region's economy yet again. From 1946 to 1952, the United States Bureau of Reclamation constructed the Delta-Mendota Canal and the Tracy Pumping plant, located west of the project area, as part of the Central Valley Project. Built as part of the State Water Project (SWP) between 1961 and 1972, the California Aqueduct is aligned west and roughly parallel to the Delta-Mendota Canal.

As automobile travel displaced railroad passenger travel and horse-and-buggy travel, several notable roads and highways were developed in the region. In the 1910s, a gravel road (eventually paved) through Tracy became part of the Lincoln Highway. Altamont Pass Road was completed as a paved four-lane road in 1938. In the 1960s, portions of Lincoln Highway/U.S. Highway 50 were abandoned or replaced as the State of California constructed highways such as Interstates 580, 5, and 205, all located east or south of the project area.

Description of Cultural Resources Identified in Background Search

The background literature and document search identified one historic architectural resource within the project area. P-01-10445 is the Byron Bethany Irrigation District Main Canal, which was constructed in 1919 and significantly modified in 1968. Modifications included the replacement of all of the original pumps and turnout gate, as well as the improvement of many ditches along the route (Dexter and Cuellar 2005).

Four historic-era architectural resources were identified within a half-mile of the project area:

- **P-01-10444:** the Mountain House School: The current Mountain House School building was constructed in 1923 and significantly modified in 1976 during seismic retrofitting work (Bakic 2001). It is located about half-mile west of the project area.
- **P-01-10446:** Segment of PG&E Distribution Line: This segment, which runs northwest-southeast (paralleling Byron Bethany Road) about ¼-mile northeast of the project area, was constructed in 1909 by the Stanislaus Electric Company. It is composed of wooden power poles (Bakic and Baker 2001a).

- **P-01-10451:** Segment of Byron Bethany Road: Byron Bethany Road, which was constructed in 1878 by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was originally an undivided dirt wagon path following the grade of the railroad and was probably the construction road for the railroad crews (Bakic and Baker 2001b).
- **P-01-10452:** Segment of Southern Pacific Railroad Grade: The segment of the railroad line that runs about ¼-mile northeast of the project area (paralleling Byron Bethany Road and the PG&E Distribution Line) was constructed in 1878 by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The tracks and ties have been replaced repeatedly with similar materials as part of the railroad's normal maintenance and operation (Bakic and Baker 2001c).

The records search indicated that much of the project area and surrounding vicinity has not been previously studied for cultural resources. However, one linear cultural resources study was conducted along Kelso Road, which serves as the northern border of the project area, and an area-specific study was conducted on some properties off of Mountain House Road (about ½-mile west of the project area).[20]

Description of Architectural Resources

The field survey resulted in identification of two architectural resources, one of which was also identified in the background search. As discussed above, the first resource is an agricultural complex consisting of 11 buildings and structures. Three of these 11 buildings and structures are over 50 years of age: a vernacular farmhouse residence, a front-gabled barn, and a concrete-block shed. A second identified resource is a segment of the Byron Bethany Irrigation District Main Canal (No. 9), constructed in 1919.

The tasks carried out to complete the inventory and evaluation of architectural resources within the project area consisted of pre-field research and literature review, a field survey, historical research on the identified resources and the region, and evaluation of the resources for their potential to qualify for listing in the CRHR. Based on this work, ICF recommends that these two resources be considered ineligible for listing in the CRHR and not be considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Impacts:

a) No architectural resources located in or in the vicinity of the project area that meet the criteria of significance under CEQA would be affected by the project. There are **no impacts** from the project related to substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5. **(No Impact)**

b) Due to the fact that most of the native ground surface within the project area has been substantially altered due to past farming, ranching, and grading activities, it is unlikely that previously unrecorded archaeological deposits would be discovered during construction of the project. No archaeological artifacts, objects, or sites have been identified within the project's area of potential effects. No unique resources are known to be present that could be affected by the project. Unless discovery of such material is discovered during earth-disturbing activities, the project would have no effect on unique archaeological resources.

[20] Bard, McClintock, Sharp, and Harmon (CH2MHill). 2001. A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed East Altamont Energy Center, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin Counties, California. S-24271. And Archeo-Tec. 1989. Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Mountain House Planned Community, Alameda and San Joaquin Counties, California. S-18762.

However, the possibility still exists that project construction could result in exposure of, and impacts to, unknown potentially significant resources. In the absence of adequate mitigation measures, the disturbance of an archaeological resource during project implementation would be a significant impact if the discovered resource were determined to be an "historical resource," that is, if the resource is eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHP. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1,** impacts related to substantial adverse change the significance of an archeological resource would are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

c) No human remains have been identified within the project area as a result of the records search, literature review, or archaeological fieldwork. However, construction of the project could result in the identification of human remains associated with unrecorded archaeological deposits. According to the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Sec. 8100), and disturbance of a Native American cemetery is a felony (Sec. 7052). Disturbing human remains would be a significant impact and would therefore require mitigation. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-2**, impacts related to disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries are considered **less than significant. (Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Archaeological and/or Paleontological Evaluation if Resources Encountered During Construction. A qualified archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation if artifacts are discovered during excavation activities. Recommendations may include evaluation, preservation in place, archaeological test excavation and/or archaeological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities. This measure also requires that the recommendations of a qualified paleontologist be followed if fossils are discovered during excavation activities. Recommendations may include evaluation, preservation in place, test excavation and/or paleontological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities.

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Human Remains Procedures. Human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, found during excavation activities will be protected until the County Coroner determines their status per Public Resources Code Sec. 5097.98.

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) 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, 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.			×	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			×	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			×	
iv) Landslides?			×	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?		×		
c) Be located on a 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?			×	
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?		×		
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?			×	
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		×		

Setting:

Geology and Soils

The project site is located at the western margin of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province and Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province (California Geological Survey 2002). The Great Valley is an asymmetric trough consisting of a thick sequence of sediments from Jurassic to recent age. Erosion of the Sierra Nevada has contributed to most of the 5- to 10-kilometer-thick sediments of the Great Valley (Hackel 1966). Geophysical evidence suggests that the Great Valley is underlain at depth with granitic rocks of the Sierra Nevada Province, while the adjacent Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province is underlain at depth by Franciscan Assemblage rocks.

Soils in the project area include Rincon clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes. Rincon clay loam is well drained and slowly permeable, with a slow runoff potential and a high water-holding capacity. Erosion hazard for this soil type is slight, and the shrink-swell potential is high (Soil Conservation Service 1966).

Geologic Hazards

The project site is located east of the active North American–Pacific Plate boundary. As a result, the project is within close proximity to the seismically active San Francisco Bay region (Bay region). Many

earthquakes of low magnitude occur every year throughout the Bay region. Most of the region's seismic activity is concentrated west along the San Andreas, Hayward, and Calaveras faults, which are 50, 30, and 25 miles west of the project site, respectively (Jennings 1994).

No active[21] faults are mapped across the project site by the CGS or USGS (Hart and Bryant 1997; U.S. Geological Survey 2009). The closest known active fault to the site that is zoned by the State of California as an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake fault is the Greenville fault, located about 9 miles west of the proposed site.

Recent geologic studies indicate that a discontinuous, tectonic boundary commonly referred to as the Coast Ranges-Sierran Block (CRSB) boundary exists along the western margin of the San Joaquin Valley, between the actively uplifting east side of the Coast Range crustal block and the west side of the Sierran crustal block (Wong et al 1988; Wakabayashi and Smith 1994). Active tectonic compression has resulted in the development of thrust faults that do not typically propagate to the surface and are therefore called "blind thrusts." Because these faults are not expressed at the surface, identification of fault locations cannot be determined on the basis of geomorphic evidence, and, accordingly, the State of California has not defined Earthquake Fault Hazard Zones around the postulated traces. Nonetheless, based on historic seismicity, the CRSB is considered capable of generating large earthquakes that could produce strong groundshaking throughout the region, including at the project site. The magnitude 6.7 Coalinga earthquake in 1983 and an earthquake of a magnitude of more than 6.0 in 1982 near Vacaville and Winters are both generally regarded as having occurred on segments of the CRSB boundary (Unruh and Moore 1992).

In 2002, the California Division of Mines and Geology updated the *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Assessment for the State of California* to update the assessment of seismic ground shaking hazards in California. The report contains a probabilistic seismic hazard map that depicts the peak horizontal ground acceleration values exceeded in a given region of California at a 10 percent probability in 50 years (i.e., a 0.2 percent probability in 1 year). The peak horizontal ground acceleration values depicted on the map represent probabilistic estimates of the ground-shaking intensity likely to occur in a given area as a result of characteristic earthquake events on active faults, and can be used to assess the relative seismic ground shaking hazard for a given region. The probabilistic peak horizontal ground acceleration value assigned to the region of Alameda County where the project area is located is approximately 0.5g (where "g" is the acceleration due to gravity). The 2007 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities determined that the Greenville fault and the Mt. Diablo Thrust have a probability of 3 percent or less and that the Calaveras fault has a probability of 7 percent of producing a magnitude 6.7 or greater earthquake in the next 30 years (Field et al 2008). In general terms, all of this indicates that the project area could be subject to a moderate ground shaking during an earthquake on one of the many active faults in the project vicinity.

The regional liquefaction hazard map published by the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) indicates that the project area is located in a region that has a low susceptibility to liquefaction (Association of Bay Area Governments 2011). The site has no natural topographical relief and is situated in a broad valley. Therefore, the existing risk of slope failure, including seismically induced landslides, is considered low.

[21] A fault is considered sufficiently active if one or more of its segments or strands shows evidence of surface displacement during Holocene time (defined for purposes of the Act as approximately the last 11,000 years).

Impacts:

a(i). The project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and no active faults pass through the site. As a result, the risk of fault rupture is low. Therefore, impacts related to rupture of a known earthquake fault are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

a(ii). The project site could experience strong groundshaking during the lifespan of the project. The principal concern related to human exposure to groundshaking is that it can result in structural damage, potentially jeopardizing the safety of persons occupying the structures. However, all new facilities would be designed and constructed to meet or exceed relevant standards and codes. In the event that the project is required by the County to prepare a site-specific geotechnical report, the Applicant would implement any recommendations identified (or implement comparable measures). Therefore, impacts related to strong seismic groundshaking would be **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

a(iii). According to ABAG, the potential for liquefaction at the site is low. Therefore, impacts related to seismic related ground failure, including liquefaction, are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

a(iv). The project site is relatively flat and construction and operation activities are not anticipated to include major excavation or grading. Therefore, impacts related to landslides are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

b) The project site is situated on soils classified as Rincon clay loam, 0 to 3 percent, which are considered to have slight erosion potential. Since soils on the project site have undergone varying degrees of disturbance, ground-disturbing activities such as equipment laydown, site clearing, grading, and excavation are not expected to result in the removal of a high value topsoil resource. However, such activities may have the potential to contribute to accelerated erosion, which could potentially impair surface and/or groundwater quality in the region. In order to comply with requirements of applicable permits under the NPDES program, the general contractor(s) selected for project implementation would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP, which would include measures to protect water quality (see Section 9. *Hydrology and Water Quality*, **Mitigation Measure WQ-1**). Therefore, with implementation of a project SWPPP, as required by **Mitigation Measure WQ-1**, impacts related to substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

c) The project area is classified as having a low susceptibility for ground liquefaction and has a low potential for landslides. As a result impacts related to unstable geologic units, potential on- and off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction and collapse are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

d) Soil survey data indicates that the near surface native soil has a high expansion potential. Soil expansion has the potential to damage foundations, cause large cracks in exterior walls, floors, and ceilings. Measures that can reduce potential impacts related to expansive soils include moisture conditioning, lime treatment, or the replacement of expansive soils with engineered fill. This expansive soil determination and recommended measures to address the potential for expansive soils are consistent with the conclusions of a 2001 geotechnical report prepared for the East Altamont Energy Center Project, located less than 0.25 miles north of the project site (Kleinfelder

2001).[22] **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** requires implementation of a site-specific geotechnical investigation, including investigation of expansive soils, the potential for impact to proposed building structures, and identification of measures to reduce impacts related to expansive soils**.** Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure GEO-1**, impacts related to expansive soils would be **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

e) The project site itself does not contain any alternative wastewater disposal systems or septic systems. The residential houses immediately adjacent to the project site and on the same parcel do have several septic systems (some inactive).

The project would install a septic system adjacent to the O&M building. The system would accommodate up to 1,200 gallons and the leachfield would be up to 0.02 acres in size. This system would be installed in accordance with County (Environmental Health Department) regulations (Alameda County Septic System Code) and will require that the Applicant obtain a permit. Based on soil conditions at the site and the existing use of septic systems in the project area, soils are anticipated to be adequate to support use of septic tanks. Therefore, impacts related to soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

f) The project site does not contain any unique geologic features and there are no known paleontological resources located at the site. However, the possibility still exists that project construction could result in exposure of, and impacts to buried paleontological resources. In the absence of adequate mitigation measures, the disturbance of a paleontological resource during project implementation could be a significant impact if a discovered resource were determined to be a unique paleontological resource. However, **Mitigation Measure CR-1** described under Section 6. *Cultural Resources* would reduce this impact by requiring evaluation by a qualified paleontologist in the event that fossils are discovered during construction. Therefore, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1**, the project's impact related to destruction of a unique paleontological resource or geologic features is **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Implement the Recommendations of the Site Specific Geotechnical Investigation. As part of the project design process, the Applicant will retain a qualified professional to conduct a site-specific geotechnical investigation consistent with all applicable standards of professional engineering geologic/geotechnical practice. The purpose of the investigation will be to provide a geologic basis for the development of appropriate project design. The investigation will specifically address the impact of expansive soils on proposed building structures.

Mitigation Measure CR-1. Refer to Section 6, *Cultural Resources* for text of this Mitigation Measure.

[22] The 2001 Kleinfielder geotechnical study recommended: 1) moisture conditioning and compacting the native soils during earthwork under strict quality control guidelines, then wetting or pre-soaking the building or foundation slabs prior to slab placement, 2) supporting the proposed buildings or foundation slabs on a layer of non-expansive fill, or 3) stabilizing the native clays by mixing with lime.

8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			x	
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?		x		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				x
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?			x	
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?				x
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?				x
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			x	
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?				x

Setting:

An environmental records search was conducted for the project site by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) on March 3, 2011 (Appendix A – Environmental Records Search [EDR]). The EDR report was utilized to identify known or suspected areas of contamination, underground storage tank locations, solid waste management facilities, and hazardous waste treatment, storage, and/or disposal locations.

As shown in Table 8-1, the search identified 18 individual records of potentially contaminated properties within 0.5 miles of the project site (some records are for the same property/address and have been combined or grouped as appropriate). No areas of contamination within the project site were identified by the EDR records search.

Table 8-1. Contaminated and Potentially Contaminated Properties within 0.5 miles of the Project Site

Facility Name/Owner	Site Address	Gradient/Approximate Distance from the Project Site	Regulatory List	Hazard Description	Potential for Impact on the Project Site
Dexter Bros.	17499 Kelso Rd.	<0.25 mi	HIST UST	Historic record of an underground storage tank (UST)	**Low**- UST on the site used for fuel. No record of releases or remediation.
Schropp Ranch – Western	3880 Mountain House Rd.	Upgradient/>0.5 mi	CORTESE SLIC	Spill site	**Low**- Open-Inactive CORTESE site, as of 2009. Spill violation related to TPH reported in 1999. No record of cleanup action found. No current regulatory oversight activities are being conducted by the Lead Agency. Case closed by Alameda County.
Tracy Maintenance Facility	16800 Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/<0.25 mi	CERC-NFRAP CERCLIS-NFRAP RCRA-SQG FINDS HAZNET	Hazardous waste generator	**None**-Discovery actions taken at the site, Action to archive site in 1993. No further remedial actions planned. No record of violations, releases, or remediation.
San Luis & Delta – Mendota Water	16800 Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/<0.25 mi	CORTESE LUST Alameda County CS HAZNET	Leaking UST	**Low**-1998 leaking UST, but case closed. Waste generator (inorganic solid waste, organics, asbestos-containing waste, oil waste, solvent mixture waste). No record of additional releases or remediation.
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	16800 Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/<0.25 mi	HAZNET	Leaking UST	**Low**- Cleanup site. Case closed in 1998. No record of additional releases or remediation.
Addison Construction	16800 Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/<0.25 mi	HAZNET	Hazardous waste generator	**None**-No record of releases or remediation.
East Altamont Energy Center	Mountain House/Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/>0.5 mi	LDS	Land disposal site	**None**- Current "open status." No cleanup actions exist. However, there are no known potential contaminants of concern that exists at this site and

					the energy center that was planned is no longer being considered. The status date for this listing was 1965. No record of releases or remediation.
USDOI BR Tracy Office	Mountain House/Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/>0.5 mi	RCRA-SQG	Hazardous waste generator	**None-** Generator of hazardous wastes. No record of releases or remediation.
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Mountain House/Kelso Rd.	Upgradient/>0.5 mi	CORTESE LUST	Hazardous waste generator	**None-** Generator of oil-containing waste, including PCBs, lab wastes, other inorganic solid wastes. No record of releases or remediation.
Mountain House School	3950 Mountain House Rd. (listed in Byron and Tracy as separate locations)	Upgradient/>0.5 mi	SWEEPS UST HAZNET HIST UST	UST	**None-** School site of interest. UST on site and other empty containers. No record of releases or remediation.
Mountain House Elementary	3950 Mountain House Rd.	Upgradient/>0.5 mi	FINDS	Public school site	**None-** School site of interest. No record of releases or remediation.
Existing Sebastian Questa Elementary School	543 N Montebello St.	Upgradient/>0.25 mile	NPDES	Permitted stormwater construction	**None-** Active facility, flagged for stormwater construction activities. No record of releases or remediation.
Proposed Questa Elementary School	650 Esplanade Dr.	Upgradient/>0.25 mi	SCH ENVIROSTOR	Public school site, evaluated for soil contaminati on from past agricultural uses.	**None**- Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Report was submitted and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) approved PEA report with a no further action determination.
Neighborhood G School	Kelso Rd./Bryon Rd.	Downgradient/>0 .25 mi	SCH ENVIROSTOR	Public school site, evaluated for soil contaminati on from past agricultural uses.	**None**- Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Report was completed 2004. No further action status.
Mountain House Neighborhoods I J&K	18045 Kelso Rd.	Downgradient/>0 .25 mi	NPDES	Permitted stormwater construction	**None**- No additional regulatory measures required.

Water Treatment Plant 15 MGD Expansion	18045 Kelso Rd.	Downgradient/>0 .25 mi	NPDES	Permitted stormwater construction	**None**- regulatory measures from stormwater construction implemented in 2008.
Mountain House CSD – Water Treatment Plant	18045 Kelso Rd.	Downgradient/>0 .25 mi	EMI	Criteria air pollutant emissions	**None**- Generator of criteria air quality emissions. Will not affect project site use. No record of violations or remediation.

Source: Environmental Data Resources, Inc. 2011.

Notes:

HIST UST = Historical UST registered database

SWEEPS UST = State Water Resources Control Board, underground storage tank listings

CERC-NFRAP = Database of archived CERCLIS sites for which no further remedial action is planned

RCRA-SQG = List of RCRA small quantity generators

CORTESE = State list of hazardous materials release sites ("HIST" indicates site was historically listed)

LUST = State, County, and RWQCB databases of leaking underground storage tank sites

SLIC = Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups Database (non-UST releases reported to RWQCB)

Alameda CS = Alameda County Contaminated Sites database

ENVIROSTOR = Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database

SCH = List of school sites being evaluated by the DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination

LDS = List of land disposal sites

FINDS = Database of sites tracked by USEPA.

DRYCLEANERS = List of drycleaner related facilities tracked by USEPA.

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit

HAZNET = DTSC Hazardous waste manifests database

EMI = State Air Resources Board list of toxic and criteria pollutant emitting sites

Sites/records of contamination at lower elevations (down gradient) of the project site would not impact the proposed project because potential releases of hazardous material (if they occurred) would not flow upgradient towards the project site. Of the 18 sites included in Table 8-1, none indicate positive evidence of contamination that has affected the project site. However, 4 sites have a low potential to have affected the site: 1) Dexter Bros. has a UST, but with no record of release 2) Schropp Ranch had a 1999 TPH spill, but the case was closed by Alameda County likely indicating limited release; 3) San Luis & Delta – Mendota Water had a leaking UST in 1998 but the case was also closed and no releases have been reported related to site hazardous waste generation; and 4) U.S. Bureau of Reclamation had a leaking UST in 1998, but the case was also closed.

Impacts:

a) Project construction is not expected to create a hazard to the public through the routine use of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials present at the project site would likely include substances such as fuels, oils, solvents, paving materials, and paints. In accordance with the contractor's specifications, these construction-related hazardous materials would be transported, stored, and handled in a manner consistent with relevant regulations and guidelines, including those recommended and enforced by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Alameda County Department of Environmental Health (ACDEH), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). In addition, the County will require the general contractor selected for project implementation to adhere to procedures to ensure that water quality is protected during construction, as specified in the project SWPPP provisions (see Erosion Control Measures to Protect Water Quality in the Environmental Measures section in Chapter 2). These measures would include provisions for appropriate handling of any hazardous materials used on the project sites, as well as a Spill Prevention and Response Plan to minimize the potential for, and effects from, spills occurring during project construction. The Plan will describe transport, storage, and disposal procedures; construction site housekeeping practices, and monitoring and spill response protocols. The County will be responsible for ensuring that both the hazardous pollutant control measures and the Spill Prevention and Response Plan are appropriately implemented by all contractors. With the these plans and procedures in place, potential impacts related to hazardous materials use, transport, storage, or disposal at the project site are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

b) Site workers, the public, and the environment could be inadvertently exposed to pre-existing contaminants onsite during project construction. Due to the former agricultural-related uses at the site, residual concentrations of agricultural chemicals such as herbicides and pesticides may be present in the soil. There are no known violations related to the UST located in the vicinity of the project site (in proximity to the two adjacent residences) and the off-site upgradient sites described above have a low potential to have affected the site.

   Residual agricultural herbicides or pesticides would result in worker exposure during construction. **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1** requires soil sampling of the project areas prior to construction to assess the potential and whether worker protections are necessary. Regarding the agricultural complex, no construction is proposed at the site of the underground storage tank or where agricultural equipment has been stored; as such disturbance of these areas is not planned.

   It is also possible that hitherto unknown contamination could be encountered during grading or excavation **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1** requires investigation of any encountered unknown contamination and adherence to all local, state and federal regulations for any contamination found, With implementation of **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1**, impacts related to reasonably foreseeable conditions involving hazardous materials are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

c) No schools are located within 0.25 miles of the project site. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to hazardous emissions or hazardous materials handling in proximity to schools. **(No Impact)**

d) According to the EDR database search, the project site itself is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, the project is not expected to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and no impacts related to hazardous materials sites are anticipated related to a listed site. Therefore, this impact is **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

e) f) The project site is located approximately 3.5 miles southeast of Byron Airport. Because the project site is not located within 2 miles of an airport or private airstrip, the project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area. Furthermore, the SEF project components are not reflective, and therefore issues related to glare are not anticipated (as discussed in Section 1, *Aesthetics*, item d). Therefore, there would be **no impacts** related to being included in an airport land use plan or safety hazards related to being in the vicinity of a private airstrip. No mitigation is necessary. **(No Impact)**

g) Projects proposed within the unincorporated area of the County are reviewed by the Alameda County Fire Department (Fire Department) during the building permit process to ensure that they are consistent with adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans.

Because the project construction activities would not block any public or private rights-of-way that could be necessary for emergency access, construction activities would not hinder the provision of emergency services to adjacent properties or emergency vehicle traffic traveling through the area. Therefore, impacts related to emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

h) The project site is not located within or adjacent to wildlands. There would be no impact related to exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Conduct a Phase II Investigation of the Site Concerning Agricultural Residues. During Construction, Stop Work and Implement Hazardous Materials Investigations and Remediation in the Event Hazardous Materials are Encountered. Prior to construction, the Applicant shall conduct a soil sampling investigation to examine if residual pesticides or herbicides are present in concentrations that would pose a risk to construction workers or site workers. If risks to site workers are identified, then measures to reduce that risk shall be adopted in accordance with state and federal OSHA requirements.

In the event that hazardous materials are encountered during construction, all construction activities in the area of the discovery will stop and the Applicant will conduct Phase I and, if required, Phase II hazardous materials investigations to identify the nature and extent of contamination and evaluate potential impacts on project construction and human health. If necessary, the Applicant will also implement Phase III remediation measures consistent with all applicable local, state, and federal codes and regulations. Construction will not resume until remediation is complete. If waste disposal is necessary, the Applicant will ensure that all hazardous materials removed during construction are handled and disposed of by a licensed waste-disposal contractor and transported by a licensed hauler to an appropriately licensed and permitted disposal or recycling facility, in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.

9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards, conflict with water quality objectives, fail to meet waste discharge requirements, significantly degrade any surface water body or groundwater, or adversely affect the beneficial uses of such waters, including public uses and aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat?		x		
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)?			x	
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 which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site (i.e. within a watershed)?		x		
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 (e.g., due to increased impervious surfaces) in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site (i.e. within a watershed)?		x		
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems due to changes in runoff flow rates or volumes?		x		
f) Result in a significant increase in pollutant discharges to receiving waters (marine, fresh, and/or wetlands) during or following construction (considering water quality parameters such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, and typical stormwater pollutants such as heavy metals, pathogens, petroleum derivatives, synthetic organics, sediment, nutrients, oxygen-demanding substances, and trash)?		x		
g) Result in an increase in any pollutant for which a water body is listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act?			x	
h) 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?				x
i) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				x
j) 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?			x	
k) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?			x	

Setting:

Surface Water and Drainage

The project is located southwest of the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta (Delta), in unincorporated northern Alameda County. Site drainage ultimately flows north towards the Delta. Due to a gently sloping topography that trends from south to north across the site, runoff is primarily conveyed to a culvert under Kelso Road via a series of agricultural drainage ditches. From there, runoff is routed to the Delta-Mendota Canal via a drainage ditch along the north side of Kelso Road. Additionally, some runoff enters a drainage ditch that borders the site on the east and some enters a canal that bisects the southern portion of the site, both of which drain to Mountain House Creek, tributary to Old River.

