ASSESSOR RECORDER
COUNTY CLERK
KENNETH W. BLAKEMORE

2012 AUG -9 PM 3:08

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

BY _____ DEPUTY

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: ☒ Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044
1400 Tenth Street (95814)
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

☒ County Clerk
San Joaquin County
44 N. San Joaquin Street Suite 260,
Stockton, California 95202

FROM: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works (Lead Agency)
1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205
Contact: Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
Phone: (209) 953-7624

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in Compliance with Section 21152 of the Public Resources Code

Project Title: Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project

State Clearinghouse Number: 2012052057

Project Location: Jack Tone Road Bridge (29C-163) south of Copperopolis Road over Mormon Slough

Project Description: Please view attached project description.

This is to advise that the Lead Agency has approved the above-described project on March 27, 2012 and has made the following determinations regarding the above-described project.

1. The project ☐ will ☒ will not have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures ☐ were ☒ were not made a condition of the approval of this project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan ☐ was ☒ was not adopted for this project.
5. A Statement of Overriding Considerations ☐ was, ☒ was not, adopted for this project.
6. Findings ☒ were ☐ were not made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the Mitigated Negative Declaration is available to the general public at: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, 1810 E. Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California.

Mark Hopkins — 8/9/12 — Senior Planner

Signature (Public Agency) — Date — Title

Date received for filing and posting at OPR: AUG 09 2012

Project Description
Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project

LOCATION:
Jack Tone Road Bridge (29C-163) south of Copperopolis Road over Mormon Slough, San Joaquin County

EXISTING SETTING

Jack Tone Road Bridge is a five span structure with a continuous reinforced concrete (RC) slab on four pile RC bents (16 piles total) and RC diaphragm abutments founded on RC piles. The bridge is 32 feet wide and 138 feet in length, with an average daily trip estimate of 3392 vehicles a day, including heavy truck traffic.

BACKGROUND

Jack Tone Road Bridge was constructed in 1960. Caltrans has determined approximately two to three feet of scour has developed over the years, under and around the bridge. Currently, there are no reasonable detour routes available to the public and emergency services if this bridge becomes unstable and resulted in a bridge closure. The nearest detour would be an additional 9 miles, approximately.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will create a uniform channel section through the bridge area, use scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation, and repair a 16-inch RC pile by enlarging the diameter to 24 inches. To accomplish this, the existing earthen channel will be modified with a layer of Rock Slope Protection (RSP), which will be free (non-gabion RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions. Also, gabion mats along the