Numerous pumping, storage, and conveyance facilities serving the State Water Project (SWP and Central Valley Project (CVP) are located in the immediate project vicinity. SWP facilities located north and west of the site include Clifton Forebay, Banks Pumping Plant, and the California Aqueduct. Additionally, two CVP facilities, the Tracy Pumping Plant and Delta-Mendota Canal, are located immediately west of the site on the other side of Kelso Road. Bethany Reservoir, located southwest of the project site, serves as a forebay for the South Bay Pumping Plant and a conveyance facility within the California Aqueduct system.

Surface Water Quality

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) established the total maximum daily load (TMDL) process to assist in guiding the application of state water quality standards; it requires states to identify streams whose water quality is "impaired" (affected by the presence of pollutants or contaminants) and to establish a TMDL or the maximum quantity of a particular contaminant that a water body can assimilate without experiencing adverse effects. Mountain House Creek is not listed under CWA 303(d); however, it is a tributary to Old River, which is listed for low dissolved oxygen (State Water Resources Control Board 2007). In addition to the water quality issues in streams discussed above, water quality issues particular to the Delta include the following:

- High-salinity water from the San Francisco Bay intrudes into the Delta during periods of low Delta outflow. Salinity adversely affects agricultural, municipal, recreational, and industrial uses.
- Delta exports have elevated concentrations of disinfection byproducts (DBP) precursors (e.g., dissolved organic carbon and bromide), and their presence increases the potential for the formation of brominated DBP in treated drinking water.
- Agricultural drainage in the Delta contains high levels of nutrients, suspended sediment, dissolved organic carbon, and minerals (salinity) as well as traces of agricultural chemicals (pesticides).
- Synthetic and natural contaminants have bioaccumulated in Delta fish and other aquatic organisms. Synthetic organic chemicals and heavy metals are found in Delta fish in quantities occasionally exceeding acceptable standards for food consumption.
- The San Joaquin River delivers water of relatively poor quality to the Delta, with agricultural drainage to the river being a major source of salts and pollutants (i.e., boron, selenium, pesticides). The Delta-Mendota Canal, to which the majority of the project site drains, is used for agricultural and potable uses, and while it contains water from the Delta, it does not drain to the Delta. Water from the canal is treated prior to potable use. The impairments to Delta water quality, described above, may also be present in the Delta-Mendota Canal.

The Delta-Mendota Canal, to which the majority of the project site drains, is used for agricultural and

potable uses, and while it contains water from the Delta, it does not drain to the Delta. Water from the canal is treated prior to potable use. The impairments to Delta water quality, described above, may also be present in the Delta-Mendota Canal.

Groundwater Resources

The project is located in the Tracy Subbasin, according to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Groundwater Bulletin 118. The Tracy Subbasin, which extends over 345,000 acres (539 square miles), is defined by the extent of unconsolidated to semiconsolidated sedimentary deposits that are bounded by the Diablo Range on the west, the Mokelumne and San Joaquin Rivers on the north, the San Joaquin River to the east, and the San Joaquin- Stanislaus County line on the south. Underlying these alluvial sediments are Pleistocene, Pliocene/Miocene, Jurassic, and Mesozoic/Paleozoic formations. From younger to older, these formations are older alluvium, fanglomerate deposits, Copper Hill Volcanics, Merced Falls Slate and Salt Springs Slate, Gopher Ridge Volcanics, and ultramafic rocks. The Tracy sub-basin is estimated to have a storage capacity of 4 million acre-feet (af) of water. Review of hydrographs for the Tracy sub-basin indicates that, except for some seasonal variation resulting from recharge and pumping, the majority of water levels in wells have remained relatively stable over at least the last 10 years (California Department of Water Resources 2004).

Groundwater Quality

Groundwater quality in the upper aquifer zones slightly mirror surface water quality. However, deeper aquifers in the Subbasin are of much higher quality than the surface area around the project. Because of the organic composition of the soils in the area, organic compound concentrations in groundwater are significant.

Areas of poor water quality (i.e., total dissolved solids [TDS] greater than 1,000 mg/l) exist throughout the Tracy Subbasin. Areas of elevated chloride (i.e., greater than 500 mg/l) occur in several areas within the groundwater Subbasin, including along the San Joaquin River. Areas of elevated nitrate occur in the northwestern part of the Subbasin. Areas of elevated boron occur over a large portion extending from the south to the northwestern side of the Subbasin (California Department of Water Resources 2004).

Flooding

The project site is not within a 100-year flood hazard area, as identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that is delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). According to Figure 48 of the East County Area Plan, the site is within the Bethany Reservoir Dam Inundation Zone (Alameda County 1994). Additionally, the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Service's Dam Failure Plan (San Joaquin County 2003), which contains inundation maps for 16 dams both in and around the County, shows flood flows extending to the western border of San Joaquin County if dams at New Melones, San Luis, New Hogan, Lake McClure, and Pine Flat Reservoirs were to fail. However, in all cases, the flood boundaries do not extend south of West Byron Road and, therefore, would not be expected to affect the project site.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Clean Water Act

The CWA, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, is the major federal legislation governing water

quality. The objective of the CWA is "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." Project-related sections of the CWA are as follows:

- Sections 303 and 304 provide for water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines.
- Section 401 requires an applicant for any federal permit that proposes an activity that may result in a discharge to "waters of the United States" to obtain certification from the State of California that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the CWA. Certification is provided by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine RWQCBs.
- Section 402 establishes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), a permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except for dredge or fill material) into waters of the United States. This permit program is administered by the SWRCB and RWQCBs. The state issues general and individual NPDES permits to regulate discharges from construction, municipal, and industrial activities.

Federal Flood Insurance Program

Congress, alarmed by increasing costs of disaster relief, passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The intent of these acts is to reduce the need for large publicly funded flood control structures and disaster relief by restricting development on floodplains.

FEMA administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide subsidized flood insurance to communities that comply with FEMA regulations limiting development in floodplains. FEMA issues FIRMs for communities participating in the NFIP. These maps delineate flood hazard zones in the community.

State

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Section 13000 et seq.) provides the basis for water quality regulation within California. This act requires a report of waste discharge for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, etc.) to land or surface waters that may impair a beneficial use of surface or groundwater of the state. Waste discharge requirements resulting from the report are issued by the RWQCBs.

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board—Basin Plan

Water quality in streams and aquifers of the region is guided and regulated by the Central Valley RWQCB Basin Plan. State policy for water quality control is directed at achieving the highest water quality consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state. The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses of waters, establishes quantitative and qualitative objectives for protection of beneficial uses, and sets forth policies to guide the implementation of programs to attain the objectives.

State Water Resources Control Board—Bay-Delta Plan

The SWRCB Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay-Delta Plan) establishes water quality objectives that contribute to the reasonable protection of beneficial uses in the Bay-Delta Estuary. The Bay-Delta Plan supplements other water quality control plans adopted by the SWRCB and RWQCBs, and State policies for water quality control adopted by the SWRCB, relevant to the Bay-Delta Estuary watershed. As such, the Plan provides a coordinated and comprehensive ecosystem approach to protection of the beneficial uses of the Bay-Delta Estuary

Permitting for Construction Activities

Construction activities are regulated under the NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit), provided that the total amount of ground disturbance during construction exceeds 1 acre or disturbs less than 1 acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs 1 or more acres. The CVRWQCB enforces the General Construction Permit. Coverage under a General Construction Permit requires the preparation of a SWPPP and a NOI. The SWPPP includes pollution prevention measures (measures to control erosion, sediment, and non-stormwater discharges and hazardous spills), demonstration of compliance with all applicable local and regional erosion and sediment control standards, identification of responsible parties, a detailed construction timeline, and a BMPs monitoring and maintenance schedule. The NOI includes site-specific information and the certification of compliance with the terms of the General Construction Permit. Because the construction area would be greater than one acre, the project would be required to comply with the NPDES Construction General Permit and associated SWPPP.

Impacts:

a) f) Ground-disturbing activities such as grading, excavating, and other earthwork required for construction of the project would temporarily increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation however, ground disturbance would be limited to minor grading as the current slope of the project parcel would be maintained. Additionally, maintenance of equipment would require the use of hazardous materials such as gasoline, engine oil, and concrete, which, if spilled, could contaminate surface waters in the vicinity of the project area. Discharge of excessive sediment or hazardous materials into surface waters during construction has the potential to result in possible violation of certain water quality standards. To minimize any potential water quality contamination the implementation of erosion and sediment control BMPs and equipment fueling and maintenance BMPs will greatly reduce the potential for such an incident. Also, areas of exposed soil within the SEF would likely be planted with grass or low groundcover, pursuant to approval by the Fire Department, which would greatly reduce the potential for erosion or sedimentation during operational life of the project. Therefore, there is some potential for impacts related to violation of water quality standards, conflict with water quality objectives, failure to meet waste discharge requirements, degrade surface water body or groundwater, adversely affect the beneficial use of waters, result in an increase in pollutant discharges to receiving waters during or following construction, which would be a **significant** impact. However, with implementation of **Mitigation Measures HYD-1** through **HYD-4,** the impacts described above would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level**. (Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

b) Implementation of the project would not deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge resulting in groundwater loss. The project will create approximately 0.22 acres (9,500 sf) of impervious surfaces (e.g. O&M building, barn and equipment pad). This represents approximately .16 percent of the 140-acre site. The amount of impermeable surface created represents a very small portion of the project site and a miniscule portion of the areas available for recharge in the groundwater basin. Therefore, impacts related to depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

c–e) Grading, excavation, and other earthwork activities that would occur during implementation of the project would result in soil disturbance that could temporarily alter drainage patterns and increase erosion and sedimentation.

Implementation of the BMPs detailed in the SWPPP required by **Mitigation Measure HYD-1**,

particularly the erosion control measures, will minimize the potential for the project to substantially alter the existing drainage patterns of the site or area in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Downstream drainage will be evaluated as part of the project engineering, and any required control measures will be designed as part of the project. With implementation of **Mitigation Measures HYD-1, HYD-3,** and **HYD-4**, the impacts described above would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

g) The project would not result in an increase in any pollutant for which a water body is listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Surface runoff from the site eventually flows to Mountain House Creek which is not listed as impaired for any pollutants. Therefore, impacts related to increases in pollutants for which a water body is listed as impaired under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

h) The project does not include any residential housing. Therefore, there are **no impacts** related to placing housing within a 100-year flood hazard area. **(No Impact)**

i–j) The project itself will not place structures within a 100-year floodplain. However, the site is located within the area of inundation after failure of the dam at the nearby Bethany Reservoir. The project would not involve the construction of habitable structures within the dam inundation zone or substantially redirect flood flows but would include an O&M building where employees would work. Although these employees would be at risk due to inundation in the event of a dam failure, the site is location 2.5 miles from the reservoir in an area in which flood waters from a dam release would rapidly spread laterally (thus reducing velocity and depth) and the risk of dam failure is very low. Therefore, impacts related to flooding due to a potential dam failure are considered to be **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

k) The project is at a low risk inundation by tsunami due to its location relative to water bodies. While it is theoretically possible for an earthquake to trigger a tsunami that could affect the Pacific Ocean, San Francisco Bay, and/or the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta that could travel to the Clifton Court forebay and/or up the canal to the Tracy Pumping Plant, and if sufficiently forceful and large could reach the site (elevation 50 to 60 feet above sea level), this is considered a remote possibility. If an earthquake were to occur near the location of Clifton Court Forebay, a seiche is possible but would have to have sufficient force to flow uphill to the project site which is approximately 50 to 60 feet in elevation above the forebay. The site is not located adjacent to any substantial drainage ways or canyons wherein mudflow is likely. The project site is unlikely to be subject to inundation by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Therefore, impacts related to inundation by a seiche, tsunami, or mudflow are considered to be **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Implement BMPs to Control Discharge of Construction-Related Pollutants to Surface Waters. Because project construction will disturb an area greater than 1 acre, a SWPPP will be prepared by the project contractor as required by the SWRCB under the NPDES General Construction Permit. The SWPPP shall meet the requirements of the SWRCB as well as any applicable agency requirements.

The SWPPP will identify best management practices BMPs to maintain water quality. As a performance standard, BMPs shall be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and shall represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. The final selection and design of erosion and sediment controls shall be subject to approval by the appropriate agency.

The project contractors shall implement a monitoring program to verify BMP effectiveness. The monitoring program shall begin at the outset of construction and terminate upon completion of the project. Monitoring shall occur weekly, particularly during wet-weather months and before and after storm events.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Implement a Spill Prevention and Control Program. As part of obtaining coverage under the NPDES General Permit a spill prevention and control program shall be implemented to minimize the potential for, and effects from, spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction of the project. The program shall be completed before any construction activities begin and shall include provisions for preventing, containing, and reporting spills of hazardous materials. If a spill is reportable, the contractor's superintendent would notify the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and implement **Mitigation Measure HYD-3**.

Mitigation Measure HYD-3: Implement Measures to Restore Water Quality in the Event of a Spill. If an appreciable spill has occurred and results determine that project activities have adversely affected surface or groundwater quality, a detailed analysis will be performed by a Registered Environmental Assessor to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis will conform to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and will include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, the project contractors will remediate groundwater to meet the requirements of DTSC if the spill is contained only on land and/or the SWQCB if the spill reaches surface water. These measures will be subject to approval by the appropriate agency.

Mitigation Measure HYD-4: Implement Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality During and After Construction. Source control and stormwater treatment measures for the project shall be selected to improve water quality in site runoff to the maximum extent possible. The final selection and design of these measures shall represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. All measures shall be shown on site plans and shall be submitted to the County for review and approval prior to beginning construction. Potential treatment measures would apply to the interconnect mounting pad and the SEF and may include:

- Design site drainage to allow infiltration into soil.
- Use of landscape-based treatment measures (i.e., bioretention areas, extended detention basins, infiltration trenches, media filters, vegetated buffer strips, and vegetated swales).

Prior to project implementation, the project will adopt a regular maintenance and monitoring schedule to ensure that these measures function properly during project operations.

10. LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community.				X
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?			X	
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Setting:

The project site is located in a rural agricultural area in the unincorporated area of Alameda County, near the town of Byron. The area is governed by the East County Area Plan (ECAP) that was adopted in 1994 (amended by voter-initiative Measure D in November 2000 and adopted May 2002). The ECAP designates the project site as Large Parcel Agriculture. The project site has not been farmed since 1995; however, the land is tilled annually for weed abatement. The site is zoned A-District (Agricultural District). Table 10-1 has the definitions for these designated land uses.

The ECAP specifies a number of key goals and policies that apply to this project. Analysis of the consistency of this project with these key policies is noted below each policy.

- ECAP Policy 13 states: "The County shall not provide nor authorize public facilities or other infrastructure in excess of that needed for permissible development consistent with the Initiative. This policy shall not bar 1) new, expanded or replacement infrastructure necessary to create adequate service for the East County, 2) maintenance, repair or improvements of public facilities which do not increase capacity, and 3) infrastructure such as pipelines, canals, and power transmission lines which have no excessive growth-inducing effect on the East County area and have permit conditions to ensure that no service can be provided beyond that consistent with development allowed by the Initiative. "Infrastructure" shall include public facilities, community facilities, and all structures and development necessary to the provision of public services and utilities.
  - Consistency Analysis: The intent of Policy 13 is to ensure that infrastructure is not created in such a way that induces growth in the ECAP beyond that intended by the plan as a whole. In specific, this policy is intended to avoid inducement of residential and commercial growth beyond that allowed for by the ECAP. It was not the intent of this policy to prohibit all infrastructure that might serve regional or statewide purposes. As an example, the ECAP clearly allows for wind energy facilities which provide renewable grid power that is used in Alameda County and beyond. Policy 13 specifically allows for transmission lines which do not have a growth-inducing effect – this is necessary to allow for the long-distance transmission of electricity to Alameda County and its neighboring counties through the provision of grid electricity. The CES project is proposed to help California as a whole reach the 33 percent qualified renewable portfolio standard adopted by the California Air Resources Board as a means to improve air quality, diversity electricity sources, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in compliance with AB 32. In order to fulfill the 33 percent requirement, there will need to be extensive new renewable facilities which can connect to the grid to allow distribution of electricity to customers near and

far. The CES facility will not require extension of transmission lines because transmission lines are located directly adjacent to the project site along Kelso Road; as such the project would not induce transmission lines into new areas. The additional amount of renewable energy resultant from the project would not induce unplanned growth in Alameda County but allow the state to replace an equivalent amount of fossil-fuel-based electricity generation. As such, the provision of additional electricity from the project would be consistent with Policy 13 because it would not induce unplanned growth in the ECAP area and it would not result in the introduction of new infrastructure (such as transmission lines) that might otherwise induce unplanned growth.

- ECAP Policy 71 states: "The County shall conserve prime soils (Class I and Class II, as defined by the USDA Soil Conservation Service Land Capability Classification) and Farmland of Statewide Importance and Unique Farmland (as defined by the California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program) outside the Urban Growth Boundary."
  - Consistency Analysis: As noted previously above, the project is not located on Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland. The site soils (Rincon Clay loam) are Class IV if not irrigated (as they are at present) and Class II if irrigated. The use of the site for a SEF is not an irreversible act; should the Applicant no longer use the site for a SEF all materials will be removed per the terms of the Applicant's lease with the landowner and the site could be used for agriculture or other uses. The project will not result in the loss of site soils which will be preserved in situ, and except for a minimal area for maintenance facilities, will not be covered with pavement or concrete. Because the project will not result in the loss of prime soils and will preserve the ability for future agricultural use of the site, including intensive agricultural involving irrigation, the project would be consistent with Policy 71.
- ECAP Policy 72 states: "The County shall preserve the Mountain House area for intensive agricultural use (see definition in Table 1)." Intensive Agriculture" is defined in Table 1 in the ECAP as "This refers to high yield agricultural production including vineyards, orchards, and row crops as distinguished from low-intensity agriculture such as cattle and horse grazing."
  - Consistency Analysis: The project site is not presently in agricultural use and has not been farmed for approximately 15 years according to the land owner. Thus, the baseline under CEQA is land designated for agricultural use that is not presently in agricultural use and for which the current owner has not exercised any intent to farm in the last 15 years. The proposed SEF will not convert the land in such a way to lose the agricultural soils or to cover the site soils with pavement or concrete (except a small portion for maintenance facilities). As such, should the SEF use come to an end, the site could easily be used at that time for intensive agriculture, because the productive capability of the land would be preserved. BBBID owns the water rights to the water it provides to agriculture in the area. Thus, the prior lack of irrigation of the site or the lack of irrigation during the SEF operation would not change the site's situation concerning water rights. Should SEF use come to an end, the landowner's ability to qualify for water from BBID would be unchanged from the existing condition. Thus, the project is consistent with Policy 72, because it effectively preserves the ability to use the site for intensive agriculture for the long-term future after SEF use might come to an end.
- ECAP Policy 73 states, "The County shall require buffers between those areas designated for agricultural use and new non-agricultural uses within agricultural areas or abutting parcels. The size, configuration and design of buffers shall be determined based on the characteristics of the project site and the intensity of the adjacent agricultural uses, and if applicable, the anticipated timing of future urbanization of adjacent agricultural land where such agricultural land is included in a phased growth plan. The buffer shall be located on the parcel for which a permit is sought and shall provide for the

protection of the maximum amount of arable, pasture, and grazing land feasible."

- Consistency Analysis: The intent of this policy is to avoid conflicts between areas designated for agricultural use and new non-agricultural uses and to define the factors that should be considered in determining the size, configuration, and design of buffers. A buffer area is not needed for the proposed SEF because it would not disturb any agricultural uses nor would it require changes in agricultural activities of adjacent lands. Adjacent agricultural uses could have two potential effects on the SEF: 1) dust from plowing and harvesting activities that could coat the solar collectors; and 2) potential pollen or other vegetative matter (crops, leaves, etc.) that might be blown into the SEF and coat the solar collectors. The Applicant, as discussed in the project description, is planning to periodically clean the solar collectors which would address wind-blown dust, pollen, or vegetative matter that might come from adjacent agricultural activities or other areas. In addition, the Applicant is planning on landscape screening on the east side (for aesthetic concerns relative to the Mountain House residential area) that would also help to reduce ingress of dust or other matter into the site. The Applicant could, if necessary, add additional landscaping on the south, west, and north sides of the project, or could use impermeable material on the site fencing (e.g. plastic or cloth interwoven with the chain-link) as needed to manage dust. At present, the Applicant's plan is to use water to wash the collectors; such a plan is considered feasible to manage dust and other matter. As such, no buffer area should be needed. The project as proposed is consistent with Policy 73 because it would not create any unmanageable conflict between the project use (new non-agricultural use) and adjacent agricultural use. As such, not mitigation is proposed for this impact. Per Policy 75 below, the County will enforce the provisions of the Right to Farm Ordinance, and thus the Applicant would have no cause to pursue any curtailment of adjacent agricultural activity, even if they desired to. The Applicant intends to manage these issues on their site alone, consistent with the ordinance. The County may consider whether conditions of approval are necessary to ensure the project does not compromise the right to farm adjacent areas; this could take the form of mandating the Applicant's means of managing dust, pollen, or vegetative matter to ensure that all management of this issue is the Applicant's responsibility and not the responsibility of adjacent farming activities or landowners.

- ECAP Policy 74 states, "The County shall require that, where conflicts between a new use and existing use are anticipated, the burden of mitigating the conflicts be the responsibility of the new use."
  - Consistency Analysis: As discussed throughout this document, no conflicts have been identified between the new proposed use and existing uses on surrounding parcels. The site proposed for the SEF is currently non-farmed fallow land that is not being used. Implementation of the project would not result in new conflicts to adjacent parcels. See discussion above for Policy 73 regarding compatibility with adjacent agricultural use.
- ECAP Policy 75 states, "The County shall enforce the provisions of the Alameda County Right-to-Farm Ordinance on all lands within and adjacent to agricultural areas."
  - Consistency Analysis: The proposed project site is not being used for farming and has not been farmed for the last 16 years. Thus, the project would not impede farming activities on or adjacent to the site. The use of the site for a SEF is not an irreversible act; should the Applicant no longer use the site for a SEF all materials could be readily removed and the site could be used for agricultural or other uses. See discussion above for Policy 73 regarding compatibility with adjacent agricultural use.
- ECAP Policy 115 states: "In all cases appropriate building materials, landscaping and screening shall be required to minimize the visual impact of development. Development shall blend with and be

subordinate to the environment and character of the area where located, so as to be as unobtrusive as possible and not detract from the natural, open space or visual qualities of the area. To the maximum extent practicable, all exterior lighting must be located, designed and shielded so as to confine direct rays to the parcel where the lighting is located."

- Consistency Analysis: As discussed in the analysis of aesthetics above, the project will not detract from the natural, open space or visual qualities of the area with implementation of the identified mitigation.

- ECAP Policy 125 states: "The County shall encourage preservation of areas known to support special status species."
  - Consistency Analysis: As discussed in the analysis of biological resources, the vast majority of the site will be maintained so it can be utilized by special-status species that may presently utilize the site and fencing design mitigation has been identified to allow for wildlife movement through the site.
- ECAP Policy 168 specifies that "The County shall recognize the importance of windpower as a clean, renewable source of energy" and that "The County shall allow for…new development…and expansion of existing and planned windfarm facilities within the limits of environmental constraints."
  - Consistency Analysis: The proposed SEF is similar in effect to wind generated energy—it is a clean, renewable source of power. Solar-generated energy is comparable to wind-generated energy in this regard, such that the County's goals and policies regarding wind-generated energy projects might also be considered appropriate for solar generated energy projects.
- ECAP Policy 218 states "The County shall allow development and expansion of public facilities (…utilities, etc) in appropriate locations inside and outside the Urban Growth Boundary consistent with the policies and Land Use Diagram of the ECAP."
  - Consistency Analysis: This project is a utility project that provides clean renewable energy.
- ECAP Policy 285 states "The County shall facilitate the provision of adequate gas and electric service and facilities to serve existing and future needs while minimizing noise, electromagnetic, and visual impacts on existing and future residents."
  - Consistency Analysis: This project would contribute electrical service without any increase in noise or electromagnetic field. As discussed above, visual aesthetic impacts of the project are considered less than significant.

Table 10-1. Land Use and Zoning Designation Definitions

Designation	Definition/Permitted Uses
Large Parcel Agriculture (Land Use Designation)	Large Parcel Agriculture requires a minimum parcel size of 100 acres, except as provided in Programs 40 and 41. The maximum building intensity for non-residential buildings shall be .01 FAR (floor area ratio) but not less than 20,000 square feet. Where permitted, greenhouses shall have a maximum intensity of .025. One single family home per parcel is allowed provided that all other County standards are met for adequate road access, sewer and water facilities, building envelope location, visual protection, and public services. Residential and residential accessory buildings shall have a maximum floor space of 12,000 square feet. Additional residential units may be allowed if they are occupied by farm employees required to reside on-site. Apart from infrastructure under Policy 13, all buildings shall be located on a contiguous development envelope not to exceed 2 acres except they may be located outside the envelope if necessary for security reasons or, if structures for agricultural use, necessary for agricultural use. Subject to the provisions of the Initiative, this designation permits agricultural uses, agricultural processing facilities (for example wineries, olive presses), limited agricultural support service uses (for example animal feed facilities, silos, stables, and feed stores), secondary residential units, visitor-serving commercial facilities (by way of illustration, tasting rooms, fruit stands, bed and breakfast inns), recreational uses, public and quasi-public uses, solid waste landfills and related waste management facilities, quarries, windfarms and related facilities, utility corridors, and similar uses compatible with agriculture. Different provisions may apply in the South Livermore Valley Plan Area, or in the North Livermore Intensive Agriculture Area.
A District (Zoning Designation)	Agricultural districts, hereinafter designated as A districts, are established to promote implementation of general plan land use proposals for agricultural and other nonurban uses, to conserve and protect existing agricultural uses, and to provide space for and encourage uses in places where more intensive development is not desirable or necessary for the general welfare (17.06.010). Conditional uses under A Districts (if approved by the board of zoning adjustments, as provided in sections 17.54.130 and 17.06.010) include: J: Public utility buildings or uses, excluding such uses as a business office, storage garage, repair shop or corporation yard N: Privately owned wind-electric generators

Sources: East County Area Plan (2002) and excerpts from the Alameda County General Ordinance (Chapter 17.06 A-Districts).

Alameda County is also presently developing a solar energy policy. As reflected in material presented to the Board of Supervisors' Transportation/Planning Committee in June 2011, a number of concerns about solar energy facilities and potential mitigation measures have also been identified. The subject matters raised at these initial meetings are addressed in this document. Because the solar energy policy is only in discussion at this time, consistency with the draft policy (or lack thereof) is not a consideration under CEQA. Should the County approve the proposed project, it would not appear to create a limiting precedent for adoption and implementation of a solar energy policy.

Impacts, potential mitigation discussed for consideration in development of County's solar energy policy, and project consistency with the discussion to date are noted below:

- Visual and aesthetic impacts:
  - Potential mitigation – Visual screening at close range.
  - Project consistency – As discussed in the Aesthetics analysis above, the project will be screened from view from the nearby Mountain House residential area. The project site is a distant view from nearest public recreation area (Bethany State Recreation Area) and would not affect views along scenic routes (Kelso Road is not a designated scenic route and views from Byron-Bethany Road and Mountain House Road are distant and less observable).
- Permanent or temporary loss or reduction in productivity of farmland:
  - Potential mitigation – Preservation of Prime Farmland within Alameda County at a 1:1 ratio (or in adjacent counties if not feasible within Alameda County and a similar approach for non-prime lands if productivity on the site is otherwise adversely affected
  - Project consistency – The project is not on Prime farmland. The project site has not been used for farming in the last 15 years. The project would not degrade the soil productivity such that the site could be farmed, and converted back to Prime Farmland with irrigation, if and when the SEF use came to an end.
- Loss or reduction in quality of natural habitat for wildlife and special-status species and impacts to migratory birds and raptors:
  - Potential mitigation - Use of EACCS as a starting point for biological mitigation. Consideration of effects on bird in flight and hunting patterns.
  - Project consistency – The impact on habitat and biological resources is assessed in this Initial Study. Due to the quality of the habitat and the maintenance of site access for San Joaquin kit fox and other species, the project site can continue to be used during SEF operation. As discussed in Biological Resources analysis, habitat compensation using the Draft EACCS methods is not required to avoid a significant impact, but the project would maintain wildlife movement through permeable fencing design which would be consistent with the Draft EACCS priority for movement in this area. As to effects on bird in flight, the project's solar collectors will not have reflective coatings that otherwise may confuse birds in flight. As to changes in raptor hunting patterns, raptors could still forage over the site due to the maintenance of ground cover over most of the site and the project, on its own, is not likely to change regional foraging patterns or to displace raptors to adjacent foothill areas.
- Compatibility with Williamson Act Contracts and Agricultural Preserves and conservation easements:
  - Potential mitigation –Cancellation of contracts and new equivalent contract for comparable parcels on case by case basis.
  - Project consistency – the project site is not under Williamson Act contract and does not have any conservation easement. See discussion above on consistency with ECAP Policy 72 regarding preservation of the Mountain House area for intensive agricultural use.
- Compatibility with land use designations and related policies in local general planning documents
  - Potential mitigation – Case by case and policy by policy consideration.
  - Project consistency - Project consistency with the ECAP analyzed in this document and found consistent with key relevant policies.
- Abandonment of water rights for continued or future agricultural use

- Potential mitigation – None identified in draft policy discussion.
- Project consistency – Water from BBID is not derived from water right held by the project. As such, future use of BBID water for irrigation would not be compromised by the project's lack of use of water. Site has not been irrigated regularly for agricultural use in 15 years.

- Potential for problems resulting from abandonment of constructed site in case of default or obsolescence:
  - Potential mitigation – Site restoration to original condition if the site were abandoned for solar use, site housekeeping requirements, decommissioning plan, guaranteed end date, financial assurance/bonding.
  - Project consistency – Applicant's 30-year lease with landowner requires restoration to original condition upon ending of SEF use of the site. Removal of solar collectors can be readily done as they only require relatively light equipment to remove. Underground electrical lines can be readily plowed out. As proposed, the project would not appear to result in the abandonment impacts. County may want to consider a condition of compliance for the CUP concerning bonding or more formal decommissioning plan.
- Potential impacts to aircraft near airports and runways (including reflection and glare)
  - Potential mitigation - examine options on case by case basis to address reflection and glare
  - Project consistency - Proposed project solar collectors would not have reflective surfaces. Impact to airport safety found to be less than significant in this Initial Study.

Impacts:

a) The project would not physically divide an established community. Adjacent land uses east of the project site include a drainage/culvert, and a strip of undeveloped land, which separates the project site from Great Valley Parkway. The land along Great Valley Parkway is planned for future residential development. Situated northwest are the PG&E Compressor Facility, the 70-acre WAPA substation, the GreenVolts 3MW SEF site, and the Byron Pumping Station. North and south of the project site are active agricultural lands. The land on the north (south of Kelso Road) include two residences and associated structures (barn and sheds). Adjacent to the northeast of the project site, on a 5-acre site, is the MID substation, and approximately 0.5 miles to the northeast is a wastewater treatment plant. The designated land use for the properties surrounding the project site is Large Parcel Agriculture. The project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to division of an established community. **(No Impact)**

b) The ECAP land use designation for the site would support the development of windfarm or similar compatible uses, however the ECAP is currently silent on solar energy projects. As discussed above, the project is consistent with relevant ECAP policies concerning agriculture, aesthetics, compatible land uses, and protection of habitat for special-status species. The project would also be compliant with Policy 218, which allows for the development and expansion of utilities in areas outside the Urban Growth Boundary. Similar to a windfarm, the proposed SEF would generate renewable and clean energy without any air or water emissions.

The County previously approved a CUP for the GreenVolts SEF, located northwest of the project site, and similarly located on land designated for large parcel agriculture and zoned as an A District. The County found, in the GreenVolts' approval, that a solar project could be found to be consistent with the ECAP.

The project is within the area regulated by the Alameda County Zoning Ordinance, in an A-

Agricultural district which does not currently address the development of a SEF as either a permitted or conditionally permitted use. However, within the A District zone, other uses not specifically specified in the zoning code can be allowed pursuant to a CUP, if they are similar in nature to other conditionally allowable uses mentioned for the A District. The ECAP language description for Large Parcel Agriculture (see Table 10-1 above) similarly contains language allowing similar and compatible uses that supports this approach. As noted above, privately owned wind-electric generators are a conditionally allowable use in the A District and similar uses are allowed where they are compatible with agriculture. As discussed above, the project would not displace existing agriculture and would be compatible with adjacent agriculture with the responsibility for managing any dust or other issues for the solar collectors being placed on the Applicant (and not on adjacent farming activities).

The project would need to obtain a CUP per the Alameda County Zoning Ordinance. Since the project can be found consistent with the relevant ECAP policies and can be permitted in the A-District through the allowance for similar projects discussed above, the project's impact relative use policy would be **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant, Required County CUP)**

The Alameda County's solar energy facility policy is still in draft, and thus cannot form the basis of analysis under CEQA until it is adopted. The project would not appear to limit the County's potential adoption of such a policy that would govern future projects.

c) Currently, there are no approved HCPs in place for the project area. Therefore, there would be **no impact** from the project related to the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
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?				×
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?				×

Setting:

No mineral resources of value to the region and the residents of the state have been identified at the project site (Kohler-Antablin 1996). The project site is not identified as a locally important mineral recovery site in the ECAP (Alameda County 1993) or the State of California Maps for Regionally Significant Mineral Resources (California Geological Survey 1996).

Impacts:

a) b) The project would have no impact on any known mineral resource or result in the loss of availability of any locally important resource recovery site. Therefore, there would be **no impact** related to mineral resources. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

12. NOISE Would the project result in:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
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?		X		
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				X
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?		X		
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?				X
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?				X

Setting:

Noise Terminology

The following are brief definitions of noise terminology used in this evaluation:

Sound. A vibratory disturbance created by a vibrating object, which, when transmitted by pressure waves through a medium such as air, is capable of being detected by a receiving mechanism, such as the human ear or a microphone.

Noise. Sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or otherwise undesirable.

Decibel (dB). A unitless measure of sound on a logarithmic scale, which indicates the squared ratio of sound pressure amplitude to a reference sound pressure amplitude. The reference pressure is 20 micropascals.

A-Weighted Decibel (dBA). An overall frequency-weighted sound level in decibels, which approximates the frequency response of the human ear.

Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq}). The average of sound energy occurring over a specified period. In effect, L_{eq} is the steady-state sound level that in a stated period would contain the same acoustical energy as the time-varying sound that occurs during the same period.

Regulatory Setting

County of Alameda Standards

The project site is located in the unincorporated potion of Alameda County and is subject to County noise standards.

The Alameda County General Plan does not explicitly establish noise level performance standards and does not specify noise compatibility guidelines. Conversation with County staff indicates that the County's ordinance is used in place of the County's General Plan Noise Element to assess land use compatibility (Gray pers. comm.). Alameda County's noise ordinance establishes noise standards for areas within the County (Tables 12-1 and 12-2). Construction activities that occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday are exempt from the County's noise ordinance. In addition, construction and maintenance and repair operations conducted by public agencies and/or utility companies or their contractors which are deemed necessary to serve the best interests of the public are exempt from the County's noise ordinance.

Table 12-1. Alameda County Code Exterior Noise Level Standards[1]

Category	Cumulative Number of Minutes Allowable in Any 1-Hour Time Period	Daytime Limit (dBA) (7:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m.)	Nighttime Limit (dBA) (10:00 p.m.–7:00 a.m.)
1	30	50	45
2	15	55	50
3	5	60	55
4	1	65	60
5	0	70	65

[1] For residential, school, hospital, church, or public library land uses.

Source: Alameda County Noise Ordinance

Table 12-2. Alameda County Code Exterior Noise Level Standards for Commercial Properties

Category	Cumulative Number of Minutes Allowable in Any 1-Hour Time Period	Daytime Limit (dBA) (7:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m.)	Nighttime Limit (dBA) (10:00 p.m.–7:00 a.m.)
1	30	65	60
2	15	70	65
3	5	75	70
4	1	80	75
5	0	80	80

Source: Alameda County Noise Ordinance.

Existing Conditions

Predominant sources of noise within the project area include traffic traveling on adjacent roadways, aircraft overflights, and noise from activities on adjacent land uses. Based on the surrounding land uses, it is anticipated that the ambient environmental noise level is approximately 45–60 dBA.

Noise-Sensitive Land Uses

Noise-sensitive land uses typically include residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other similar uses that are considered to be sensitive to noise.

Sensitive receptors located in the vicinity of the project include various residences. The nearest residences, two single-family homes that occupy the same parcel as the project but are outside of the project limits, are located approximately 40 feet from the project site. However, these residents would be expected to have a low level of sensitivity to noise at the project site because the landowner has agreed to lease the site to the Applicant under a long-term agreement. As such, these residents would be more accepting of construction-related noise impacts than residents living further out from the site, such as the single-family residence located approximately 200 feet northwest of the site, and the nearest homes in the Mountain House subdivision located approximately 700 feet east of the site.

Impacts:

a) d) Construction

Construction noise sources would primarily include use of heavy duty haul trucks and a water truck. This noise analysis assumes that the trucks used would be similar to those typically used in similar construction projects. Table 12-3 presents noise generation levels for various types of construction equipment, including trucks, which typically produces a sound level of 88 dBA at 50 feet. A reasonable worst-case assumption is that the three loudest pieces of equipment for each phase (in this case, three trucks) would operate simultaneously and continuously over at least a one-hour period for a combined-source noise level.

Table 12-3. Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level 50 feet from Source (dBA)
Backhoe	80
Bulldozer	85
Compactor	82
Excavator	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Loader	85
Roller	74
Truck	88

Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006, Thalheimer 2000.

Based on the noise levels presented in Table 12-3, estimated sound levels from construction activities are calculated for the nearest sensitive receptors, as described above. Table 12-4, assumes simultaneous operation of three trucks for a combined-source noise level of 93 dBA at 50 feet. The magnitude of construction noise impacts was assumed to depend on the type of construction activity, the noise level generated by various pieces of construction equipment, and the distance between the activity and noise-sensitive receivers. The sound levels in Table 12-4 are based on an attenuation rate of 6 dB per doubling of distance. Any shielding effects that might result from local barriers (including topography) are not included, thus making the analysis conservative, although some additional attenuation from ground absorption was assumed because most of the surrounding

area is unpaved.

As shown in Table 12-4, a maximum calculated sound level of 93 dBA $L_{eq}1h$ is expected at the two adjacent residences (approximately 50 feet from the project site). Other sensitive receptors that would be exposed to noise during project construction include the residence located northwest of the site and the Mountain House subdivision located east of the site.

Table 12-4. Estimated Construction Noise in the Vicinity of an Active Construction Site (Maximum One-Hour L_{eq})

Distance Between Source and Receiver (ft.)	Calculated Sound Level (dBA)	Key Receptor (Description)
50	93	Nearest residence (on same parcel)
100	85	None (open space)
200	77	Nearest residence (northwest of site)
500	67	None (open space)
700	63	Nearest subdivision (east of site)

Source: calculations based on FTA 2006.
Note: This calculation does not include the effects, if any, of local shielding from walls, topography or other barriers which may reduce sound levels further. The calculation does not account for atmospheric absorption.

Based on calculated sound levels during construction, if construction were to occur outside the hours specified in the Alameda County code, then the project could result in exposure of persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the County Noise Ordinance. As discussed above, the residents that occupy the same parcel as the project would be expected to have a low level of sensitivity to noises occurring during construction and therefore would not be significantly impacted. For the remaining residents with potential sensitivity to construction-related noise (i.e. residents to northwest and east), this is a potentially significant impact. With implementation of **Mitigation Measure NOI-1**, impacts from exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance would be considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Operation

The noise generated by operation of the project includes noise associated with infrequent maintenance and repair activities. As these activities generate noise levels well below any significance threshold, operational noise is **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

b) Construction activities associated with the operation of heavy equipment may generate localized groundborne vibration and noise. Vibration from non-impact construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than about 50 feet from receiver. Additionally, vibration from these activities will be short-term and will end when construction is completed. Because construction activity will not involve high impact activities, such as pile driving, the impact related to exposure of persons or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels is considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

c) The addition of occasional vehicular maintenance trips are the only operational noise associated with this project. Therefore, no permanent increase in ambient noise levels is expected and **no impact** will occur. **(No Impact)**

e) f) The project is not located within an airport land use plan area, within 2 miles of a public airport, or

in the immediate vicinity of a public airport or private airstrip. Therefore, there will be **no impact** related to location within an airport land use plan or within the vicinity of a private airstrip. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Limit Hours of Construction. The Applicant (and Contractor) will ensure that construction activities be limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

13. POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
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)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Setting:

The project site is located in the northeast area of unincorporated Alameda County. The project site is situated along the border of Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Joaquin counties, in between the community of Byron and City of Tracy, respectively. The site is located 6 miles southeast of the community of Byron, in unincorporated Contra Costa County, and 7 miles northeast of the City of Tracy. In 2010, the population of Alameda County was 1,549,800, of which 146,300 resided in unincorporated areas (Association of Bay Area Governments 2010). ABAG projects the population of Alameda County will increase to 1,626,100 and 151,700 in unincorporated areas of the county by 2015 (Association of Bay Area Governments 2010).

Impacts:

a) The project would not indirectly or directly induce substantial population growth, as it would result in a limited amount of new employment (up to 24 employees under both phases).

Once the agreement with PG&E has been finalized, the electricity generated by the project would be sold to PG&E, which would increase the total supply of electricity available at the state level. After completion of Phases 1 and 2, the project would generate 10MW. Although the project would contribute to the supply of electricity, it would not substantially indirectly or directly induce population growth because at the state level energy demand is increasing, particularly for renewable energy per the requirements of the Renewable Portfolio Standard.

As discussed above under Section 10, *Land Use and Planning*, the project would be consistent with ECAP Policy 13 because it would not create conditions that would induce unplanned growth in the East County area and would not introduce new transmission facilities that would themselves induce growth. As noted above, it was not the intent of Policy 13 to prevent all infrastructure that might serve regional and statewide needs beyond the demands of Alameda County but rather that infrastructure in the ECAP are would not be allowed if it could be shown to induce growth in areas that the ECAP does not permit. The proposed SEF would provide renewable power to the grid without new transmission lines to allow the replacement of fossil-fuel electricity generation, as such it would not create conditions to induce growth.

Therefore, energy generated by the project would not induce population growth, but alleviate the energy demand by increasing the energy supply. As a result, the project impact related to

inducement of population growth is **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

b) Construction of the SEF would not displace any existing housing. The residences located on the 5 acre site directly north of the project site along Kelso Road, would not be relocated. The project would not displace existing housing. Therefore, the project would result in **no impact** related to displacement of existing housing. **(No Impact)**

c) The project would not displace people or induce the need to construct replacement housing elsewhere. There are no residences on the project site. The residence on the 5-acre property located directly north of the project site would not be relocated. The project would result in **no impact** related to displacement of people. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

14. PUBLIC SERVICES 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 following public services:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?			X	
d) Parks?			X	
e) Other public facilities?			X	

Setting:

Fire Protection

The Alameda County Fire Department (ACFD) provides fire protection services to 384,000 residents in Alameda County from 28 stations (Alameda County Fire Department 2010). The Fire Department serves the County from these 28 stations with 25 engine companies, seven ladder truck companies, one heavy rescue vehicle, and specialized equipment including an air/light/support unit, three zodiac boats, one 2,500 gallon water tender, and one hazardous material response vehicle. The ACFD has 404 authorized positions and a 80-person reserve unit. Station 8, located at 1617 College Avenue in Livermore, is the nearest ACFD facility to the project site. The station has one Type I engine, one Type III engine, and a patrol. The response area for Station 8 is the largest in the ACFD, encompassing 280 square miles of open range land and freeways. Because of this, responses of 30 minutes or more are not uncommon (Alameda County Fire Department 2010).

Police Protection

Police protection services in the unincorporated areas of the County are provided by the Alameda County Sheriff's Office (Sheriff's Office) and are funded by the County general fund. The Sheriff's Office employs more than 1,000 sworn and unsworn personnel, and provides law enforcement patrol and investigative services to the unincorporated areas of Alameda County (Alameda County Sheriff's Office 2007).

Schools

The project site is located within the boundaries of the Mountain House Elementary School District (MHESD) and the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District (LVJUSD). MHESD manages one elementary school, Mountain House School, at 3950 Mountain House Rd, in Byron, CA. LVJUSD is comprised of nine elementary (K–5) schools, two K-8 schools, three middle (6–8) schools, two high schools, three continuation/alternative high schools, and one adult school (Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District 2011).

Parks

Several agencies manage parks near the project site, including East Bay Regional Parks District (EBRPD), California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), and California Department of Water Resources (DWR).

Facilities in the surrounding region include EBRPD's Round Valley Regional Preserve, located approximately 11.5 miles northwest of the project site; EBRPD's Brushy Peak Regional Preserve, located 7.5 miles east of the site, DWR's Clifton Court Forebay, located approximately 2.5 miles north of the site; and Bethany Reservoir State Recreation Area , located about 2.5 miles southwest of the site. The project site does not include any public access or recreational facilities.

Impacts:

a–e) **Construction Period**

The construction phase of the project would be temporary and of fairly short duration, and is unlikely to materially increase emergency needs for fire or police service. Existing fire and police services are expected to be sufficient to ensure safety during both construction and operational maintenance activities at the project site, and no schools, parks, or other public facilities would be affected by the project. Building plans would be subject to review by the County, ACFD, AND Sheriff's Office prior to issuance of any building permits. Therefore, construction period public services impacts related to fire and police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

Operation Period

The project would not include the construction of significant commercial structures. Demand for public services would be similar to existing demand. The project would not result in an increase in population, and therefore, there would be no need for additional school or parks. Therefore, operational period public services impacts related to fire and police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

15. RECREATION Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) 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?				×
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				×

Setting:

Recreational parks and other recreational facilities are discussed in Section 14, *Public Services.* As described in that section, the project site does not include any recreational parks or facilities, and is not accessible to the public.

Impacts:

a) b) The project does not include any residential development, would not result in shifts in population, and would not result in other physical changes that could increase use of existing parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur. Further, the project would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, there are **no impacts** from the project related to increases in the use of parks or recreational facilities. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

16. TRANSPORTATION Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			x	
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			x	
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				x
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			x	
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?			x	
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				x

Study Area

The project site is located south of Kelso Road and west of Patterson Park Road. The project would construct a solar facility, which requires minimal traffic on a daily basis. A technical analysis of traffic for the project was not performed. Traffic on Kelso Road and Patterson Park Road in the vicinity of the project site is currently free-flowing.

Parking

The project area is primarily agricultural and there is no public parking available. Parking on the site would be provided by the parking lot proposed by the project.

Transit

The project study area is agricultural and generally accessed by motor vehicle. No public transit services to this area are currently available.

Nonmotorized Transportation

There are no sidewalks or classified bikeways or trails in the project site vicinity.

Air Travel

The nearest airport is the Byron Public Airport, approximately 3.75 miles northwest of the site.

Level of Service Definitions and Standards

Definitions

The quality of service provided by a roadway or intersection is usually measured in terms of three parameters.

- **Level of service (LOS):** A qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, based on service measures such as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, and convenience.
- **Volume to capacity (V/C) ratio:** The number of vehicles that travel on a transportation facility divided by the full vehicular capacity of that facility (the number of vehicles the facility was designed to convey).
- **Delay:** The additional travel time experienced by a vehicle or traveler because of inability to travel at optimal speed, and/or stops due to congestion or traffic control.

Table 16-1 shows the relationship between V/C ratio, delay, driving conditions and LOS.

Table 16-1. V/C Ratio, Delay, and Traffic Flow Conditions for LOS Designations

		Average Delay (seconds per vehicle)		
LOS	**Approximate Maximum V/C**	**Stop-Controlled Intersection**	**Signalized Intersection**	**Traffic Flow Conditions**
A	0.6	≤10	≤10	Free-flow operations; vehicles unimpeded in ability to maneuver in traffic stream.
B	0.7	11–15	11–20	Reasonable free-flow conditions; only slightly restricted ability to maneuver.
C	0.8	16–25	21–35	Flows still near free-flow speed but noticeably restricted ability to maneuver.
D	0.9	26–35	36–55	Speeds begin to decline; maneuverability limited and queues begin to form.
E	1.0	36–50	56–80	Operation at capacity of roadway; maneuverability extremely limited and queues form with any disruption.
F	>1.0	>50	>80	Failure conditions indicating breakdowns in vehicular flow with long queues forming at breakdown points.

Source: Transportation Research Board 2000.

Standards

County Level of Service Standards

According to the East County Area Plan (ECAP) Policy 193, the traffic LOS standard for major intercity arterials is LOS D. The LOS standard adopted by the Alameda County Congestion Management Agency (CMA) for the Congestion Management Program (CMP) and Metropolitan Transportation System (MTS) roadways segments (e.g. I-580, I-680, and SR84) is LOS E. The ECAP also describes a general minimum standard of LOS D for peak hours.

Byron-Bethany Road is shown as a non-arterial roadway in the ECAP. Kelso Road is not shown on the ECAP transportation diagram and is thus also not an arterial road.

Impacts:

a) b) Construction

Construction of the project would temporarily increase traffic in the project area and along local and regional roadways. Sources of vehicular traffic during the construction phase of the project would include construction worker commute trips, project equipment deliveries, and hauling of materials such as concrete, gravel, or asphalt, and construction waste. Because these trips would be temporary in nature and would be dispersed throughout the day, it is not anticipated that project construction traffic would substantially degrade the LOS on area roadways or intersections such that it would exceed County standards. Further, project construction would not affect mass transit or non-motorized travel. Therefore, construction impacts related to conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness of the performance of the circulation system are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

Operation

Traffic generated by operation of the project would initially include up to 3 full-time personnel during Phase 1 of the project and would increase up to a maximum of 7 full time staff during Phase 2. This amount of traffic would not result in degradation of local or regional roadway LOS or affect mass transit or non-motorized travel. Therefore, operational impacts related to conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness of the performance of the circulation system are **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

c) Neither project construction nor operation of the project is expected to have any effect on air traffic patterns. Potential issues related to glare for air traffic are addressed in Section 1, *Aesthetics*, item d. **No impacts** related to glare are anticipated as there will be no reflective equipment or structures introduced to the site as part of the project. **(No Impact)**

d) The project does not include any design features that would increase any types of traffic hazards. The project would involve the use of heavy trucks to deliver equipment and materials to the site during construction. There is the potential for heavy trucks to degrade road surfaces along Kelso Road. However, Kelso Road does not have any weight restrictions and thus heavy truck use is allowed (heavy trucks are restricted on Mountain House Road by County ordinance unless the destination is Mountain House Road). The scale of construction for this project is limited and thus the amount of heavy trucks is also limited since there will be no import or export of fill and the amount of dense heavy construction materials (like concrete) is relatively small. As such, it is not expected that the project construction heavy vehicle traffic would substantially degrade Kelso Road. There would be a **less-than-significant** impact. **(Less Than Significant)**

Although a significant impact on roadway physical condition does not appear likely, should the County be concerned about deterioration, the County could consider a condition of the CUP to require restoration of Kelso Road between Byron-Bethany Road and Mountain House Road to the pre-project condition if it can be shown that project heavy traffic (as opposed to non-project truck traffic) has resulted in observable roadway deterioration (e.g. deterioration is not noticeable before the project, but in evidence after project construction in a pattern consistent with project effect) that can be clearly attributed to the project.

e) During project construction, slow-moving construction vehicles are not anticipated to result in

traffic safety hazards because they would only occur on the project site. Emergency access in the area would not be affected by project construction because the project requires no temporary lane closures and construction-related traffic would not obstruct the movement of emergency vehicles. The impact related to inadequate emergency access is **less than significant. (Less Than Significant)**

f) The project would not conflict with any adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, and would not decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Therefore, there would be **no impact**. **(No Impact)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project:	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
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?			X	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
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?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Setting:

The project site is located in a portion of Alameda County that is not serviced by a utility district. Residents and businesses in this area arrange for water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste services individually.

Impacts:

a) The project would not generate wastewater that would be treated by public wastewater treatment facilities. A septic tank, installed in accordance with County regulations (Department of Environmental Health) and requiring a permit, is planned for the project site. Therefore, the project would have **no impact** on CVRWQCB's wastewater treatment requirements. (**No Impact)**

b) The project would include installation of a septic tank (refer to Project Description). Water for use at the site would be trucked in and held in solar module individual water tanks. Therefore, the project would not require or result in the construction of a new public water or wastewater treatment facility. The project would generate wastewater that would be treated by the septic tank onsite, which would be installed and operated in accordance with County requirements. Impacts related to construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

c) Presently, the stormwater on the project site drains north and east. As previously described, south

of the project site is a drainage channel and east of the project site is the BBID canal. The project would not substantially modify the existing stormwater draining patterns at the project site, and increases in impermeable surfaces on site would be limited to approximately 9,500 sq ft associated with the O&M building. Therefore the project's impact related to construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities is **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

d) The project would demand approximately 30,000 gallons of water for the solar module cooling system. This water would be replaced every 5 to 7 years, for an average annual water demand of approximately 5,500 gallons. In addition, the project would require up to an additional 25,000 gallons annually to wash the modules, for a total annual water demand of approximately 30,500 gallons or 0.09 acre feet of water to be spread over an approximately 140-acre site for an average of 0.000067 acre feet per acre. The Applicant plans to purchase this water from a private source rather than from a publicly owned utility. There would be **no impacts** related to obtaining sufficient water supplies to serve the project and no new or expanded entitlements would be needed. **(No Impact)**

e) The project would not generate wastewater that would be treated by public wastewater treatment facilities. It would not demand service from existing wastewater treatment plants. A septic tank is proposed and is discussed under item a). Therefore, there would be **no impact** from the project related to the capacity of wastewater treatment plants. **(No Impact)**

f) Conservatively, up to 250 tons of solid waste would be generated during the construction phase (both phases). It is anticipated for most of the waste stream to be packing materials (pallets, plastic wrap, cardboard, etc.), which are mostly recyclable. The waste would be carried out on up to 12 eighteen-wheeled trucks.

Minimal waste would be generated during the operation phase from the operations and maintenance building. The anticipated major contribution to waste to be generated in the office is paper, which would be recycled.

The Applicant met and corresponded with two waste disposal companies, West Valley Disposal in Tracy and Waste Management in San Leandro in March 2011.

West Valley Disposal (Tracy Disposal) confirmed with the Applicant that it would be able to handle the generated construction waste and recycling.

Waste Management indicated that they have capacity to recycle 100 percent of construction materials (pallets, cardboard, plastic wrap) related to the solar modules and can provide the Applicant with a signed certificate accounting for each pound of material delivered to them.[23] Since the two waste disposal providers have confirmed capacity to handle the solid waste that would be generated by the project, the impact to solid waste disposal needs are considered **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

g) The project would be required to comply with local, state, and federal solid waste regulations. Most of the solid waste would be limited to the construction phase, with minimal solid waste generated during the operation of the project. The solar array packaging is cardboard which

[23] Email pers. communication with CES, Peter O'Brien, May 31, 2011.

would be recycled in compliance with the County construction site waste regulations. Compliance with existing County review procedures for elimination of construction waste would ensure that potential impacts related to compliance with statutes and regulations related to solid waste are **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant)**

Mitigation Measures:

No mitigation required.

18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	YES: Potentially Significant Impact	NO: Less Than Significant With Mitigation	NO: Less Than Significant Impact	NO: No Impact
a) Does the project 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?		x		
b) Does the project have impacts that are 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.)		x		
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		x		

Discussion

a) As discussed in this Initial Study, the project could result in impacts to aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and noise. However, under each environmental topic area implementation of mitigation measures are discussed that would reduce impacts to these resources to a **less-than-significant** level. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

b) Past, current, and probable future projects are included in Table 18-1 and are illustrated in Figure 6.

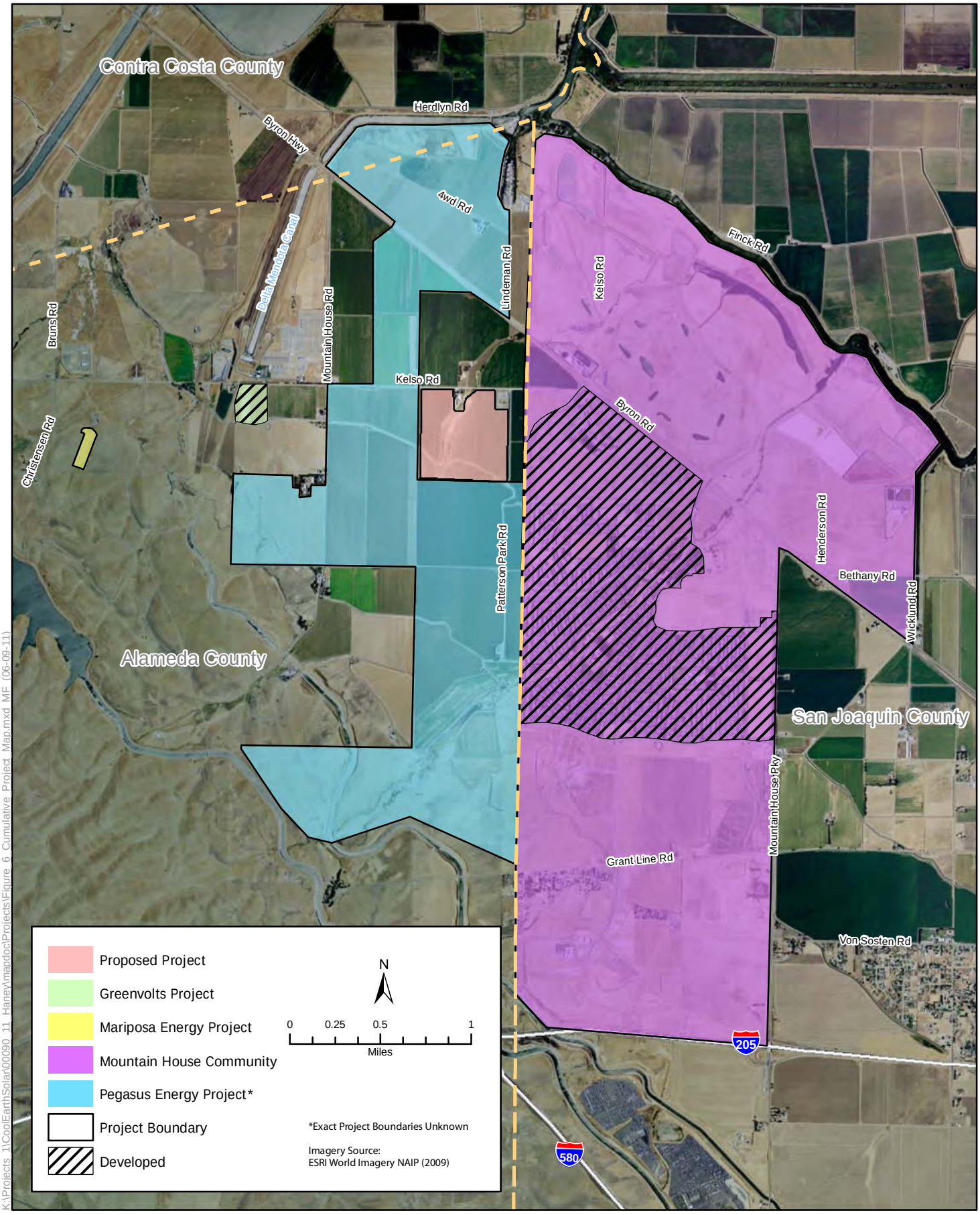

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Figure 6
Cumulative Projects Map

Table 18-1. Cumulative Project List (Past, Current, and Probable Future Projects)

Project Type	Location	Description	Status
Energy/Infrastructure			
GreenVolts	16091 Kelso Road (approximately 1 mile west of the project site)	20.5-acre, 3 MW Concentrating PhotoVoltaic (CPV) project	Partially constructed. Refer to Figure 6.
Pegasus Energy Partners (Pegasus)	Alameda County, north of I-580, west of Mountain House, exact boundaries unknown as indicated in Figure 6 (south, west, and north of the project site)	2,000 acre, 400 MW Mountain House Solar Complex	Applicant has contacted the media and County. As of June 2011, no application has been filed with the County. Refer to Figure 6.
Mariposa Energy Project (Mariposa)	Northeastern Alameda County at Bruns Road and Kelso Road (approximately 2 miles west of the project site)	10-acre, 200 MW simple-cycle generating facility (gas-fired) "peaker plant"	Not yet constructed. On April 13, 2011, the California Energy Commission (CEC) released the Presiding Member's Proposed Decision. This decision recommended the Application for Certification be approved, subject to the Conditions of Certification, and that the Energy Commission grant the Project owner a license to construct and operate the project. Refer to Figure 6.
East Altamont Energy Center	Byron Bethany Road and Kelso Road (not applicable, project has been withdrawn)	55 acre 1,100 MW power plant	At this time, Calpine has decided to no longer pursue this project. Therefore, this project is *not considered in the cumulative analysis and is not shown in Figure 6.*
Residential/Commercial			
Mountain House Town Center Community (Mountain House community)	San Joaquin County, 3 miles northwest of Tracy (immediately east of the project site)	Planned community for an approximately 4,784-acre site. Ultimate buildout is projected to include population increase of 43,500 residents. 2,500 acres for detached homes, townhomes, condos, and apartments; 700 acres for commercial projects (providing 20,000 jobs); and 750 acres for	Partially constructed (about 1/3 built). Refer to Figure 6.

Project Type	Location	Description	Status
		parks, public boating, and conservation areas.[24]	
Altamont Motorsports Park (AMP)	Eastern Alameda County, 10 mi east of Livermore and 7 miles west of Tracy, immediately south of I-580/I-205 interchange (approximately 3.4 miles south of the project site)	83-acre site, proposed for future development of a raceway and casino	There is no specific proposal being considered by the County at this time. Therefore, this project is *not considered in the cumulative analysis and is not shown in Figure 6*.
Source: ICF International, June 2011, in consultation with Alameda County and website http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2011/04/13/BUQE1J067M.DTL, accessed June 25, 2011.			

Before mitigation, the proposed project would have significant impacts. However, all potential construction- and operation-related significant impacts including impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and noise, can be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level with the mitigation identified above and summarized in Section E of this Initial Study.

The proposed project would have no effects (and therefore no cumulatively considerable impacts) related to the following bullet list of environmental topics. No further discussion of these specific topics is included.

- Loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan
- Conversion of oak woodlands that will have a significant effect on the environment
- Loss of availability of mineral resources

A brief discussion of potential cumulative impacts from projects described in Table 18-1 is provided as follows.

- **Aesthetics.** The geographic context for cumulative impacts to aesthetics includes areas within view and in proximity to the proposed project. This includes the area north of I-580/205, the Altamont Hills to the west, Byron Bethany Road to the east, Mountain House Road to the north/north-east, and the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. Mountain House Road and Byron-Bethany Road are both County-designated scenic rural-recreational routes.

  The cumulative project area is characterized by low-density agricultural and rural uses, interspersed with energy/industrial infrastructure, and more dense residential development associated with the Mountain House Community. Cumulative development of the surrounding area with fenced solar and residential land uses would result in adverse impacts to scenic vistas available to motorists and recreationists by blocking existing views from scenic rural-recreational routes. Increased cumulative development

[24] Mountain House website: http://www.mountainhouse.net/town/community_planning.php, Accessed June 2, 2011.

would also result in a substantial change in visual character (from rural agriculture to built up/developed land uses), and an increase in light and glare impacts. This cumulative development may have a significant impact on aesthetics, dependent on ultimate design.

However, the proposed project site is similar in nature to adjacent uses along Kelso Road and is not located immediately adjacent to Mountain House Road or to Byron Bethany Road. Existing development and infrastructure in the vicinity already partially screens views of the site from motorists and those traveling on scenic and rural-recreational routes. Views from the Mountain House community to the west are already screened by an existing double-row of landscaping trees (fully mature) placed at the western edge of the community. Furthermore, implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-1 and AES-2** from Section 1, *Aesthetics*, would screen views of the project site and reduce the projects contribution to light and glare impacts. Other cumulative projects would be required to address their individual light and glare issues on a project by project basis. Although cumulative development may result in significant aesthetic impacts (depending on design), based on the size and location of the proposed project and implementation of mitigation reducing potential impacts to a less-than-significant level, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to aesthetics.

- **Agricultural Resources.** The geographic context for the analysis of potential cumulative impacts to agricultural resources includes farmlands in east Alameda County in the project vicinity as well as adjacent farmland in western San Joaquin County. According to the 2010 Alameda County Important Farmland Map, there are 3,853 acres of Prime Farmland in Alameda County, of which about half is located east of the Delta Mendota Aqueduct and north of I-580 (California Department of Conservation 2010). This area constitutes one of the two largest areas of Prime Farmland in Alameda County (the other is South Livermore Valley). Other farmland designations in the Alameda County portion of the project vicinity include Unique Farmland, Farmlands of Statewide Importance, Urban and Built Up Land, Grazing Land, and Other Lands. In addition, there are tens of thousands of acres of Prime and other Important Farmland in the western part of San Joaquin County north of I-205 (California Department of Conservation 2010).

  The Mountain House community, includes the existing development and potential future phases that would result in the conversion of approximately 3,600 acres of Prime Farmland in San Joaquin County (San Joaquin County, 1994). As of 2008, there was approximately 397,000 acres of Prime Farmland in the San Joaquin County, plus 153,000 acres of either Unique Farmland or Farmland of State Importance) (California Department of Conservation 2008). This was identified as a significant impact in the initial project EIR for the Mountain House community. For current buildout at Mountain House, the project is required to participate in the San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan (SJMSCP) to address impacts to both agricultural lands and habitat. However, this impact is still considered a significant and unavoidable impact after mitigation (San Joaquin County 1994, 2005).

  The Mariposa Energy Project would not convert Prime Farmland as it would be located on grazing land (CEC 2011).

  Cumulative solar energy development in Alameda County would change the use of Prime and Unique Farmlands from an agricultural use to non-agricultural use for the duration of

the SEF operation. The GreenVolts project was located on 10.76 acres on a 20-acre Prime Farmland site and was required through CEQA mitigation to keep 10.76 other acres of Prime Farmland in active agricultural use for the duration of the SEF operations (Alameda County 2008). The Pegasus project, if approved, could take up to 2,000 acres of current Prime and/or Unique Farmland out of production for the duration of SEF operations. The cumulative solar projects would not result in a permanent loss of prime soils because the soil will be retained and will, for the most part, not be paved. However, agricultural opportunity would be lost on the 2,000 acres for the Pegasus project and the 10 acres on the GreenVolts site for the duration of SEF operations. These 2,010 acres would constitute about 52 percent of the Prime Farmland in Alameda County. When and if the SEF operation eventually ends, the land could be returned back to productive agricultural use and with irrigation could returned to Prime agricultural land status but there would be a loss of agricultural use during the period of SEF operation on the cumulative projects (other than the proposed project).

Unlike the parcels in the project vicinity which are predominately designated Prime Farmland, the proposed project site is designated as Grazing Land and has not been in active agricultural use for over 15 years. The proposed project would not include substantial conversion of the land to a built nature and no loss of site soils would occur. Furthermore, implementation of the project would not be an irreversible act; should the Applicant no longer use the site for a SEF, all materials could be readily removed and the site could be used for agriculture or other purposes.

Although cumulative development would result in significant agricultural resource impacts, because the project site is not located on Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmlands of Statewide Importance and because the project would not displace any current agricultural activity or result in the permanent loss of site soils, the proposed project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to agricultural resources.

- **Air Quality/Climate Change/Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** The cumulative projects would result in both construction and operational criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions. All projects would have temporary construction emissions. The Mountain House community will result in vehicle-related criteria pollutant emission as well as direct greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and natural gas and indirect emissions from electricity use, water use, and waste disposal (San Joaquin County 1994). The Mariposa Energy Project would have emissions from natural gas usage (CEC 2011). The solar projects would have very few, if any, operational emissions and would help to reduce emissions relative to electricity generation from fossil fuels. The proposed project would be consistent with applicable air quality management plans. As discussed in Section 3, *Air Quality*, implementation of **Mitigation Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2** would reduce potential construction-period impacts related to criteria pollutants and air quality impacts to a less-than-significant level. The proposed project would not substantially contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and as discussed in Section 5, *Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, would have an overall beneficial impact. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant air quality or greenhouse gas cumulative impacts.

- **Biological Resources.** The geographic context for cumulative impacts to biological resources includes undeveloped and rural areas within eastern Alameda County and

northwest San Joaquin County in proximity of the project site. Various habitat types and special status species such as CRLF, CTS, SJKF, and migratory birds (e.g., Swainson's hawk) are known to occur in this area (refer to Figure 4). Construction and operation activities associated with cumulative development could result in the direct loss or indirect disturbance of special-status species and/or their habitats. Impacts to species could result in a reduction in local population size, lowered reproductive success, or habitat fragmentation. However, the proposed project would not have the potential to impact special-status plant species (none are found on the project site), and potential impacts to wildlife species and/or their habitat would be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-7** discussed in Section 4, *Biological Resources*. The project is also being designed to allow for wildlife migration through the site. Other projects in the area would be required to complete the appropriate level of CEQA compliance and permitting, mitigating and/or avoiding their impacts to biological resources. Although cumulative development could result in significant biological resources impacts, based on the location of the proposed project and implementation of mitigation reducing potential impacts to a less-than-significant level, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to biological resources.

- **Cultural Resources.** Cumulative impacts related to cultural resources could occur during excavation or construction activities. This includes activities that could result in uncovering buried historical, archeological, or paleontological resources. As discussed in Section 6, *Cultural Resources*, implementation of **Mitigation Measure CR-1 and CR-2** would reduce potential impacts related to accidental discovery during construction of archeological/paleontological resources or human remains. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cultural resources cumulative impacts.

- **Geology/Soils.** Cumulative impacts related to geology and soils could occur where regional development places structures and people in areas susceptible to geologic hazards. Geologic hazards of significant County concern include: fault displacement, ground shaking, ground failure, landsliding, and structural hazards (County of Alameda General Plan 1982). Strict building code regulations are in place to ensure that structures properly account for seismic shaking and other seismically related hazards. Adherence to mandatory building code regulations and measures identified by the geotechnical report required by **Mitigation Measure GEO-1** from Section 7, *Geology and Soils*, would prevent a significant cumulative impact associated with placing new structures or people on land susceptible to geologic hazards. Therefore, because the project would comply with the requirements of the site-specific geotechnical study and the established building code regulations of the County, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant geology and soils cumulative impacts.

- **Hazards and Hazardous Materials.** Cumulative impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials could occur where future development would place structures and people in proximity to significant sources of safety hazards or hazardous materials. Hazardous materials treatment, transport, and storage are regulated by the County, state, and federal regulations. There is also a potential for exposure to hazards/hazardous materials during construction activity. However, treatment of hazards/hazardous accidental spills and releases are highly regulated, and procedures and protocols exist to mitigate potential impacts to a less-than-significant level. Furthermore, **Mitigation**

Measure HAZ-1 in Section 8, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* would require preparation of a Phase I/II investigation of the site if hazardous materials are encountered. Therefore, because the project would require preparation of a Phase I/II report if hazards/hazardous materials are encountered, and would require adherence to established County, state, and federal government procedures and protocols related to hazards/hazardous waste, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant hazards and hazardous materials cumulative impacts.

- **Hydrology and Water Quality.** Cumulative impacts related to hydrology and water quality could occur where future development would require construction, conversion of undeveloped areas, and increase in impervious surfaces, affecting local/regional hydrology during flood events. The Mountain House community would result in extensive new imperviousness, but would be subject to RWQCB permitting requirements to handle and treat stormwater runoff before it is discharged to downstream waterways. The cumulative solar projects would not result in large new impervious areas and would allow continued direct infiltration to occur for the most part. Operational impervious areas can be treated in accordance with stormwater management requirements. The Mariposa Energy Project will require impervious space in its operational areas, but is also subject to requirements for stormwater best management practices and for control of potential spills. Thus, cumulative projects (including the proposed project) would be required to design and implement measures to manage runoff and protect water quality. The proposed project would implement **Mitigation Measures HYD-1 through HYD-4** in Section 9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, that would implement water quality BMPs during and after construction, implement a spill prevention and control program, and restore water quality in the event of a spill. Therefore, because project-level hydrology and water quality impacts can be mitigated at a project-level, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant hydrology and water quality cumulative impacts.

- **Land Use and Planning.** The geographic context for cumulative impacts to land use includes eastern Alameda County, within the jurisdiction of the ECAP, and the western part of San Joaquin County, west of Old River. Cumulative land use impacts could occur when development conflicts with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations.

  As discussed in Section 10, *Land Use and Planning,* within Alameda County, the key areas of concern for consistency of the cumulative projects with ECAP policies are farmlands, visual resources, aesthetics, and biological resources habitat. These are also key areas of consideration in the San Joaquin County General Plan and will be the focus of the cumulative land use impact analysis.

  The Mountain House community would result in conversion of 3,600 acres of Prime Farmland, would change the rural visual character of the area to a developed residential character, and would result in the loss of extensive areas of habitat for a number of special-status species. The impacts to agricultural resources and biological resources were found to be significant and unavoidable even after mitigation but visual aesthetic impacts were found to be mitigated to a less-than-significant level (San Joaquin County, 1994, 2005).

  The Mariposa Energy Project would not convert Prime Farmland and was found to have less than significant visual impacts overall. The project would permanently affect 10

acres of habitat for special-status species and temporarily affect 24 acres of habitat, but these impacts would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by the adopted mitigation (CEC 2011).

Cumulative SEF development in Alameda County (Pegasus and GreenVolts) would convert agricultural use to non-agricultural use on Prime Farmland, would change visual aesthetics from farmed crops to solar collectors, and would affect use of farmland by several special-status species.

- Cumulative SEF development would convert Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Unique Farmland to non-agricultural use for the duration of EF development operation. The GreenVolts project was required through CEQA mitigation to keep half of its 20-acre site (which was Prime Farmland at the time of project approval) in agricultural production. The Pegasus project, if approved, could take up to 2,000 acres of current Prime Farmland out of production. However, these cumulative solar projects would not result in a permanent loss of prime soils or agricultural opportunity. When and if operation of the solar projects eventually ends, the land could be returned to productive agricultural use and, with irrigation, returned to Prime Farmland status but there would be a loss of agricultural use during the period of SEF operation on the cumulative projects (other than the proposed project).
- Cumulative SEF development could change the visual character of the area west of Byron-Bethany Road up to the foothills from agricultural crops to solar collectors. For the GreenVolts project, with landscaping mitigation to shield the project from views from an adjacent residence, visual impacts were found to be less than significant by Alameda County (Alameda County 2008). For the Pegasus project, the solar collectors will be apparent to drivers along Byron-Bethany Road and Mountain House Road, but will be screened from view from the Mountain House community (for the most part) by existing and planned vegetative screening. Individual perception of the aesthetic value of solar collectors compared to farmland may vary depending on one's subjective perception of the aesthetic qualities of agricultural land compared to SEF development. Regardless of the subjective positive or negative perception of individuals, the change of over 2,000 acres of farmland to solar collectors would represent a substantial change in visual character.
- Cumulative SEF development would also affect special-status species use of primarily farmland. The GreenVolts project is an area that was previously being actively farmed and it appears that the Pegasus project would also be mostly in areas that are currently being farmed (with possibly some areas of grassland being used to the west). Farmland in this area may be used by foraging raptors and other species, including SJKF, and on occasion by CTS and CRLF if in proximity to aquatic breeding habitat. Depending on whether the Pegasus development includes non-farmed areas, there could be substantial disruption to species habitat as well as disruption of use by special-status species of farmland. Fencing could also impede movement through the areas east of the foothills and west of Byron-Bethany Road, by such wildlife as SJKF. For the GreenVolts project, no special-status plants were found on the site, but mitigation was required to conduct preconstruction surveys and avoid direct impacts to special-status wildlife if found on the site (Alameda County 2008).
- In light of these issues, Alameda County is currently evaluating the consistency

of SEF development with the ECAP policies. For the GreenVolts project, the County determined that the proposed use of approximately 10 acres of land was consistent with ECAP policies for agriculturally-designated land.

As described above in Section 10, *Land Use and Planning*, because the project would not convert Prime Farmland, and its impacts related to visual/aesthetics and biological resources can be mitigated to a less-that-significant level, the project can be found to be consistent with the ECAP.

Although cumulative development is anticipated to result in significant cumulative impacts to land use due to impacts to farmland, visual resources, and biological resources, the proposed project would have no impacts to Prime Farmland and its impacts related to visual aesthetic and biological resources can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level such that the project can be found to be consistent with ECAP policies. Thus, the project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to land use.

- **Noise.** Cumulative projects would result in noise generation during construction and operation. Construction of new parts of the Mountain House community adjacent to existing built portions of the Mountain House community could have temporary noise impacts and development of Mountain House over time will increase traffic-related noise. Construction of the other cumulative SEF projects will have temporary construction noise effects as well, but very little operational noise impact. Potential project-related construction noise would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level by **Mitigation Measure NOI-1**, as discussed in Section 13, *Noise*, which would limit the hours of construction between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. The proposed project would have little to no operational noise. Therefore, because construction noise impacts would be mitigated at a project level and little to no operational noise would occur due to operation of the project, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to noise.

- **Population and Housing.** Cumulative development will not displace housing. The Mountain House community development will increase housing and population in western San Joaquin County. The other projects are all energy projects that would not displace housing and would have only limited effect on population due to the limited amount of associated new employment. The proposed project does not include residential housing and would not result in an increase in population due to the amount of new employment associated with the project. Therefore, the proposed project would make no contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to population and housing.

- **Public Services.** The only cumulative project that would substantially increase demand for public services is the Mountain House community; the other projects are all energy projects that would have limited demand for public services, including water. The proposed project would not include residential or commercial development and demand for public services by the project would be similar to existing conditions and have a limited water demand. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to public services.

- **Recreation.** The only cumulative project that would substantially increase demand for

recreational amenities is the Mountain House community; the other projects are all energy projects that would not generate recreational demands. The Mariposa Energy Project is approximately 0.8 miles north of the Bethany Reservoir State Recreation Area but indirect effects were found to be less than significant in the project environmental evaluation (CEC 2011). None of the other cumulative projects are adjacent to public recreational areas. The Mountain House community development includes the development of neighborhood parks, but is not itself adjacent to any pre-existing recreational areas. The proposed project itself would have no effect on existing recreational areas. Therefore, the proposed project would make no contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to recreation.

- **Transportation and Traffic.** The only cumulative project that would substantially increase traffic is the Mountain House community; the other projects are all energy projects that would have limited operational traffic generation. The proposed project would have limited traffic during construction and operation. Although the Mountain House community project will have a significant and unavoidable impact on traffic (even after mitigation) (San Joaquin County 1994), the proposed project is not expected to make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to transportation and traffic.

- **Utilities/Service Systems.** The only cumulative project that would substantially increase demand for utilities and service systems is the Mountain House community; the other projects are all energy projects that would have limited utility or service system demands. The proposed project itself would not result in an increase in demand for utilities or service systems. Utilities at the project site would tie into existing service providers, which would be similar to existing uses. Therefore, the proposed project would not make a considerable contribution to significant cumulative impacts related to utilities/service systems.

Therefore, based on the above discussions, the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts is considered to be **less than significant**. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

c) If proposed mitigation measures are followed, the project would not result in environmental effects that could cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Therefore, the project would have a **less-than-significant** impact on human beings. **(Less Than Significant With Mitigation)**

Mitigation Measures:

Refer to mitigation measures listed by environmental topical section and summarized in Section E.

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E. MITIGATION MEASURES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT AND AGREED TO BY THE PROJECT SPONSOR AND ALL SUBSEQUENT PROPERTY OWNERS AND PERMITTEES

The following mitigation measures are required to reduce potentially significant impacts of the proposed project to a "Less Than Significant" or "No Impact" level. These mitigation measures shall be made conditions of approval for the project. For every mitigation measure, the Permittee will be responsible for implementation actions, schedule, funding and compliance with performance standards, unless otherwise stated in the measure.

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Prepare and Implement Landscaping Plan. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a landscaping plan to partially screen views of the project site from sensitive viewers, including the single-family residences to the northwest and east of the project site. Landscaping will focus on the eastern boundary of the project site. Landscaping will be planned in such a way where it would not obscure proposed safety signage. Landscaping plans shall be submitted to the County, for review and approval by the Planning Department prior to issuance of the building permit(s).

Mitigation Measure AES-2: Lighting Plan. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a lighting plan. Proposed exterior lighting shall be shielded and directed downward, and shall be full cutoff shielded fixtures that cast low-angle illumination to minimize incidental spillover of light onto adjacent properties and open space. Fixtures that project light upward or horizontally shall not be used, and luminaries shall be directed away from properties adjacent to the project site. The lighting plan and appropriate fixtures shall be shown on the plans submitted to the County, for review and approval by the Planning Department prior to issuance of building permit(s) and operation activities.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Construction Impacts): Implement BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related Fugitive Dust Emissions.

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day, when not raining.
- 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. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- 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 mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- 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. (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2010d).

Mitigation Measure AQ-2 (Construction Impacts): Implement BAAQMD Additional Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related DPM Exhaust Emissions.

- Minimize the idling time of diesel powered construction equipment to two minutes.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct Preconstruction Clearance Surveys for Nesting Raptors and Other Birds Covered by MBTA. Impacts to nesting raptors, including northern harrier, ferruginous hawk, Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other bird species covered by the MBTA can be avoided if a qualified biologist, with knowledge of avian species, is retained to conduct focused nesting surveys throughout the site no more than thirty (30) days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities.

Prior to ground disturbance[25] activities a preconstruction clearance survey for nesting raptors and other bird species protected by MBTA will be conducted at the beginning of each raptor/avian breeding season and after long periods of inactivity (30 days or more) prior to the onset of ground disturbing or significant noise generating activities. The survey will occur on all accessible parts of the project site. Raptors nests that occur off of the project site, but are readily visible from public roads, will also be recorded. Since construction activities will occur during the dry months, nest surveys will be required for all work that occurs between April 15-September 1, the portion of the migratory bird nesting season that overlaps with the dry months.

If an active nest is located on or within 500 feet of the project site, or if other raptors are identified nesting within 500 feet of the project site, a no-disturbance buffer shall be established for the duration that the nest remains active, as determined by a qualified biologist.

For installation of the solar modules by hand, which requires only minimal soil disturbance, site workers will be trained to inspect activity sites prior to installation (per BIO-5) for nests. If any nests are observed within the vicinity of the activity area, a qualified biologist will be contacted to inspect the nest before continuing with the work and make recommendation for its protection.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct Preconstruction Clearance Surveys for Western Burrowing Owls. Since burrowing owls may be present within a burrow at any time of year, preconstruction surveys are required regardless of the time of year ground disturbance[26] will commence. Prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys for western burrowing owls within the project area boundary. The surveys will establish the presence or absence of western burrowing owls and evaluate use by owls in accordance with current CDFG and/or USFWS survey guidelines, if available.

To maximize the likelihood of detecting owls, the preconstruction survey will last a minimum of three hours. The survey will begin 1 hour before sunrise and continue until 2 hours after sunrise (3 hours total) or begin 2 hours before sunset and continue until 1 hour after sunset. Additional time may be required given the large size of the project site. All owls observed will be counted and burrow use will be mapped.

Surveys will conclude no more than two calendar days prior to construction. Therefore, the Applicant must begin surveys no more than 6 days prior to construction (4 days of surveying plus up to 2 days between surveys and construction). To avoid last minute changes in schedule or contracting that may occur if burrowing owls are found, the Applicant may also conduct a preliminary survey up to 14 days before construction. During the breeding season (February 1–September 1), surveys will document if

[25] "Ground disturbance" is defined for this measure and other biological resource measures as site grading, excavation, etc. This does not include installation of the solar modules by hand.
[26] Ibid.

owls are nesting in or directly adjacent to areas of proposed disturbance within the project site. During the non-breeding season (September 2–January 31), surveys will document if owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any proposed disturbance area within the site.

If an active nest is identified near a proposed work area, work will be conducted outside of the nesting season. If work cannot be conducted outside of the nesting season, a no-activity zone will be established around the nest by a qualified biologist. The no-activity zone will be large enough to avoid nest abandonment and will be 250 feet in radius from the nest, at a minimum. If burrowing owls are present at the site during the non-breeding period, a qualified biologist will establish a no-activity zone of at least 150 feet around the burrow. If an effective no-activity zone cannot be established in either case, an experienced burrowing owl biologist will develop a site-specific plan (i.e., a plan that considers the type and extent of the proposed activity, the duration and timing of the activity, the sensitivity and habituation of the owls, and the dissimilarity of the proposed activity with background activities) to minimize the potential to affect the reproductive success of the owls.

For installation of the solar modules by hand, which requires only minimal soil disturbance, site workers will be trained to inspect activity sites prior to installation (per BIO-5) for nests. If any burrowing owls (or any birds appearing to be owls) are observed within the vicinity of the activity area, a qualified biologist will be contacted to inspect the nest before continuing with the work and make recommendations for its protection.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Conduct Preconstruction Clearance Surveys of Upland Dispersal/Foraging Habitat for California Red-Legged Frog, Western Pond Turtle, American Badger, and San Joaquin Kit Fox.

All ground disturbing construction activities will occur during the dry months (April 15 – October 15) to avoid disturbance during the period when these species are most active. A qualified biologist(s) experienced in California red-legged frog (CRLF), California tiger salamander (CTS), western pond turtle (WPT), American badger, and San Joaquin kit fox (SJKF) identification will conduct a preconstruction survey no more than forty-eight (48) hours prior to any ground disturbance[4] that occurs in suitable upland and/or foraging habitat for CRLF, CTS, WPT, American badger, and SJKF. The biologist shall carefully search all obvious potential hiding locations for target species, such as burrows, areas along and crossings over the canal, in accessible areas around the wetland to the southeast corner of the site (located off-site), and along the ditch associated with Kelso Road. Any observations of the target species will be reported to the CDFG and USFWS within 24 hours. If any of these species is found during the survey or during construction, all construction activities will stop and consultation with the USFWS and CDFG would occur. Consultation with the USFWS would occur under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act since the project is occurring on private property and is not being approved, funded, or carried out by a federal agency. The outcome of that consultation would be a Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement which would include, but not be limited to the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4. A permit application would be filed under Section 2081.1 of the California Endangered Species Act for state compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO–4: Implement Measures to Avoid California Red-Legged Frog, Western Pond Turtle, American Badger, and San Joaquin Kit Fox Entrapment. To prevent accidental entrapment of CRLF, WPT, American badger, and SJKF, all open trenches and pits will be covered at the end of each workday, fully surrounded by silt fences, or equipped with earthen escape ramps.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Biological Resource Environmental Training. The Applicant will retain a biologist to educate and inform contractors involved in the project about special-status species with

potential to occur on the site, measures for their protection, the adopted mitigation measures, and contact information for the on-call biological resources contact in case special-status species and/or raptor nests are observed on-site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Avoid Indirect Impacts to Water Conveyance Systems and Wetlands. The Applicant shall avoid any and all construction within the roadside ditch and adjacent to the depressional seasonal wetland (located off-site). Implement erosion and sediment control best management practices per appropriate and effective California Stormwater Quality Association standards to avoid indirect impacts (e.g., soil deposition, erosion) to waters and wetlands subject to Section 401 of the CWA (i.e., the off-site depressional seasonal wetland). Such stormwater standards can be found at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Provide Wildlife Movement Opportunity Through the Site. Fencing around the SEF will not touch the ground. A gap of approximately 6 inches between the ground and fence shall be maintained to allow CRLF, CTS, and SJKF to move through the project site. The vegetation on the site will remain ruderal and all areas that are temporarily disturbed during construction will be reseeded with a native seed mix. The grassland on the site will be kept low (less than 12 inches on average) to reduce the risk of fire, but it will remain high enough to support prey species for SJKF.

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Archaeological and/or Paleontological Evaluation if Resources Encountered During Construction. A qualified archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation if artifacts are discovered during excavation activities. Recommendations may include evaluation, preservation in place, archaeological test excavation and/or archaeological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities. This measure also requires that the recommendations of a qualified paleontologist be followed if fossils are discovered during excavation activities. Recommendations may include evaluation, preservation in place, test excavation and/or paleontological data recovery, and a draft and final report documenting such activities.

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Human Remains Procedures. Human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, found during excavation activities will be protected until the County Coroner determines their status per Public Resources Code Sec. 5097.98.

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Implement the Recommendations of the Site Specific Geotechnical Investigation. As part of the project design process, the Applicant will retain a qualified professional to conduct a site-specific geotechnical investigation consistent with all applicable standards of professional engineering geologic/geotechnical practice. The purpose of the investigation will be to provide a geologic basis for the development of appropriate project design. The investigation will specifically address the impact of expansive soils on proposed building structures.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Conduct a Phase II Investigation of the Site Concerning Agricultural Residues. During Construction, Stop Work and Implement Hazardous Materials Investigations and Remediation in the Event Hazardous Materials are Encountered. Prior to construction, the Applicant shall conduct a soil sampling investigation to examine if residual pesticides or herbicides are present in concentrations that would pose a risk to construction workers or site workers. If risks to site workers are identified, then measures to reduce that risk shall be adopted in accordance with state and federal OSHA requirements.

In the event that hazardous materials are encountered during construction, all construction activities in the area of the discovery will stop and the Applicant will conduct Phase I and, if required, Phase II hazardous materials investigations to identify the nature and extent of contamination and evaluate potential impacts on project construction and human health. If necessary, the Applicant will also implement Phase III remediation measures consistent with all applicable local, state, and federal codes and regulations.

Construction will not resume until remediation is complete. If waste disposal is necessary, the Applicant will ensure that all hazardous materials removed during construction are handled and disposed of by a licensed waste-disposal contractor and transported by a licensed hauler to an appropriately licensed and permitted disposal or recycling facility, in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.

Mitigation Measure HYD-1: Implement BMPs to Control Discharge of Construction-Related Pollutants to Surface Waters. Because project construction will disturb an area greater than 1 acre, a SWPPP will be prepared by the project contractor as required by the SWRCB under the NPDES General Construction Permit. The SWPPP shall meet the requirements of the SWRCB as well as any applicable agency requirements.

The SWPPP will identify best management practices BMPs to maintain water quality. As a performance standard, BMPs shall be selected to achieve maximum sediment removal and shall represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. The final selection and design of erosion and sediment controls shall be subject to approval by the appropriate agency. The project contractors shall implement a monitoring program to verify BMP effectiveness. The monitoring program shall begin at the outset of construction and terminate upon completion of the project. Monitoring shall occur weekly, particularly during wet-weather months and before and after storm events.

Mitigation Measure HYD-2: Implement a Spill Prevention and Control Program. As part of obtaining coverage under the NPDES General Permit a spill prevention and control program shall be implemented to minimize the potential for, and effects from, spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction of the project. The program shall be completed before any construction activities begin and shall include provisions for preventing, containing, and reporting spills of hazardous materials. If a spill is reportable, the contractor's superintendent would notify the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and implement **Mitigation Measure HYD-3**.

Mitigation Measure HYD-3: Implement Measures to Restore Water Quality in the Event of a Spill. If an appreciable spill has occurred and results determine that project activities have adversely affected surface or groundwater quality, a detailed analysis will be performed by a Registered Environmental Assessor to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis will conform to ASTM standards and will include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, the project contractors will remediate groundwater to meet the requirements of DTSC if the spill is contained only on land and/or the SWQCB if the spill reaches surface water. These measures will be subject to approval by the appropriate agency.

Mitigation Measure HYD-4: Implement Best Management Practices to Protect Water Quality During and After Construction. Source control and stormwater treatment measures for the project shall be selected to improve water quality in site runoff to the maximum extent possible. The final selection and design of these measures shall represent the best available technology that is economically achievable. All measures shall be shown on site plans and shall be submitted to the County for review and approval prior to beginning construction.

Potential treatment measures would apply to the interconnect mounting pad and the SEF and may include:

- Design site drainage to allow infiltration into soil.
- Use of landscape-based treatment measures (i.e., bioretention areas, extended detention basins, infiltration trenches, media filters, vegetated buffer strips, and vegetated swales).

Prior to project implementation, the project will adopt a regular maintenance and monitoring schedule to ensure that these measures function properly during project operations.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Limit Hours of Construction. The Applicant (and Contractor) will ensure that construction activities be limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

F. AGREEMENT BY PROJECT SPONSOR

Project Sponsor, acting on behalf of all present and future property owners and Permittees, understands the mitigation measures set forth above and agrees to be bound by them if they are adopted as a result of project approval. Monitoring reports shall be provided to the Planning Director and Director of Public Works at appropriate stages in the development process.

_____ _____

Project Sponsor's Signature Date

_____

Project Sponsor's Printed Name and Title

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APPENDIX A – EDR REPORT

Altamont Solar Energy Center
17499 Kelso Road
Byron, CA 94514

Inquiry Number: 3003352.1s
March 03, 2011

The EDR Radius Map™ Report

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, CT 06461
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

GeoCheck - Not Requested

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-05) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

17499 KELSO ROAD
BYRON, CA 94514

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	37.793900 - 37° 47' 38.0''
Longitude (West):	121.560900 - 121° 33' 39.2''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 10
UTM X (Meters):	626708.4
UTM Y (Meters):	4183718.2
Elevation:	58 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	37121-G5 CLIFTON COURT FOREBAY, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1978

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following records. For more information on this property see page 7 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

Site	Database(s)	EPA ID
DEXTER BROS. 17499 KELSO ROAD TRACY, CA 95376	HIST UST	N/A

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL ---------- National Priority List

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposed NPL ---------- Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ---------- Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL ---------- National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS ---------- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
FEDERAL FACILITY ---------- Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS ---------- Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF ---------- RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG ---------- RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG ---------- RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS ---------- Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL ---------- Sites with Institutional Controls

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE ---------- State Response Sites

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF ---------- Solid Waste Information System

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

INDIAN LUST ---------- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST ---------- Active UST Facilities
AST ---------- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
INDIAN UST ---------- Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
FEMA UST ---------- Underground Storage Tank Listing

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP ---------- Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
INDIAN VCP ---------- Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS ---------- A Listing of Brownfields Sites

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI	Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
WMUDS/SWAT	Waste Management Unit Database
SWRCY	Recycler Database
HAULERS	Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI	Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs
HIST Cal-Sites	Historical Calsites Database
Toxic Pits	Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
US HIST CDL	National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST	Facility Inventory Database

Local Land Records

LIENS 2	CERCLA Lien Information
LUCIS	Land Use Control Information System
LIENS	Environmental Liens Listing
DEED	Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
MCS	Military Cleanup Sites Listing

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA-NonGen	RCRA - Non Generators
DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
DOD	Department of Defense Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

CA BOND EXP. PLAN - Bond Expenditure Plan
Cortese - "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
Notify 65 - Proposition 65 Records
WIP - Well Investigation Program Case List
INDIAN RESERV - Indian Reservations
SCRD DRYCLEANERS - State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
HWP - EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
HWT - Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE - Financial Assurance Information Listing
PCB TRANSFORMER - PCB Transformer Registration Database
PROC - Certified Processors Database
MWMP - Medical Waste Management Program Listing
COAL ASH DOE - Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data
COAL ASH EPA - Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants - EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP: Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

A review of the CERC-NFRAP list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/28/2010 has revealed that there is 1 CERC-NFRAP site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY	***16800 KELSO ROAD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A2***	***7***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-SQG: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

A review of the RCRA-SQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 02/17/2010 has revealed that there are 3 RCRA-SQG sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY	***16800 KELSO ROAD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A2***	***7***
USDOI BR TRACY OFFICE	MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO	W 1/2 - 1 (0.609 mi.)	C18	27
BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION	***14750 KELSO RD***	***W 1 - 2 (1.900 mi.)***	***I41***	***48***

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: The Emergency Response Notification System records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA.

A review of the ERNS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 07/09/2010 has revealed that there is 1 ERNS site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
PATTERSON PASS & BYRON RD	PATTERSON PASS & BYRON	ESE 1 - 2 (1.579 mi.)	H36	44

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

A review of the ENVIROSTOR list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/08/2010 has revealed that there are 4 ENVIROSTOR sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
PROPOSED QUESTA ELEMENTARY SCH	***650 ESPLANADE DRIVE***	***E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.325 mi.)***	***5***	***14***
Status: No Further Action				
PROPOSED MOUNTAIN HOUSE HIGH S	***MASCOT BOULEVARD/CENTRA***	***SE 1 - 2 (1.555 mi.)***	***35***	***41***
Status: Inactive - Needs Evaluation				

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL	***KELSO ROAD/BYRON ROAD***	***E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.472 mi.)***	***7***	***17***
Status: No Further Action				

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL	***MOUNTAIN HOUSE PARKWAY***	***ESE 1 - 2 (1.537 mi.)***	***H32***	***37***
Status: No Further Action				

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/16/2010 has revealed that there are 2 LUST sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER	***16800 KELSO RD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A3***	***11***
US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	***16800 KELSO***	***W 1/2 - 1 (0.539 mi.)***	***C11***	***22***
Status: Completed - Case Closed				

SLIC: SLIC Region comes from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

A review of the SLIC list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/16/2010 has revealed that there is 1 SLIC site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SCHROPP RANCH - WESTERN.P	***3880 MOUNTAIN HOUSE***	***WSW 1/2 - 1 (0.557 mi.)***	***16***	***24***
Facility Status: Open - Inactive				

Alameda County CS: A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

A review of the Alameda County CS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/06/2011 has revealed that there are 2 Alameda County CS sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER	***16800 KELSO RD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A3***	***11***
SCHROPP RANCH - WESTERN.P	***3880 MOUNTAIN HOUSE***	***WSW 1/2 - 1 (0.557 mi.)***	***16***	***24***

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

SCH: This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC

for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category. depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the. environment they pose.

A review of the SCH list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/08/2010 has revealed that there are 4 SCH sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
PROPOSED QUESTA ELEMENTARY SCH	***650 ESPLANADE DRIVE***	***E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.325 mi.)***	***5***	***14***
PROPOSED MOUNTAIN HOUSE HIGH S	***MASCOT BOULEVARD/CENTRAL***	***SE 1 - 2 (1.555 mi.)***	***35***	***41***
Lower Elevation	**Address**	**Direction / Distance**	**Map ID**	**Page**
NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL	***KELSO ROAD/BYRON ROAD***	***E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.472 mi.)***	***7***	***17***
NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL	***MOUNTAIN HOUSE PARKWAY***	***ESE 1 - 2 (1.537 mi.)***	***H32***	***37***

CDL: A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

A review of the CDL list, as provided by EDR, and dated 08/19/2010 has revealed that there are 2 CDL sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
Not reported	17497 S KELSO RD	NE 1/2 - 1 (0.828 mi.)	E21	29
Not reported	18764 BYRON RD	E 1 - 2 (1.041 mi.)	26	32

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

HIST UST: Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there are 2 HIST UST sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL	3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD.	W 1/2 - 1 (0.541 mi.)	C15	24
Lower Elevation	**Address**	**Direction / Distance**	**Map ID**	**Page**
DEL'S BOAT HARBOR	6020 LINDEMAN RD	N 1 - 2 (1.041 mi.)	25	31

SWEEPS UST: Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

A review of the SWEEPS UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/01/1994 has revealed that there is 1 SWEEPS UST site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL	***3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD***	***W 1/2 - 1 (0.540 mi.)***	***D13***	***23***

Records of Emergency Release Reports

LDS: The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units.

A review of the LDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/16/2010 has revealed that there is 1 LDS site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
EAST ALTAMONT ENERGY CENTER	MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO	W 1/2 - 1 (0.539 mi.)	C12	22

Other Ascertainable Records

FINDS: The Facility Index System contains both facility information and "pointers" to other sources of information that contain more detail. These include: RCRIS; Permit Compliance System (PCS); Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS); FATES (FIFRA [Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act] and TSCA Enforcement System, FTTS [FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System]; CERCLIS; DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes); Federal Underground Injection Control (FURS); Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS); Surface Impoundments (SIA); TSCA Chemicals in Commerce Information System (CICS); PADS; RCRA-J (medical waste transporters/disposers); TRIS; and TSCA. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA/NTIS.

A review of the FINDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/14/2010 has revealed that there are 6 FINDS sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY	***16800 KELSO ROAD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A2***	***7***
MOUNTAIN HOUSE ELEMENTARY	3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE ROA	W 1/2 - 1 (0.540 mi.)	D14	23
GV1	16091 KELSO ROAD	W 1/2 - 1 (0.966 mi.)	F22	29
BYRON POWER COMPANY	14801 KELSO ROAD	W 1 - 2 (1.420 mi.)	G29	34
WICKLUND ELEMENTARY	300 EAST LEGACY DRIVE	SE 1 - 2 (1.422 mi.)	31	36
BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION	***14750 KELSO RD***	***W 1 - 2 (1.900 mi.)***	***I41***	***48***

WDS: California Water Resources Control Board - Waste Discharge System.

A review of the WDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/19/2007 has revealed that there is 1 WDS site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
MOUNTAIN HOUSE WWTF -1		S 1 - 2 (1.539 mi.)	33	40

NPDES: A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

A review of the NPDES list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/22/2010 has revealed that there are 5 NPDES sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SEBASTIAN QUESTA SCHOOL	543 N MONTEBELLO ST	E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.395 mi.)	6	16
GV1 PROJ	16091 KELSO RD	W 1/2 - 1 (0.966 mi.)	F23	29
Lower Elevation	**Address**	**Direction / Distance**	**Map ID**	**Page**
MOUNTAIN HOUSE NEIGHBORHOODS I	18045 KELSO RD	ENE 1/2 - 1 (0.535 mi.)	B8	20

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
WATER TREATMENT PLAN 15 MGD EX	18045 W KELSO RD	ENE 1/2 - 1 (0.535 mi.)	B10	21
ACACIA	MOUNTAIN HOUSE PKWY & B	ESE 1 - 2 (1.581 mi.)	H37	45

HIST CORTESE: The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES].

A review of the HIST CORTESE list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/01/2001 has revealed that there are 3 HIST CORTESE sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER	***16800 KELSO RD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A3***	***11***
US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	***16800 KELSO***	***W 1/2 - 1 (0.539 mi.)***	***C11***	***22***
SCHROPP RANCH - WESTERN.P	***3880 MOUNTAIN HOUSE***	***WSW 1/2 - 1 (0.557 mi.)***	***16***	***24***

CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST: Lists includes sites from the Underground Tank Program, Hazardous Waste Generator Program & Business Plan 12185 Program

A review of the CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 11/22/2010 has revealed that there are 2 CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
MOORE FARM	7555 HERDLYN RD	N 1 - 2 (1.539 mi.)	34	41
CHEVRON PIPELINE COMPANY-BETHA	BYRON HWY @ HERDLYN RD	NNW 1 - 2 (1.788 mi.)	39	47

DRYCLEANERS: A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaners' agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

A review of the DRYCLEANERS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/15/2010 has revealed that there is 1 DRYCLEANERS site within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
LIDEN MARINE	2550 BYRON HWY	N 1/2 - 1 (0.742 mi.)	19	28

HAZNET: The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000-1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000-500,000 shipments. Data from non-California manifests & continuation sheets are not included at the present time. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, & disposal method. The source is the Department of Toxic Substance Control is the agency

A review of the HAZNET list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2009 has revealed that there are 13 HAZNET sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY	***16800 KELSO ROAD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A2***	***7***

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER	***16800 KELSO RD***	***W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)***	***A3***	***11***
ADDISON CONSTRUCTION	16800 KELSO ROAD	W 1/8 - 1/4 (0.208 mi.)	A4	13
MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL	***3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD***	***W 1/2 - 1 (0.540 mi.)***	***D13***	***23***
U S BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO	W 1/2 - 1 (0.559 mi.)	D17	25
SAN LUIS & DELTA MENDOTA WATER	15990 KELSO RD	W 1 - 2 (1.010 mi.)	F24	30
FIRESIDE HEARTH & HOME	CENTRAL PKWY & ARNAUDO	SE 1 - 2 (1.135 mi.)	27	32
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC - BETHA	14750 KELSO RD	W 1 - 2 (1.900 mi.)	I40	47
BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION	***14750 KELSO RD***	***W 1 - 2 (1.900 mi.)***	***I41***	***48***
CASTILLO RANCH	2670 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD	SSW 1 - 2 (1.989 mi.)	43	52

Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
SHEA HOMES INC	17491 KELSO RD	NE 1/2 - 1 (0.816 mi.)	E20	28
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	6525 LINDEMAN RD	N 1 - 2 (1.407 mi.)	28	32
ENXCO INC-PATTERSON PASS	14680 PATTERSON PASS RD	ESE 1 - 2 (1.750 mi.)	38	45

EMI: Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies

A review of the EMI list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2008 has revealed that there are 3 EMI sites within approximately 2 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
BYRON POWER COMPANY	14801 KELSO ROAD	W 1 - 2 (1.420 mi.)	G30	34
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO	14750 KELSO ROAD	W 1 - 2 (1.900 mi.)	I42	51

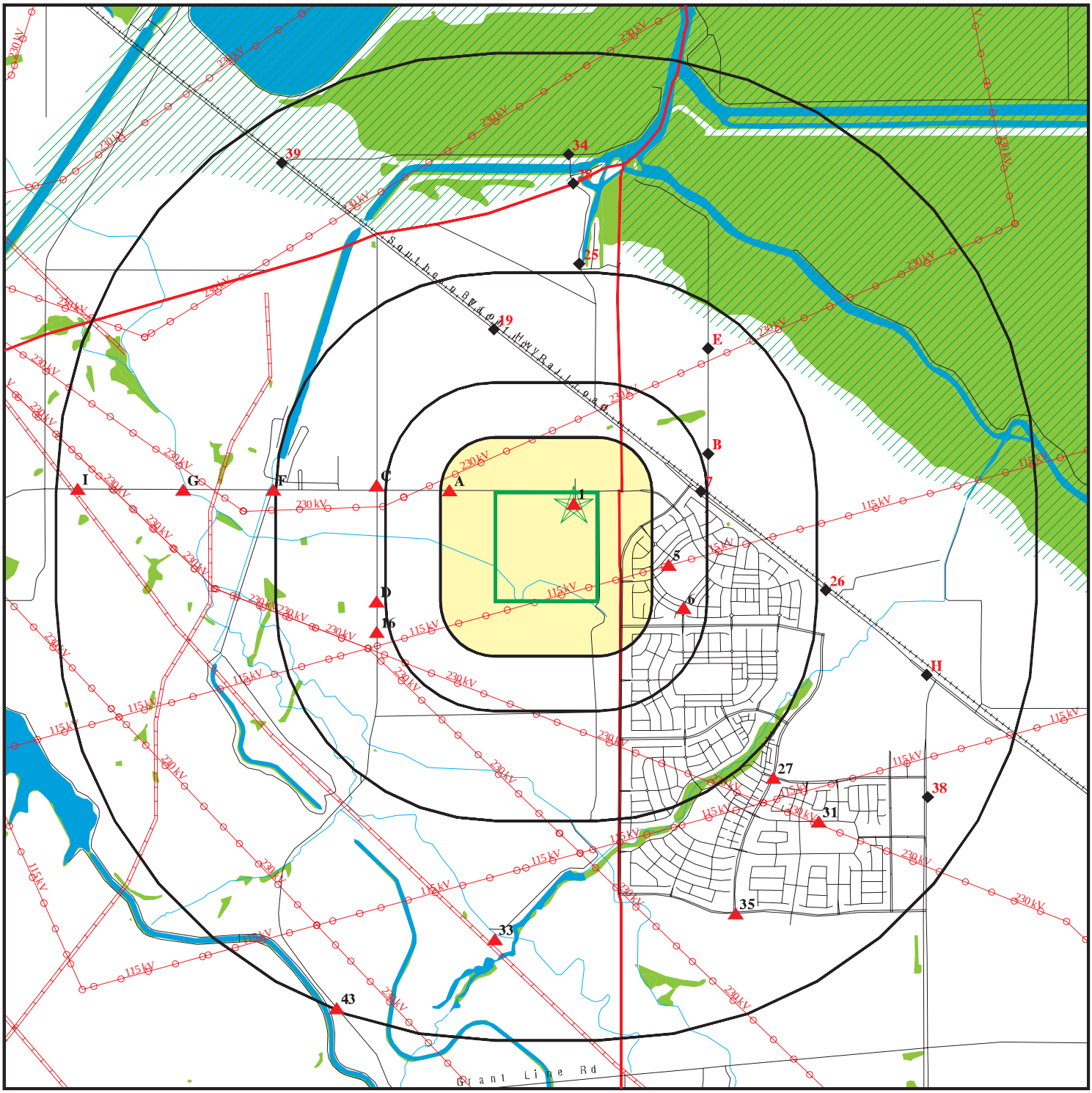
Lower Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
MOUNTAIN HOUSE CSD - WATER TRE	18045 KELSO ROAD	ENE 1/2 - 1 (0.535 mi.)	B9	20

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped. Count: 40 records.

Site Name	Database(s)
YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEMS	LUST SAN MATEO,HIST CORTESE
BANKS PUMPING PLANT HILLSIDE REPAI	NPDES
DISCOVERY BAY WWTP	NPDES
PATTERSON PASS RD INTERCHANGE MT H	NPDES
MOUNTAIN HOUSE EDUCATIONAL CENTER	NPDES
COBBLESTONE TRACT #3424 MOUNTAIN H	NPDES
MOUNTAIN HOUSE CREEK	NPDES
GOLDEN CORRAL RESTAURANT	NPDES
MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL DISTRICT	FTTS,FINDS,HIST FTTS INSP
UNION CEMETERY	SWEEPS UST
CA STATE SKINNER FISH FACILITY	SWEEPS UST
BORDEN JUNCTION GARAGE	SWEEPS UST
CALAVERAS RD/MI MARKER 5.70 @	CDL
INLAND RD, 1 MI S OF HIGHWAY 4	CDL
ROBERTS RD, 1/2 MI S OF HIGHWA	CDL
KOSTER RD, 1 MILE S OF HIGHWAY	CDL
ON SO KOSTER RD, ~ 1 MILE SOUT	CDL
14840 HWY 4	SL CONTRA COSTA,CHMIRS
KINGS ISLAND	UST ALAMEDA
PETES PLACE LLC	UST ALAMEDA
JOHN F. SKINNER FISH FACILITY	HIST UST
DELTA FIELD DIVISION-MOBILE EQ	HIST UST
BETHANY STATION	HIST UST
DELTA MARINE	HAZNET
TIDELANDS CONSTRUCTION CO	HAZNET
DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRICT	HAZNET
PROPERTY RESERVE INC	HAZNET
DEPT OF WATER RESOURCES/DELTA FIEL	HAZNET
COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA - GEN SVCS	HAZNET
DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRICT	HAZNET
SAFEWAY FUEL CENTER # 1917	HAZNET
SEATON'S MARINE SERVICES INC	HAZNET
CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT/OLD RI	HAZNET
ER VINE & SONS	HAZNET
SCHNEIDER NATIONAL	HAZNET
CALTRANS DIST 10/CONSTR	HAZNET
CAL DEPT OF TRANS- STATE RTE 4	WDS
PG&E HERDLYN SUBSTATION	SL CONTRA COSTA
DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRI	EMI
TOWN OF DISCOVERY BAY	EMI

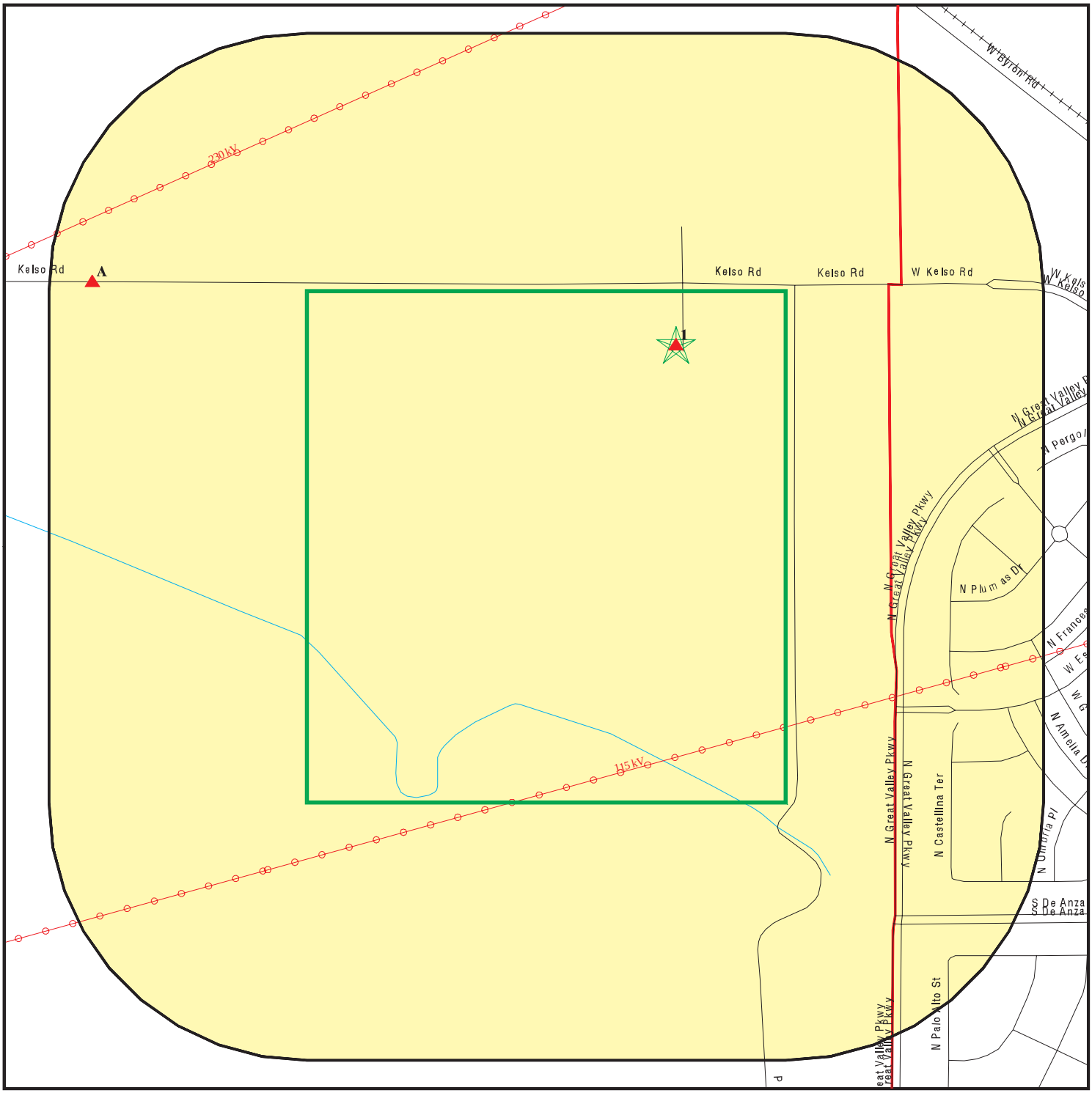
OVERVIEW MAP - 3003352.1s



- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- County Boundary
- Power transmission lines
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory
- Areas of Concern

SITE NAME:	Altamont Solar Energy Center	CLIENT:	ICF Jones & Stokes
ADDRESS:	17499 Kelso Road Byron CA 94514	CONTACT:	Andrew Martin
LAT/LONG:	37.7939 / 121.5609	INQUIRY #:	3003352.1s
		DATE:	March 03, 2011 10:51 am

DETAIL MAP - 3003352.1s



- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- County Boundary
- Power transmission lines
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- Areas of Concern

SITE NAME: Altamont Solar Energy Center	CLIENT: ICF Jones & Stokes
ADDRESS: 17499 Kelso Road Byron CA 94514	CONTACT: Andrew Martin
LAT/LONG: 37.7939 / 121.5609	INQUIRY #: 3003352.1s DATE: March 03, 2011 10:52 am

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Federal NPL site list								
NPL		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed NPL		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPL LIENS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Delisted NPL site list								
Delisted NPL		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal CERCLIS list								
CERCLIS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FACILITY		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List								
CERC-NFRAP		2.000	0	1	0	0	0	1
Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list								
CORRACTS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list								
RCRA-TSDF		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal RCRA generators list								
RCRA-LQG		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
RCRA-SQG		2.000	0	1	0	1	1	3
RCRA-CESQG		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
US ENG CONTROLS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
US INST CONTROL		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS		2.000	0	0	0	0	1	1
State- and tribal - equivalent NPL								
RESPONSE		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS								
ENVIROSTOR		2.000	0	0	2	0	2	4
State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists								
SWF/LF		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and tribal leaking storage tank lists								
LUST		2.000	0	1	0	1	0	2
SLIC		2.000	0	0	0	1	0	1

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
Alameda County CS		2.000	0	1	0	1	0	2
INDIAN LUST		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
UST		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
AST		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN UST		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA UST		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN VCP		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
ODI		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEBRIS REGION 9		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
WMUDS/SWAT		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWRCY		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAULERS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN ODI		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US CDL		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIST Cal-Sites		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCH		2.000	0	0	2	0	2	4
Toxic Pits		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDL		2.000	0	0	0	1	1	2
US HIST CDL		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
CA FID UST		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIST UST	X	2.000	0	0	0	1	1	2
SWEEPS UST		2.000	0	0	0	1	0	1
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUCIS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIENS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEED		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHMIRS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
LDS		2.000	0	0	0	1	0	1
MCS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA-NonGen		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOT OPS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOD		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUDS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSENT		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROD		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
UMTRA		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINES		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRIS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
TSCA		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTTS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIST FTTS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSTS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICIS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLTS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
RADINFO		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINDS		2.000	0	1	0	2	3	6
RAATS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
WDS		2.000	0	0	0	0	1	1
NPDES		2.000	0	0	1	3	1	5
Cortese		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIST CORTESE		2.000	0	1	0	2	0	3
CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST		2.000	0	0	0	0	2	2
Notify 65		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRYCLEANERS		2.000	0	0	0	1	0	1
WIP		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAZNET		2.000	0	3	0	3	7	13
EMI		2.000	0	0	0	1	2	3
INDIAN RESERV		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HWP		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HWT		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PCB TRANSFORMER		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROC		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
MWMP		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
COAL ASH DOE		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
COAL ASH EPA		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS								
EDR Proprietary Records								
Manufactured Gas Plants		2.000	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

1
Target
Property
Actual:
58 ft.

DEXTER BROS.
17499 KELSO ROAD
TRACY, CA 95376

HIST UST **U001608441**
N/A

HIST UST:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000060683
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	RESIDENCE
Total Tanks:	0001
Contact Name:	Not reported
Telephone:	2098358087
Owner Name:	DEXTER BROS.
Owner Address:	P.O. BOX 1126
Owner City,St,Zip:	TRACY, CA 95376
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	1965
Tank Capacity:	00000500
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	REGULAR
Tank Construction:	10 gauge
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

A2
West
1/8-1/4
0.208 mi.
1099 ft.

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
61 ft.

TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY
16800 KELSO ROAD
BYRON, CA 94514
Site 1 of 3 in cluster A

CERC-NFRAP **1000403226**
RCRA-SQG **CA0890090004**
FINDS
HAZNET

CERC-NFRAP:

Site ID:	0900103
Federal Facility:	Federal Facility
NPL Status:	Not on the NPL
Non NPL Status:	NFRAP-Site does not qualify for the NPL based on existing information

CERCLIS-NFRAP Site Contact Details:

Contact Sequence ID:	13054976.00000
Person ID:	9271184.00000
Contact Sequence ID:	13061046.00000
Person ID:	9270048.00000
Contact Sequence ID:	13091785.00000
Person ID:	13002167.00000
Contact Sequence ID:	13150017.00000
Person ID:	9270438.00000

CERCLIS-NFRAP Site Alias Name(s):

Alias Name:	WAPA-TRACY PUMP & SUBSTATION
Alias Address:	MOUNTAINHOUSE AND KELSO ROADS TRACY, CA 85364

CERCLIS-NFRAP Assessment History:

Action:	DISCOVERY
Date Started:	Not reported

TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY (Continued) **1000403226**

Date Completed: 09/14/1990
Priority Level: Not reported

Action: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 09/21/1990
Priority Level: Higher priority for further assessment

Action: SITE INSPECTION
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 09/21/1990
Priority Level: Higher priority for further assessment

Action: SITE INSPECTION
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 09/09/1993
Priority Level: NFRAP-Site does not qualify for the NPL based on existing information

Action: ARCHIVE SITE
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 09/09/1993
Priority Level: Not reported

RCRA-SQG:
Date form received by agency: 05/18/2005
Facility name: TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY
Facility address: 16800 KELSO ROAD
BYRON, CA 94514
EPA ID: CA0890090004
Mailing address: 114 PARKSHORE DR
FOLSOM, CA 95630 4710
Contact: GEORGE W MCALISTER
Contact address: 114 PARKSHORE DR
FOLSOM, CA 95630 4710
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: 916-353-4548
Contact email: MCALISTER@WAPA.GOV
EPA Region: 09
Classification: Small Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:
Owner/operator name: WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
Owner/operator address: Not reported
Not reported
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Legal status: Federal
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: 03/29/1990
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY (Continued) **1000403226**

Owner/operator name: WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
Owner/operator address: 114 PARKSHORE DR
FOLSOM, CA 95630
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Legal status: Federal
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: 03/29/1990
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:
U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: Yes
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: No
Furnace exemption: No
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No
Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Historical Generators:
Date form received by agency: 08/15/1980
Facility name: TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY
Site name: USDOE WAPA TRACY LINE SHOP
Classification: Not a generator, verified

Hazardous Waste Summary:
Waste code: D001
Waste name: IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTES ARE THOSE WASTES WHICH HAVE A FLASHPOINT OF LESS THAN 140 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AS DETERMINED BY A PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED CUP FLASH POINT TESTER. ANOTHER METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FLASH POINT OF A WASTE IS TO REVIEW THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF THE MATERIAL. LACQUER THINNER IS AN EXAMPLE OF A COMMONLY USED SOLVENT WHICH WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Waste code: D002
Waste name: A WASTE WHICH HAS A PH OF LESS THAN 2 OR GREATER THAN 12.5 IS CONSIDERED TO BE A CORROSIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE. SODIUM HYDROXIDE, A CAUSTIC SOLUTION WITH A HIGH PH, IS OFTEN USED BY INDUSTRIES TO CLEAN OR DEGREASE PARTS. HYDROCHLORIC ACID, A SOLUTION WITH A LOW PH, IS USED BY MANY INDUSTRIES TO CLEAN METAL PARTS PRIOR TO PAINTING. WHEN THESE CAUSTIC OR ACID SOLUTIONS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND MUST BE DISPOSED, THE WASTE WOULD BE A CORROSIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:

TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY (Continued) **1000403226**

Registry ID: 110006895690

Environmental Interest/Information System
RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CA0890090004
Contact:	LAVENDER LEE
Telephone:	9163534045
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	114 PARKSHORE DR
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FOLSOM, CA 956304710
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	AZ0000337360
TSD County:	99
Waste Category:	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CA0890090004
Contact:	LAVENDER LEE
Telephone:	9163534045
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	114 PARKSHORE DR
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FOLSOM, CA 956304710
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.5
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CA0890090004
Contact:	LAVENDER LEE
Telephone:	9163534045
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	114 PARKSHORE DR
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FOLSOM, CA 956304710
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.05
Facility County:	Contra Costa

TRACY MAINTENANCE FACILITY (Continued) **1000403226**

Gepaid:	CA0890090004
Contact:	LAVENDER LEE
Telephone:	9163534045
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	114 PARKSHORE DR
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FOLSOM, CA 956304710
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.19
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CA0890090004
Contact:	LAVENDER LEE
Telephone:	9163534045
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	114 PARKSHORE DR
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FOLSOM, CA 956304710
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980887418
TSD County:	Alameda
Waste Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	H061
Tons:	0.209
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
8 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

A3 **SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY** **HIST CORTESE** **S103635158**
West **16800 KELSO RD** **LUST** **N/A**
1/8-1/4 **BYRON, CA 94514** **Alameda County CS**
0.208 mi. **HAZNET**
1099 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster A**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
61 ft.

CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	7
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	01-2389

LUST REG 2:

Region:	2
Facility Id:	01-2389
Facility Status:	Case Closed
Case Number:	00118
How Discovered:	Tank Closure
Leak Cause:	UNK
Leak Source:	UNK
Date Leak Confirmed:	9/25/1998
Oversight Program:	LUST
Prelim. Site Assesment Wokplan Submitted:	Not reported
Preliminary Site Assesment Began:	Not reported

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY (Continued) **S103635158**

Pollution Characterization Began: Not reported
Pollution Remediation Plan Submitted: Not reported
Date Remediation Action Underway: Not reported
Date Post Remedial Action Monitoring Began: Not reported

Alameda County CS:
Status: Case Closed
Record Id: RO0000598
PE: 5602

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAL000092474
Contact: US DEPT OF INTERIOR
Telephone: 2098366257
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: RR 1 BOX 35 F
Mailing City,St,Zip: BYRON, CA 945149614
Gen County: 7
TSD EPA ID: CAT000646117
TSD County: Kings
Waste Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Tons: 1.4250
Facility County: 7

Gepaid: CAL000092474
Contact: US DEPT OF INTERIOR
Telephone: 2098366257
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: RR 1 BOX 35 F
Mailing City,St,Zip: BYRON, CA 945149614
Gen County: 7
TSD EPA ID: CAT080010101
TSD County: San Diego
Waste Category: Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Tons: .0500
Facility County: 7

Gepaid: CAL000092474
Contact: US DEPT OF INTERIOR
Telephone: 2098366257
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: RR 1 BOX 35 F
Mailing City,St,Zip: BYRON, CA 945149614
Gen County: 7
TSD EPA ID: CAT080010101
TSD County: San Diego
Waste Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Tons: .1250
Facility County: 7

SAN LUIS & DELTA-MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY (Continued) **S103635158**

Gepaid:	CAL000092474
Contact:	US DEPT OF INTERIOR
Telephone:	2098366257
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	RR 1 BOX 35 F
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 945149614
Gen County:	7
TSD EPA ID:	CAT080010101
TSD County:	San Diego
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Tons:	.6000
Facility County:	7

Gepaid:	CAL000092474
Contact:	US DEPT OF INTERIOR
Telephone:	2098366257
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	RR 1 BOX 35 F
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 945149614
Gen County:	7
TSD EPA ID:	CAT080010101
TSD County:	San Diego
Waste Category:	Unspecified solvent mixture Waste
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Tons:	.2085
Facility County:	7

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
85 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

A4
West
1/8-1/4
0.208 mi.
1099 ft.

ADDISON CONSTRUCTION **HAZNET** **S103948720**
16800 KELSO ROAD **N/A**
BYRON, CA 94514

Site 3 of 3 in cluster A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
61 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC000933232
Contact:	JERRY PFEFFERKORN,CONSULTANT
Telephone:	2098365715
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	C/O TRACY SUBSTATION
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 945140000
Gen County:	7
TSD EPA ID:	CAD000088252
TSD County:	Los Angeles
Waste Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Tons:	.1650
Facility County:	7

5
East
1/4-1/2
0.325 mi.
1718 ft.

PROPOSED QUESTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (NEIGHBORHOOD H)
650 ESPLANADE DRIVE
MOUNTAIN HOME, CA 95391

SCH
ENVIROSTOR

S109034314
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
58 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	60000876
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	16.199999999999999
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Mitigation And Brownfield Reuse Program
Project Manager:	KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor:	Mark Malinowski
Division Branch:	Cleanup Sacramento
Site Code:	104629
Assembly:	15
Senate:	Not reported
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	9/8/2008
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	Responsible Party
Latitude:	37.788769000000002
Longitude:	-121.552137
APN:	256-240-03
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	NONE SPECIFIED,31000
Confirmed COC:	Not reported
Potential Description:	NMA, SOIL
Alias Name:	256-240-03
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	104629
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	60000876
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	2008-11-14 00:00:00
Comments:	Not reported
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Voluntary Cleanup Agreement
Completed Date:	2008-06-27 00:00:00
Comments:	VCA was signed and distributed to project proponent.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date:	2008-07-03 00:00:00
Comments:	DTSC approved the PEA Tech Memo WP as final. The site will be sampled

PROPOSED QUESTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (NEIGHBORHOOD H) (Continued) **S109034314**

for organochlorine pesticides and arsenic.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Other Report
Completed Date: 2008-05-07 00:00:00
Comments: Received information for background preparation for a scoping meeting.
Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 2008-09-08 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC approved the PEA report with a no further action determination.

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

ENVIROSTOR:
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 16.199999999999999
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor: Mark Malinowski
Division Branch: Cleanup Sacramento
Facility ID: 60000876
Site Code: 104629
Assembly: 15
Senate: Not reported
Special Program: Not reported
Status: No Further Action
Status Date: 9/8/2008
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: Responsible Party
Latitude: 37.788769000000002
Longitude: -121.552137
APN: 256-240-03
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: NONE SPECIFIED,31000
Confirmed COC: Not reported
Potential Description: NMA, SOIL
Alias Name: 256-240-03
Alias Type: APN
Alias Name: 104629
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60000876

PROPOSED QUESTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (NEIGHBORHOOD H) (Continued) **S109034314**

Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 2008-11-14 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Voluntary Cleanup Agreement
Completed Date: 2008-06-27 00:00:00
Comments: VCA was signed and distributed to project proponent.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date: 2008-07-03 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC approved the PEA Tech Memo WP as final. The site will be sampled for organochlorine pesticides and arsenic.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Other Report
Completed Date: 2008-05-07 00:00:00
Comments: Received information for background preparation for a scoping meeting. Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 2008-09-08 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC approved the PEA report with a no further action determination.

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

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6 **SEBASTIAN QUESTA SCHOOL** **NPDES** **S110043160**
East **543 N MONTEBELLO ST** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **ALAMEDA, CA 95391**
0.395 mi.
2083 ft.

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
61 ft.

NPDES:

Npdes Number: Not reported
Facility Status: Active
Agency Id: 516609
Region: 5S
Regulatory Measure Id: 369812
Order No: 99-08DWQ

SEBASTIAN QUESTA SCHOOL (Continued) **S110043160**

Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Place Id:	742822
WDID:	5S01C356085
Program Type:	CONSTW
Adoption Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure:	8/25/2009 10:59:58 AM
Expiration Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Termination Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Discharge Name:	Lammersville Elementary School District
Discharge Address:	Not reported
Discharge City:	Not reported
Discharge State:	Not reported
Discharge Zip:	Not reported

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7 **NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL** **SCH** **S107736872**
East **KELSO ROAD/BYRON ROAD** **ENVIROSTOR** **N/A**
1/4-1/2 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CA 95391**
0.472 mi.
2491 ft.

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
42 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	39010036
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	16
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	DTSC
Lead Agency:	NONE SPECIFIED
Lead Agency Description:	Not reported
Project Manager:	KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor:	* CKAO
Division Branch:	Cleanup Chatsworth
Site Code:	104320
Assembly:	15
Senate:	9
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	3/7/2003
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	37.797890000000002
Longitude:	-121.55517
APN:	NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	, 30542, 30008, 30010, 30004, 30207, 30308, 30315, 30440, 30261, 30007, 30108
Confirmed COC:	NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	LAMMERSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	LAMMERSVILLE SD-NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	NEIGHBORHOOD "G" SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	104320
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)

NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL (Continued) **S107736872**

Alias Name: 39010036
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: * Public Participation
Completed Date: 2003-10-14 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 2004-06-08 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date: 2003-03-07 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 2004-05-25 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: * Workplan
Completed Date: 2003-06-13 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

ENVIROSTOR:
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 16
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: DTSC
Lead Agency: NONE SPECIFIED
Program Manager: KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor: * CKAO
Division Branch: Cleanup Chatsworth
Facility ID: 39010036
Site Code: 104320
Assembly: 15

NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL (Continued) **S107736872**

Senate: 9
Special Program: Not reported
Status: No Further Action
Status Date: 3/7/2003
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 37.797890000000002
Longitude: -121.55517
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: , 30542, 30008, 30010, 30004, 30207, 30308, 30315, 30440, 30261, 30007, 30108
Confirmed COC: NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description: SOIL
Alias Name: LAMMERSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: LAMMERSVILLE SD-NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: NEIGHBORHOOD "G" SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 104320
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 39010036
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: * Public Participation
Completed Date: 2003-10-14 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 2004-06-08 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date: 2003-03-07 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 2004-05-25 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: * Workplan
Completed Date: 2003-06-13 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported

NEIGHBORHOOD G SCHOOL (Continued) **S107736872**

Future Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Future Document Type:	Not reported
Future Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Document Type:	Not reported
Schedule Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Revised Date:	Not reported

B8 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE NEIGHBORHOODS I J & K** **NPDES** **S109451232**
ENE **18045 KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **SAN JOAQUIN, CA 95391**
0.535 mi.
2825 ft. **Site 1 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
34 ft.

NPDES:

Npdes Number:	Not reported
Facility Status:	Terminated
Agency Id:	376667
Region:	5S
Regulatory Measure Id:	324702
Order No:	99-08DWQ
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Place Id:	650065
WDID:	5S39C346968
Program Type:	CONSTW
Adoption Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure:	5/8/2007
Expiration Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Termination Date Of Regulatory Measure:	8/10/2009
Discharge Name:	Shea Mountain House LLC
Discharge Address:	Not reported
Discharge City:	Not reported
Discharge State:	Not reported
Discharge Zip:	Not reported

B9 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE CSD - WATER TREATMENT PLA** **EMI** **S109603975**
ENE **18045 KELSO ROAD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CA 92054**
0.535 mi.
2825 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
34 ft.

EMI:

Year:	2007
County Code:	39
Air Basin:	SJV
Facility ID:	4686
Air District Name:	SJU
SIC Code:	9511
Air District Name:	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED APCD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	.0008486195605324345
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	.000710039986297488
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	.00669535987079144
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	.0459341193140298

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CSD - WATER TREATMENT PLA (Continued) **S109603975**

SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	.0000517279990017414
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	.0010266885001650028
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	.000991079976633191
Year:	2007
County Code:	39
Air Basin:	SJV
Facility ID:	4686
Air District Name:	SJU
SIC Code:	9511
Air District Name:	SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED APCD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	.0037765842561081630
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	.0031598680470857
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	.00091469851363007
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	.022285380332078
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	.000711000010594726
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	.0003407967263897418
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	.000332617604956388

B10 **WATER TREATMENT PLAN 15 MGD EXPANSION** **NPDES** **S109464905**
ENE **18045 W KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **SAN JOAQUIN, CA 95391**
0.535 mi.
2825 ft. **Site 3 of 3 in cluster B**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
34 ft.

NPDES:

Npdes Number:	Not reported
Facility Status:	Terminated
Agency Id:	46299
Region:	5S
Regulatory Measure Id:	266774
Order No:	99-08DWQ
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Place Id:	607584
WDID:	5S39C337981
Program Type:	CONSTW
Adoption Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure:	11/23/2005
Expiration Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Termination Date Of Regulatory Measure:	10/27/2008
Discharge Name:	Trimark Communities LLC
Discharge Address:	3120 N Tracy Blvd Ste A
Discharge City:	Tracy
Discharge State:	CA
Discharge Zip:	95376-1798

C11 **US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION** **HIST CORTESE** **S103285669**
West **16800 KELSO** **LUST** **N/A**
1/2-1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
0.539 mi.
2847 ft. **Site 1 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
64 ft.

CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	1
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	010004

LUST:

Region:	STATE
Global Id:	T0600102301
Latitude:	37.8069139
Longitude:	-121.5497559
Case Type:	LUST Cleanup Site
Status:	Completed - Case Closed
Status Date:	1998-08-28 00:00:00
Lead Agency:	ALAMEDA COUNTY LOP
Case Worker:	EC
Local Agency:	ALAMEDA COUNTY LOP
RB Case Number:	010004
LOC Case Number:	RO0000598
File Location:	Stored electronically as an E-file
Potential Media Affect:	Soil
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Gasoline
Site History:	Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

C12 **EAST ALTAMONT ENERGY CENTER** **LDS** **S109287084**
West **MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **ALAMEDA, CA 94566**
0.539 mi.
2848 ft. **Site 2 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
64 ft.

LDS:

Global Id:	L10008008460
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
Case Type:	Land Disposal Site
Status:	Open
Status Date:	1965-01-01 00:00:00
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Caseworker:	HFH
Local Agency:	Not reported
RB Case Number:	5B01SC00001
LOC Case Number:	Not reported
File Location:	Not reported
Potential Media Affect:	Not reported
Potential Contaminants of Concern:	Not reported
Site History:	Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

D13 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL** **SWEEPS UST** **S105153693**
West **3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD** **HAZNET** **N/A**
1/2-1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
0.540 mi.
2851 ft. **Site 1 of 3 in cluster D**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
88 ft.

SWEEPS UST:

Status:	A
Comp Number:	242
Number:	5
Board Of Equalization:	Not reported
Ref Date:	03-19-91
Act Date:	09-17-93
Created Date:	03-19-91
Tank Status:	A
Owner Tank Id:	Not reported
Swrcb Tank Id:	01-000-000242-000001
Actv Date:	03-19-91
Capacity:	550
Tank Use:	M.V. FUEL
Stg:	P
Content:	LEADED
Number Of Tanks:	1

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC001189720
Contact:	MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL
Telephone:	0000000000
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 945140000
Gen County:	7
TSD EPA ID:	CAD009466392
TSD County:	7
Waste Category:	Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Tons:	.2750
Facility County:	7

D14 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE ELEMENTARY** **FINDS** **1008305883**
West **3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE ROAD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
0.540 mi.
2851 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster D**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
88 ft.

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110021965391

Environmental Interest/Information System

US Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is the official vehicle for geographic names used by the federal government and the source for applying geographic names to federal maps and other printed and electronic documents.

NCES (National Center for Education Statistics) is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the United States and other nations and the institute of education

MOUNTAIN HOUSE ELEMENTARY (Continued) **1008305883**

sciences.

C15 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL** **HIST UST** **U001608506**
West **3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD.** **N/A**
1/2-1 **TRACY, CA 95376**
0.541 mi.
2856 ft. **Site 3 of 4 in cluster C**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
61 ft.

HIST UST:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000015156
Facility Type:	Other
Other Type:	SCHOOL
Total Tanks:	0001
Contact Name:	Not reported
Telephone:	2098352283
Owner Name:	MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL
Owner Address:	3950 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD.
Owner City,St,Zip:	TRACY, CA 95376
Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	1
Year Installed:	1965
Tank Capacity:	00000550
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL
Tank Construction:	10 gauge
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

---

16 **SCHROPP RANCH - WESTERN.P** **HIST CORTESE** **S101306372**
WSW **3880 MOUNTAIN HOUSE** **SLIC** **N/A**
1/2-1 **BYRON, CA** **Alameda County CS**
0.557 mi.
2943 ft.

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
96 ft.

CORTESE:

Region:	CORTESE
Facility County Code:	7
Reg By:	LTNKA
Reg Id:	010002

SLIC:

Region:	STATE
Facility Status:	**Open - Inactive**
Status Date:	2009-05-20 00:00:00
Global Id:	SL185852947
Lead Agency:	CENTRAL VALLEY RWQCB (REGION 5S)
Lead Agency Case Number:	Not reported
Latitude:	37.7808910023631
Longitude:	-121.581745147705
Case Type:	Cleanup Program Site
Case Worker:	ZZZ
Local Agency:	Not reported
RB Case Number:	SL185852947
File Location:	Not reported

SCHROPP RANCH - WESTERN.P (Continued) **S101306372**

Potential Media Affected: Not reported
Potential Contaminants of Concern: Not reported
Site History: Not reported

Click here to access the California GeoTracker records for this facility:

SLIC:
Region: 5
Facility Status: Closed by RB
Unit: Facility is a Spill or site
Pollutant: TPH
Lead Agency: Not reported
Date Filed: 08/03/99
Report Date: 08/03/99
Date Added: Not reported
Date Closed: Not reported

Alameda County CS:
Status: Case Closed
Record Id: RO0002473
PE: 5502

D17 **U S BUREAU OF RECLAMATION** **HAZNET** **S100947081**
West **MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **TRACY, CA 95378**
0.559 mi.
2950 ft. **Site 3 of 3 in cluster D**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
89 ft.

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CA4140090537
Contact: U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR
Telephone: 9169785020
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 2800 COTTAGE WAY RM E-2604
Mailing City,St,Zip: SACRAMENTO, CA 958251898
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAD099452708
TSD County: Los Angeles
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: .4170
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CA4140090537
Contact: U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR
Telephone: 9169785020
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 2800 COTTAGE WAY RM E-2604
Mailing City,St,Zip: SACRAMENTO, CA 958251898
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAD059494310
TSD County: Santa Clara
Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Other
Tons: .2500

U S BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (Continued) **S100947081**

Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CA4140090537
Contact: U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR
Telephone: 9169785020
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 2800 COTTAGE WAY RM E-2604
Mailing City,St,Zip: SACRAMENTO, CA 958251898
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: UTD981552177
TSD County: 99
Waste Category: Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls > 50 mg/l
Disposal Method: Treatment, Incineration
Tons: 8.2385
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CA4140090537
Contact: U S DEPT OF THE INTERIOR
Telephone: 9169785020
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 2800 COTTAGE WAY RM E-2604
Mailing City,St,Zip: SACRAMENTO, CA 958251898
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAT080022148
TSD County: San Bernardino
Waste Category: Laboratory waste chemicals
Disposal Method: Transfer Station
Tons: .0400
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CA4140090537
Contact: JIM SCULLIN
Telephone: 9169785030
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 2800 COTTAGE WAY RM E-2604
Mailing City,St,Zip: SACRAMENTO, CA 958251898
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: Not reported
TSD County: 99
Waste Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: 0.02
Facility County: Not reported

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
11 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

C18
West
1/2-1
0.609 mi.
3217 ft.

USDOI BR TRACY OFFICE
MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO RD
TRACY, CA 95378

Site 4 of 4 in cluster C

RCRA-SQG | **1000105568** | **CA4140090537**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
63 ft.

RCRA-SQG:

Date form received by agency:	09/04/1991
Facility name:	USDOI BR TRACY OFFICE
Facility address:	MOUNTAIN HOUSE & KELSO RD TRACY, CA 95378
EPA ID:	CA4140090537
Mailing address:	RTE 1 BOX 35 BYRON, CA 945149614
Contact:	DORIS ECKHARDT
Contact address:	RTE 1 BOX 35 BYRON, CA 945149614
Contact country:	US
Contact telephone:	(209) 836-6281
Contact email:	Not reported
EPA Region:	09
Classification:	Small Small Quantity Generator
Description:	Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name:	NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address:	NOT REQUIRED NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country:	Not reported
Owner/operator telephone:	(415) 555-1212
Legal status:	Federal
Owner/Operator Type:	Operator
Owner/Op start date:	Not reported
Owner/Op end date:	Not reported

Owner/operator name:	US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Owner/operator address:	RTE 1 BOX 35 BYRON, CA 94514
Owner/operator country:	Not reported
Owner/operator telephone:	(209) 836-6245
Legal status:	Federal
Owner/Operator Type:	Owner
Owner/Op start date:	Not reported
Owner/Op end date:	Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste:	No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive):	Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste:	No
Transporter of hazardous waste:	No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW:	No
Underground injection activity:	No
On-site burner exemption:	No
Furnace exemption:	No

USDOI BR TRACY OFFICE (Continued) **1000105568**

Used oil fuel burner:	No
Used oil processor:	No
User oil refiner:	No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner:	No
Used oil Specification marketer:	No
Used oil transfer facility:	No
Used oil transporter:	No
Off-site waste receiver:	Verified to be non-commercial

Violation Status: No violations found

---

19 **LIDEN MARINE** **DRYCLEANERS** **S110495564**
North **2550 BYRON HWY** **N/A**
1/2-1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
0.742 mi.
3920 ft.

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
32 ft.

DRYCLEANERS:

EPA Id:	CAL000272240
NAICS Code:	81149
NAICS Description:	Other Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance
SIC Code:	7219
SIC Description:	Laundry and Garment Services, NEC (alteration and repair)
Create Date:	6/23/2003 3:46:00 PM
Facility Active:	No
Inactive Date:	6/30/2005 10:01:00 AM
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	2550 BYRON HWY
Mailing Address 2:	Not reported
Mailing State:	CA
Mailing Zip:	94514
Region Code:	2
Owner Name:	DARREN LIDEN
Owner Address:	2550 BYRON HWY
Owner Address 2:	Not reported
Owner Telephone:	9256347744
Contact Name:	DARREN LIDEN
Contact Address:	2550 BYRON HWY
Contact Address 2:	Not reported
Contact Telephone:	9256347744

E20 **SHEA HOMES INC** **HAZNET** **S108754978**
NE **17491 KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **TRACY, CA 95304**
0.816 mi.
4306 ft. **Site 1 of 2 in cluster E**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
16 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC002607721
Contact:	CURT MOLONEY/WC MOLONEY/GEN CONTRAC
Telephone:	2099421129
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 5064
Mailing City,St,Zip:	LIVERMORE, CA 94551
Gen County:	San Joaquin

SHEA HOMES INC (Continued) **S108754978**

TSD EPA ID: CAL000190080
TSD County: San Joaquin
Waste Category: Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method: H13
Tons: 7.58
Facility County: San Joaquin

E21 **CDL** **S107529779**
NE **17497 S KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **TRACY, CA 95378**
0.828 mi.
4371 ft. **Site 2 of 2 in cluster E**

Relative: **Lower**

Actual: **16 ft.**

CDL:
Facility ID: 200007009
Lab Type: Abandoned Drug Lab Waste (A) - location away from an actual illegal drug lab where drug lab waste and/or equipment were abandoned.

F22 **GV1** **FINDS** **1012221597**
West **16091 KELSO ROAD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
0.966 mi.
5103 ft. **Site 1 of 3 in cluster F**

Relative: **Higher**

Actual: **68 ft.**

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110040595022

Environmental Interest/Information System
Not reported

F23 **GV1 PROJ** **NPDES** **S109445134**
West **16091 KELSO RD** **N/A**
1/2-1 **CONTRA COSTA, CA 94514**
0.966 mi.
5103 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster F**

Relative: **Higher**

Actual: **68 ft.**

NPDES:

Npdes Number:	Not reported
Facility Status:	Active
Agency Id:	482586
Region:	5S
Regulatory Measure Id:	350758
Order No:	99-08DWQ
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Place Id:	724799
WDID:	5S07C353056
Program Type:	CONSTW
Adoption Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure:	8/18/2008 1:07:30 PM
Expiration Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Termination Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Discharge Name:	GV1 Development LLC
Discharge Address:	Not reported

GV1 PROJ (Continued) **S109445134**

Discharge City: Not reported
Discharge State: Not reported
Discharge Zip: Not reported

F24 **SAN LUIS & DELTA MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY** **HAZNET** **S109431295**
West **15990 KELSO RD** **N/A**
> 1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
1.010 mi.
5335 ft. **Site 3 of 3 in cluster F**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
68 ft.

HAZNET:
Gepaid: CAL000288525
Contact: BOB MARTIN
Telephone: 2098326220
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 15990 KELSO RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: BYRON, CA 94514
Gen County: Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID: TXD077603371
TSD County: 99
Waste Category: Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
Disposal Method: H061
Tons: 1.5
Facility County: Contra Costa

Gepaid: CAL000288525
Contact: BOB MARTIN
Telephone: 2098326220
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 15990 KELSO RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: BYRON, CA 94514
Gen County: Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID: NVT330010000
TSD County: 99
Waste Category: Other organic solids
Disposal Method: H132
Tons: 0.75
Facility County: Contra Costa

Gepaid: CAL000288525
Contact: BOB MARTIN
Telephone: 2098326220
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 15990 KELSO RD
Mailing City,St,Zip: BYRON, CA 94514
Gen County: Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID: NVT330010000
TSD County: 99
Waste Category: Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method: H132
Tons: 0.9
Facility County: Contra Costa

Gepaid: CAL000288525
Contact: BOB MARTIN

SAN LUIS & DELTA MENDOTA WATER AUTHORITY (Continued) **S109431295**

Telephone:	2098326220
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	15990 KELSO RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 94514
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD982042475
TSD County:	Solano
Waste Category:	Asbestos-containing waste
Disposal Method:	H132
Tons:	0.4
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CAL000288525
Contact:	BOB MARTIN
Telephone:	2098326220
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	15990 KELSO RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 94514
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	TXD077603371
TSD County:	99
Waste Category:	Other inorganic solid waste
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.5
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
9 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

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25 **DEL'S BOAT HARBOR** **HIST UST** **U001596391**
North **6020 LINDEMAN RD** **N/A**
> 1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
1.041 mi.
5494 ft.

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
12 ft.

HIST UST:

Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	00000011849
Facility Type:	Gas Station
Other Type:	MARINA
Total Tanks:	0001
Contact Name:	WOOLSEY OIL INC.
Telephone:	2098358365
Owner Name:	DELBERT KENNETH HANSEN, JR.
Owner Address:	6020 LINDEMANN ROAD
Owner City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 94514

Tank Num:	001
Container Num:	0001
Year Installed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	00001000
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT
Type of Fuel:	REGULAR
Tank Construction:	Not reported
Leak Detection:	Stock Inventor

26
East
> 1
1.041 mi.
5496 ft.

18764 BYRON RD
TRACY, CA 95391

CDL **S108407466**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
45 ft.

CDL:

Facility ID:	200610024
Lab Type:	Illegal Drug Lab (L) - location where an illegal drug lab was operated or drug lab equipment and/or materials were stored.

27
SE
> 1
1.135 mi.
5995 ft.

FIRESIDE HEARTH & HOME
CENTRAL PKWY & ARNAUDO BLVD
TRACY, CA 95391

HAZNET **S109426438**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
78 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC002619014
Contact:	DAWN ASTORINO
Telephone:	2095277771
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	319 MOT;OR CITY CT STE A
Mailing City,St,Zip:	MODESTO, CA 95356
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD044003556
TSD County:	Yolo
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	4.17
Facility County:	San Joaquin

Gepaid:	CAC002619014
Contact:	DAWN ASTORINO
Telephone:	2095277771
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	319 MOT;OR CITY CT STE A
Mailing City,St,Zip:	MODESTO, CA 95356
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD008364432
TSD County:	Los Angeles
Waste Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.26
Facility County:	San Joaquin

28
North
> 1
1.407 mi.
7431 ft.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
6525 LINDEMAN RD
BYRON, CA 94514

HAZNET **S105725398**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
12 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000222386
Contact:	RONALD SILVA-FACILITY MGR
Telephone:	2098366252

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (Continued) **S105725398**

Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	ROUTE 1 BOX 35
Mailing City,St,Zip:	BYRON, CA 945149614
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	Not reported
TSD County:	Los Angeles
Waste Category:	Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
Disposal Method:	Transfer Station
Tons:	0.33
Facility County:	Not reported

Gepaid:	CAL000222386
Contact:	THOMAS COOPER
Telephone:	5594875176
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	1243 N ST
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FRESNO, CA 937211813
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Other organic solids
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.25
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CAL000222386
Contact:	THOMAS COOPER
Telephone:	5594875176
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	1243 N STREET
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FRESNO, CA 937211813
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD009452657
TSD County:	San Mateo
Waste Category:	Alkaline solution without metals (pH > 12.5)
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Tons:	0
Facility County:	7

Gepaid:	CAL000222386
Contact:	THOMAS COOPER
Telephone:	5594875176
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	1243 N STREET
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FRESNO, CA 937211813
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.0417
Facility County:	Contra Costa

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (Continued) **S105725398**

Gepaid:	CAL000222386
Contact:	THOMAS COOPER
Telephone:	5594875176
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	1243 N STREET
Mailing City,St,Zip:	FRESNO, CA 937211813
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Empty containers less than 30 gallons
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.04
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
24 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

G29 **BYRON POWER COMPANY** **FINDS** **1005774629**
West **14801 KELSO ROAD** **N/A**
> 1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
1.420 mi.
7500 ft. **Site 1 of 2 in cluster G**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
77 ft.

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110002428775

Environmental Interest/Information System
The NEI (National Emissions Inventory) database contains information on stationary and mobile sources that emit criteria air pollutants and their precursors, as well as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

G30 **BYRON POWER COMPANY** **EMI** **S105936863**
West **14801 KELSO ROAD** **N/A**
> 1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
1.420 mi.
7500 ft. **Site 2 of 2 in cluster G**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
77 ft.

EMI:

Year:	1996
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	10437
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4911
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	1
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	2
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	9
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	0

BYRON POWER COMPANY (Continued) **S105936863**

Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	0
Year:	1997
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	10437
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4911
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	1
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	2
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	9
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	0
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	0
Year:	1998
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	10437
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4911
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	2
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	4
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	15
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	1
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	1
Year:	1999
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	10437
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4911
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	1
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	3
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	13
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	1
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	1
Year:	2000
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	10437

BYRON POWER COMPANY (Continued) **S105936863**

Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4911
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	1
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	3
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	13
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	1
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	1

Year:	2001
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	10437
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4911
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	2
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	0
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	2
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	1
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	0
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	0

31
SE
> 1
1.422 mi.
7509 ft.

Relative: Higher

Actual: 71 ft.

WICKLUND ELEMENTARY **FINDS** **1011460248**
300 EAST LEGACY DRIVE **N/A**
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CA 95391

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110036011954

Environmental Interest/Information System

NCES (National Center for Education Statistics) is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education in the United States and other nations and the institute of education sciences.

H32 **NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL** **SCH** **S107736871**
ESE **MOUNTAIN HOUSE PARKWAY/BYRON ROAD** **ENVIROSTOR** **N/A**
> 1 **MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CA 95391**
1.537 mi.
8116 ft. **Site 1 of 3 in cluster H**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
42 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	39010035
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	16
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Mitigation And Brownfield Reuse Program
Project Manager:	KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor:	Mark Malinowski
Division Branch:	Cleanup Sacramento
Site Code:	104319
Assembly:	15
Senate:	9
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	No Further Action
Status Date:	5/26/2004
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	37.783700000000003
Longitude:	-121.53279999999999
APN:	NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	, 30183, 30315, 30007, 30021, 30261, 30008, 10085, 30448, 30261, 30594, 30207
Confirmed COC:	NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description:	SOIL
Alias Name:	LAMMERSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	LAMMERSVILLE SD-NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	NEIGHBORHOOD "E" SCHOOL
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	104319
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	39010035
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date:	2003-03-07 00:00:00
Comments:	Not reported
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	2004-06-08 00:00:00
Comments:	Not reported

NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL (Continued) **S107736871**

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 2003-06-02 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 2004-05-26 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date: 2003-08-25 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

ENVIROSTOR:
Site Type: School Investigation
Site Type Detailed: School
Acres: 16
NPL: NO
Regulatory Agencies: SMBRP
Lead Agency: SMBRP
Program Manager: KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor: Mark Malinowski
Division Branch: Cleanup Sacramento
Facility ID: 39010035
Site Code: 104319
Assembly: 15
Senate: 9
Special Program: Not reported
Status: No Further Action
Status Date: 5/26/2004
Restricted Use: NO
Site Mgmt. Req.: NONE SPECIFIED
Funding: School District
Latitude: 37.783700000000003
Longitude: -121.53279999999999
APN: NONE SPECIFIED
Past Use: AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC: , 30183, 30315, 30007, 30021, 30261, 30008, 10085, 30448, 30261, 30594, 30207
Confirmed COC: NONE SPECIFIED
Potential Description: SOIL
Alias Name: LAMMERSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT

NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL (Continued) **S107736871**

Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: LAMMERSVILLE SD-NEIGHBORHOOD E SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: NEIGHBORHOOD "E" SCHOOL
Alias Type: Alternate Name
Alias Name: 104319
Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 39010035
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Environmental Oversight Agreement
Completed Date: 2003-03-07 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 2004-06-08 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Site Inspections/Visit (Non LUR)
Completed Date: 2003-06-02 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Report
Completed Date: 2004-05-26 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Workplan
Completed Date: 2003-08-25 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

33
South
> 1
1.539 mi.
8124 ft.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE WWTF -1 **WDS** **S104586945**
N/A

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CA 0

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
148 ft.

CA WDS:

Facility ID:	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta 391078003
Facility Type:	Municipal/Domestic - Facility that treats sewage or a mixture of predominantly sewage and other waste from districts, municipalities, communities, hospitals, schools, and publicly or privately owned systems (excluding individual subsurface leaching systems disposing of less than 1,000 gallons per day).
Facility Status:	Active - Any facility with a continuous or seasonal discharge that is under Waste Discharge Requirements.
NPDES Number:	CA0084271 The 1st 2 characters designate the state. The remaining 7 are assigned by the Regional Board
Subregion:	0
Facility Telephone:	2094689997
Facility Contact:	PAUL M SENSIBAUGH
Agency Name:	MOUNTAIN HOUSE CSD
Agency Address:	222 E WEBER AVE RM 3
Agency City,St,Zip:	STOCKTON 952022778
Agency Contact:	PAUL M SENSIBAUGH
Agency Telephone:	2094689997
Agency Type:	Special District (Includes districts established under general acts, sanitary districts, water districts irrigation districts, etc.)
SIC Code:	4952
SIC Code 2:	Not reported
Primary Waste:	Domestic Sewage
Primary Waste Type:	Designated/Influent or Solid Wastes that pose a significant threat to water quality because of their high concentrations (E.G., BOD, Hardness, TRF, Chloride). 'Manageable' hazardous wastes (E.G., inorganic salts and heavy metals) are included in this category.
Secondary Waste:	Not reported
Secondary Waste Type:	Not reported
Design Flow:	5
Baseline Flow:	1
Reclamation:	No reclamation requirements associated with this facility.
POTW:	The POTW Does not have an approved pretreatment program. Some POTWs may have local pretreatment programs that have not been approved by the regional board and/or EPA.
Treat To Water:	Major Threat to Water Quality. A violation could render unusable a ground water or surface water resource used as a significant drink water supply, require closure of an area used for contact recreation, result in long-term deleterious effects on shell fish spawning or growth areas of aquatic resources, or directly expose the public to toxic substances.
Complexity:	Category A - Any major NPDES facility, any non-NPDES facility (particularly those with toxic wastes) that would be a major if discharge was made to surface or ground waters, or any Class I disposal site. Includes any small-volume complex facility (particularly those with toxicwastes) with numerous discharge points, leak detection systems or ground water monitoring wells.

34
North
> 1
1.539 mi.
8125 ft.

MOORE FARM
7555 HERDLYN RD
BYRON, CA 94514

CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST

S102260194
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
6 ft.

CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST:

Region:	CONTRA COSTA
Facility ID:	743084
Tier:	Not reported
Program Status:	UST
Generator Fee Item:	No
Inactive Date:	8/24/2000

35
SSE
> 1
1.555 mi.
8211 ft.

PROPOSED MOUNTAIN HOUSE HIGH SCHOOL
MASCOT BOULEVARD/CENTRAL PARKWAY
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CA 95376

SCH
ENVIROSTOR

S107737091
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
93 ft.

SCH:

Facility ID:	60000100
Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detail:	School
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Acres:	46.5
National Priorities List:	NO
Cleanup Oversight Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Lead Agency Description:	DTSC - Site Mitigation And Brownfield Reuse Program
Project Manager:	KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor:	Mark Malinowski
Division Branch:	Cleanup Sacramento
Site Code:	104465
Assembly:	17
Senate:	5
Special Program Status:	Not reported
Status:	Inactive - Needs Evaluation
Status Date:	9/28/2007
Restricted Use:	NO
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	37.762300000000003
Longitude:	-121.54300000000001
APN:	209-450-11, 209-450-12
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	31001, 30003, 30006, 30007, 30008, 30024, 30025, 3002502, 30272, 30550, 30593
Confirmed COC:	30003-NO,30006-NO,30007-NO,30008-NO,30272-NO,30024,30025-NO,30550-NO, 3002502-NO,30593-NO,31001
Potential Description:	SOIL, SV, UE
Alias Name:	Proposed Mountain House High School
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	TRACY JUSD-PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD D HIGH
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	209-450-11
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	209-450-12
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	104465

PROPOSED MOUNTAIN HOUSE HIGH SCHOOL (Continued) **S107737091**

Alias Type: Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name: 60000100
Alias Type: Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:
Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Inactive Status Letter
Completed Date: 2006-01-23 00:00:00
Comments: Not reported

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Correspondence
Completed Date: 2007-09-28 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC issued a letter to the new RP, Shea Mountain House, LLC, requesting cost reimbursement and to enter into a cleanup agreement.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 2007-11-19 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC issued a CRU to Accounting to close out the project.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date: 2007-11-19 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC issued a CRU Memo to Accounting to close-out the project.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Other Report
Completed Date: 2006-11-30 00:00:00
Comments: Uploaded Shell Investigation Report for background information.

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Other Report
Completed Date: 2006-12-13 00:00:00
Comments: Letter review of soil gas workplan issued by CVRWQCB

Completed Area Name: PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name: Not reported
Completed Document Type: Other Report
Completed Date: 2007-04-26 00:00:00
Comments: DTSC did not issue final letter. Received final Remedial Action Report prepared for California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Future Area Name: Not reported
Future Sub Area Name: Not reported
Future Document Type: Not reported
Future Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name: Not reported
Schedule Document Type: Not reported
Schedule Due Date: Not reported
Schedule Revised Date: Not reported

PROPOSED MOUNTAIN HOUSE HIGH SCHOOL (Continued) **S107737091**

ENVIROSTOR:

Site Type:	School Investigation
Site Type Detailed:	School
Acres:	46.5
NPL:	NO
Regulatory Agencies:	SMBRP
Lead Agency:	SMBRP
Program Manager:	KAMILI SIGLOWIDE
Supervisor:	Mark Malinowski
Division Branch:	Cleanup Sacramento
Facility ID:	60000100
Site Code:	104465
Assembly:	17
Senate:	5
Special Program:	Not reported
Status:	Inactive - Needs Evaluation
Status Date:	9/28/2007
Restricted Use:	NO
Site Mgmt. Req.:	NONE SPECIFIED
Funding:	School District
Latitude:	37.762300000000003
Longitude:	-121.54300000000001
APN:	209-450-11, 209-450-12
Past Use:	AGRICULTURAL - ROW CROPS
Potential COC:	31001, 30003, 30006, 30007, 30008, 30024, 30025, 3002502, 30272, 30550, 30593
Confirmed COC:	30003-NO,30006-NO,30007-NO,30008-NO,30272-NO,30024,30025-NO,30550-NO, 3002502-NO,30593-NO,31001
Potential Description:	SOIL, SV, UE
Alias Name:	Proposed Mountain House High School
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	TRACY JUSD-PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD D HIGH
Alias Type:	Alternate Name
Alias Name:	209-450-11
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	209-450-12
Alias Type:	APN
Alias Name:	104465
Alias Type:	Project Code (Site Code)
Alias Name:	60000100
Alias Type:	Envirostor ID Number

Completed Info:

Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Inactive Status Letter
Completed Date:	2006-01-23 00:00:00
Comments:	Not reported
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Correspondence
Completed Date:	2007-09-28 00:00:00
Comments:	DTSC issued a letter to the new RP, Shea Mountain House, LLC, requesting cost reimbursement and to enter into a cleanup agreement.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE

PROPOSED MOUNTAIN HOUSE HIGH SCHOOL (Continued) **S107737091**

Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	2007-11-19 00:00:00
Comments:	DTSC issued a CRU to Accounting to close out the project.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Cost Recovery Closeout Memo
Completed Date:	2007-11-19 00:00:00
Comments:	DTSC issued a CRU Memo to Accounting to close-out the project.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Other Report
Completed Date:	2006-11-30 00:00:00
Comments:	Uploaded Shell Investigation Report for background information.
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Other Report
Completed Date:	2006-12-13 00:00:00
Comments:	Letter review of soil gas workplan issued by CVRWQCB
Completed Area Name:	PROJECT WIDE
Completed Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Completed Document Type:	Other Report
Completed Date:	2007-04-26 00:00:00
Comments:	DTSC did not issue final letter. Received final Remedial Action Report prepared for California Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Future Area Name:	Not reported
Future Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Future Document Type:	Not reported
Future Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Sub Area Name:	Not reported
Schedule Document Type:	Not reported
Schedule Due Date:	Not reported
Schedule Revised Date:	Not reported

H36 **PATTERSON PASS & BYRON RD** **ERNS** **8715307**
ESE **PATTERSON PASS & BYRON RD** **N/A**
> 1 **TRACY(NR), CA**
1.579 mi.
8338 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster H**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
42 ft.

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access additional ERNS detail in the EDR Site Report.

H37
ESE
> 1
1.581 mi.
8346 ft.

ACACIA
MOUNTAIN HOUSE PKWY & BYRON RD
ALAMEDA, CA 95377

Site 3 of 3 in cluster H

NPDES **S109435349**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
42 ft.

NPDES:

Npdes Number:	Not reported
Facility Status:	Terminated
Agency Id:	344991
Region:	5S
Regulatory Measure Id:	304955
Order No:	99-08DWQ
Regulatory Measure Type:	Storm water construction
Place Id:	634738
WDID:	5S39C341995
Program Type:	CONSTW
Adoption Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Effective Date Of Regulatory Measure:	6/21/2006
Expiration Date Of Regulatory Measure:	Not reported
Termination Date Of Regulatory Measure:	6/5/2009
Discharge Name:	Centex Homes - Corona
Discharge Address:	2280 Wardlow Cir Ste 150
Discharge City:	Corona
Discharge State:	CA
Discharge Zip:	92880-1100

38
ESE
> 1
1.750 mi.
9239 ft.

ENXCO INC-PATTERSON PASS
14680 PATTERSON PASS RD
TRACY, CA 95377

HAZNET **S104575993**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
52 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC002620261
Contact:	SAM MINGUA
Telephone:	9254553821
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	14680 PATTERSON PASS RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	TRACY, CA 95376
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.836
Facility County:	San Joaquin

Gepaid:	CAL000034654
Contact:	ALLEN BECK
Telephone:	9254553821
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	17298 W COMMERCE WAY
Mailing City,St,Zip:	TRACY, CA 953778639
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980884183
TSD County:	Sacramento
Waste Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil

ENXCO INC-PATTERSON PASS (Continued) **S104575993**

Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: 0.57
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CAL000034654
Contact: ALLEN BECK
Telephone: 9254553821
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17298 W COMMERCE WAY
Mailing City,St,Zip: TRACY, CA 953778639
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAD982444481
TSD County: San Bernardino
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: H141
Tons: 0.627
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CAL000034654
Contact: ALLEN BECK
Telephone: 9254553821
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17298 W COMMERCE WAY
Mailing City,St,Zip: TRACY, CA 953778639
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: NVT330010000
TSD County: 99
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: H039
Tons: 0.836
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CAL000034654
Contact: ALLEN BECK
Telephone: 9254553821
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 17298 W COMMERCE WAY
Mailing City,St,Zip: TRACY, CA 953778639
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAD980884183
TSD County: Sacramento
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: H141
Tons: 0.57
Facility County: San Joaquin

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
3 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

39
NNW
> 1
1.788 mi.
9438 ft.

CHEVRON PIPELINE COMPANY-BETHANY PUMP STN
BYRON HWY @ HERDLYN RD
BYRON, CA

CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST

S106896013
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
22 ft.

CONTRA COSTA CO. SITE LIST:

Region:	CONTRA COSTA
Facility ID:	773536
Tier:	Not reported
Program Status:	Hmmp
Generator Fee Item:	No
Inactive Date:	Not reported

I40
West
> 1
1.900 mi.
10033 ft.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC - BETHANY CS
14750 KELSO RD
BYRON, CA 94514

Site 1 of 3 in cluster I

HAZNET

S103631313
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
118 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAL000092724
Contact:	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
Telephone:	5109433811
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	375 N WIGET LN #200
Mailing City,St,Zip:	WALNUT CREEK, CA 945982412
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD009452657
TSD County:	San Mateo
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Other
Tons:	.0375
Facility County:	San Joaquin

Gepaid:	CAL000092724
Contact:	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
Telephone:	5109433811
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	375 N WIGET LN #200
Mailing City,St,Zip:	WALNUT CREEK, CA 945982412
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD009452657
TSD County:	San Mateo
Waste Category:	Unspecified solvent mixture Waste
Disposal Method:	Disposal, Other
Tons:	.5000
Facility County:	San Joaquin

Gepaid:	CAL000092724
Contact:	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
Telephone:	5109433811
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	375 N WIGET LN #200
Mailing City,St,Zip:	WALNUT CREEK, CA 945982412
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	CAD980883177

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC - BETHANY CS (Continued) **S103631313**

TSD County: Kern
Waste Category: Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method: Recycler
Tons: 20.0160
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CAL000092724
Contact: PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
Telephone: 5109433811
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 375 N WIGET LN #200
Mailing City,St,Zip: WALNUT CREEK, CA 945982412
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAT000646117
TSD County: Kings
Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method: Not reported
Tons: .8816
Facility County: San Joaquin

Gepaid: CAL000092724
Contact: PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO
Telephone: 5109433811
Facility Addr2: Not reported
Mailing Name: Not reported
Mailing Address: 375 N WIGET LN #200
Mailing City,St,Zip: WALNUT CREEK, CA 945982412
Gen County: San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID: CAT000646117
TSD County: Kings
Waste Category: Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method: Disposal, Land Fill
Tons: 43.3156
Facility County: San Joaquin

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
7 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

I41 **BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION** **RCRA-SQG** **1001195407**
West **14750 KELSO RD** **FINDS** **CAR000019828**
> 1 **BYRON, CA 94514** **HAZNET**
1.900 mi.
10033 ft. **Site 2 of 3 in cluster I**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
118 ft.

RCRA-SQG:
Date form received by agency: 05/20/1997
Facility name: BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION
Facility address: 14750 KELSO RD
BYRON, CA 94514
EPA ID: CAR000019828
Mailing address: PO BOX 270
TRACY, CA 95376
Contact: ROSS KILPATRICK
Contact address: 375 N WIGET LN STE 200
WALNUT CREEK, CA 945982412
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (510) 779-4845

BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION (Continued) **1001195407**

Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Classification: Small Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:
Owner/operator name: PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC
Owner/operator address: 375 N WIGET LN STE 200
WALNUT CREEK, CA 94598
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (510) 973-4073
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:
U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: No
Furnace exemption: No
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No
Off-site waste receiver: Verified to be non-commercial

Violation Status: No violations found

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110006485990

Environmental Interest/Information System
California Hazardous Waste Tracking System - Datamart (HWTS-DATAMART) provides California with information on hazardous waste shipments for generators, transporters, and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION (Continued) **1001195407**

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAR000019828
Contact:	CENTRAL AREA EH&S SPECIALIST
Telephone:	9259744073
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	PO BOX 7640
Mailing City,St,Zip:	SAN FRANCISCO, CA 941200000
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAD009452657
TSD County:	San Mateo
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Tons:	0.45
Facility County:	Not reported

Gepaid:	CAR000019828
Contact:	CENTRAL AREA EH&S SPECIALIST
Telephone:	9259744073
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3401 CROW CANYON RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	SAN RAMON, CA 945830000
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAT000646117
TSD County:	Kings
Waste Category:	Waste oil and mixed oil
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.076
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CAR000019828
Contact:	CENTRAL AREA EH&S SPECIALIST
Telephone:	9259744073
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3401 CROW CANYON RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	SAN RAMON, CA 945830000
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAT000646117
TSD County:	Kings
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	H141
Tons:	0.0834
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Gepaid:	CAR000019828
Contact:	CENTRAL AREA EH&S SPECIALIST
Telephone:	9259744073
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3401 CROW CANYON RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	SAN RAMON, CA 945830000
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAT000646117
TSD County:	Kings
Waste Category:	Contaminated soil from site clean-ups

BETHANY COMPRESSOR STATION (Continued) **1001195407**

Disposal Method:	H132
Tons:	1.2425
Facility County:	Contra Costa
Gepaid:	CAR000019828
Contact:	CENTRAL AREA EH&S SPECIALIST
Telephone:	9259744073
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	3401 CROW CANYON RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	SAN RAMON, CA 945830000
Gen County:	Contra Costa
TSD EPA ID:	CAT000646117
TSD County:	Kings
Waste Category:	Aqueous solution with less than 10% total organic residues
Disposal Method:	H132
Tons:	0.0294
Facility County:	Contra Costa

Click this hyperlink while viewing on your computer to access
21 additional CA_HAZNET: record(s) in the EDR Site Report.

I42 **PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO** **EMI** **S109282220**
West **14750 KELSO ROAD** **N/A**
> 1 **BYRON, CA 94514**
1.900 mi.
10033 ft. **Site 3 of 3 in cluster I**

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
118 ft.

EMI:

Year:	2006
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	14218
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4931
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	.039
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	.0035646
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	.012
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	.094
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	0
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	0
Year:	2007
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	14218
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4931
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	.039
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	.0035646
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	.012

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO (Continued) **S109282220**

NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	.094
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	0
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	0
Year:	2007
County Code:	7
Air Basin:	SF
Facility ID:	14218
Air District Name:	BA
SIC Code:	4931
Air District Name:	BAY AREA AQMD
Community Health Air Pollution Info System:	Not reported
Consolidated Emission Reporting Rule:	Not reported
Total Organic Hydrocarbon Gases Tons/Yr:	.069
Reactive Organic Gases Tons/Yr:	.0063066
Carbon Monoxide Emissions Tons/Yr:	.011
NOX - Oxides of Nitrogen Tons/Yr:	.085
SOX - Oxides of Sulphur Tons/Yr:	0
Particulate Matter Tons/Yr:	0
Part. Matter 10 Micrometers & Smllr Tons/Yr:	0

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43 **CASTILLO RANCH** **HAZNET** **S108200972**
SSW **2670 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD** **N/A**
> 1 **TRACY, CA 95391**
1.989 mi.
10502 ft.

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
231 ft.

HAZNET:

Gepaid:	CAC002594177
Contact:	ANTHONY CASTELLO
Telephone:	2098354084
Facility Addr2:	Not reported
Mailing Name:	Not reported
Mailing Address:	2681 MOUNTAIN HOUSE RD
Mailing City,St,Zip:	TRACY, CA 95391
Gen County:	San Joaquin
TSD EPA ID:	ORD980980775
TSD County:	99
Waste Category:	Unspecified oil-containing waste
Disposal Method:	Recycler
Tons:	20.01
Facility County:	Not reported

Count: 40 records. ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
BYRON	1004444059	MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL DISTRICT	RTE 1 BOX 32F	94514	FTTS,FINDS,HIST FTTS INSP
BYRON	S103172148	PG&E HERDLYN SUBSTATION	HERDLYN RD		SL CONTRA COSTA
STOCKTON	S103963311	ER VINE & SONS	4733 S HIGHWAY 99 FRONTAGE RD	95206	HAZNET
STOCKTON	S105026788	YELLOW FREIGHT SYSTEMS	4520 HWY 99	95206	LUST SAN MATEO,HIST CORTESE
BYRON	S105089645	DELTA MARINE	ROUTE 1 BOX 80	94514	HAZNET
	S105256196	CAL DEPT OF TRANS- STATE RTE 4	HWY 4 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	0	WDS
BYRON	S106829918	DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRI	CHANNEL RD & HIGHWAY 4	94514	EMI
DISCOVERY BAY	S106841273	TOWN OF DISCOVERY BAY	17501 HIGHWAY 4	94514	EMI
DISCOVERY BAY	S106896006		14840 HWY 4	94514	SL CONTRA COSTA,CHMIRS
BYRON	S106923482	BORDEN JUNCTION GARAGE	BYRON HIGHWAY/HIGHWA	94514	SWEEPS UST
BYRON	S106923742	CA STATE SKINNER FISH FACILITY	BYRON HWY	94514	SWEEPS UST
BYRON	S106933384	UNION CEMETERY	HIGHWAY 4	94514	SWEEPS UST
BYRON	S107139868	TIDELANDS CONSTRUCTION CO	1705 HWY 4	94514	HAZNET
BYRON	S107145192	DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRICT	APN 002-260-003 MAIN ST	94514	HAZNET
BYRON	S107145378	DEPT OF WATER RESOURCES/DELTA FIEL	WEST END OF KELSO RD	94514	HAZNET
DISCOVERY BAY	S107148669	SAFEWAY FUEL CENTER # 1917	14800 HWY 4	94514	HAZNET
	S107537953		CALAVERAS RD/MI MARKER 5.70 @		CDL
STOCKTON	S107540510		ROBERTS RD, 1/2 MI S OF HIGHWA	95206	CDL
DISCOVERY BAY	S108203626	CONTRA COSTA WATER DISTRICT/OLD RI	HWY 4 EAST OF DISCOVERY BAY	94514	HAZNET
DISCOVERY BAY	S108220115	SEATON'S MARINE SERVICES INC	1701 HWY 4	94514	HAZNET
HOLT	S108723857		INLAND RD, 1 MI S OF HIGHWAY 4	95206	CDL
BYRON	S108753335	PROPERTY RESERVE INC	APN 008340042 HWY 4	94514	HAZNET
TRACY	S109424168	CALTRANS DIST 10/CONSTR	RTE 205 PM 1.0	95304	HAZNET
BYRON	S109425340	COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA - GEN SVCS	INTERSEC OF BYRON HWY & N BRUN	94514	HAZNET
CONTRA COSTA	S109436968	BANKS PUMPING PLANT HILLSIDE REPAI	CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT KELSO RD	94514	NPDES
SAN JOAQUIN	S109440086	COBBLESTONE TRACT #3424 MOUNTAIN H	MOUNTAIN HOUSE PKWY BTWN TRACY	95391	NPDES
CONTRA COSTA	S109441873	DISCOVERY BAY WWTP	SHIP CHANNEL RD, NORTH OF HIGH	94514	NPDES
SAN JOAQUIN	S109444633	GOLDEN CORRAL RESTAURANT	SWC GRANTLINE RD HWY 205	95304	NPDES
SAN JOAQUIN	S109451227	MOUNTAIN HOUSE CREEK	GRANT LINE RD MOUNTAIN HOUSE P	95391	NPDES
SAN JOAQUIN	S109451228	MOUNTAIN HOUSE EDUCATIONAL CENTER	2073 S CENTRAL PKWY	95391	NPDES
SAN JOAQUIN	S109453957	PATTERSON PASS RD INTERCHANGE MT H	ROUTE 205 AT MT HOUSE PKWY & P	95391	NPDES
TRACY	S109611787		KOSTER RD, 1 MILE S OF HIGHWAY	95304	CDL
TRACY	S109611829		ON SO KOSTER RD, ~ 1 MILE SOUT	95304	CDL
TRACY	S109927683	SCHNEIDER NATIONAL	HIGHWAY 205 EASTBOUND	95304	HAZNET
BYRON	S110372750	DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRICT	APN 002-260-003 MAIN ST	94514	HAZNET
BYRON	U001596382	BETHANY STATION	TRACY-BYRON HIGHWAY	94514	HIST UST
BYRON	U001596393	DELTA FIELD DIVISION-MOBILE EQ	W. END KELSO RD.	94514	HIST UST
BYRON	U001596398	JOHN F. SKINNER FISH FACILITY	BYRON HIGHWAY	94514	HIST UST
STOCKTON	U004024141	KINGS ISLAND	21334 W HWY 4	95206	UST ALAMEDA
STOCKTON	U004024565	PETES PLACE LLC	9355 W HWY 4	95206	UST ALAMEDA

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal Delisted NPL site list

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 11/30/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/30/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPAa??s Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 01/11/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 86

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 05/25/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/04/2010
Number of Days to Update: 124

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/14/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 07/09/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 05/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. For more information on a particular leaking underground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 11/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/04/2010
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 02/16/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 11/19/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/04/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/07/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 05/04/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: Active UST Facilities
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5712
Last EDR Contact: 01/10/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/19/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/02/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/11/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 60

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 08/27/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/04/2010
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 02/16/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 06/24/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/25/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SWRCY: Recycler Database

A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing

A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 11/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/30/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 12/08/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 11/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 08/19/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/2009
Number of Days to Update: 131

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database
A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 8
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing
Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information
A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 11/09/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 92
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System
LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31
Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing
A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 47
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 12/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/14/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2010
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing

The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/16/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 02/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 02/11/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-692-8801
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 02/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 99

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 11/29/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 08/04/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 12/29/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 04/24/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 03/18/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/06/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/27/2010
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/11/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/27/2010
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/25/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing

A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites). This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 01/04/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES].

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records

Proposition 65 Notification Records. NOTIFY 65 contains facility notifications about any release which could impact drinking water and thereby expose the public to a potential health risk.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/1993
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/1993
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/1993
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 09/15/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-327-4498
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-322-2990
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 92

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/09/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROC: Certified Processors Database
A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 36
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing
The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 39
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data
A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76
Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 11/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2010
Number of Days to Update: 54
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 01/17/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/18/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 10
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 08/09/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/20/2010
Number of Days to Update: 9
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing
A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 09/27/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/28/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6066
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE: Financial Assurance Information Listing
Financial Assurance information

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-3628
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands
Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: N/A

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database
The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/29/2009
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 02/04/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 01/06/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

Site List

List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 11/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/14/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/18/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing

Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2010
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern

San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List

Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/14/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 01/24/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/09/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills

Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 02/09/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/12/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2010
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 10/25/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/09/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2011
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 01/24/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank

Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 03/28/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/2003
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2011
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-499-6647
Last EDR Contact: 01/10/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

NAPA COUNTY:

Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 07/09/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/08/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Industrial Site Cleanups
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 02/02/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/03/2011
Number of Days to Update: 16
Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

Master List of Facilities
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/13/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/14/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 15
Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-889-7312
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 50
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 42
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/09/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List
List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 8
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/10/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List
Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 8
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/10/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/16/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 03/23/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/09/2010
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

Local Oversite Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information
Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/14/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 37
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

San Joaquin Co. UST
A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 12/29/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/04/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 16
Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

Business Inventory
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 11/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 66
Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 02/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 12/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/20/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 39
Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report
A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing
A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2009
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Hazardous Material Facilities
Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2009
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-535-7694
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/30/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SOLANO COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/18/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 12/13/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/14/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 12/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

VENTURA COUNTY:

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks
The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 10/26/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/13/2009
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 01/10/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/25/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 02/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 11/29/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/20/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/20/2011
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 12/20/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 10/05/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646
Last EDR Contact: 01/10/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/11/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data

Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/26/2010
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/02/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/09/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/17/2010
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 02/09/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/23/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/14/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 02/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/26/2010
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/06/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/2010
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/16/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/04/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data
Source: Rextag Strategies Corp.
Telephone: (281) 769-2247
U.S. Electric Transmission and Power Plants Systems Digital GIS Data

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities
Source: Department of Social Services
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2009 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION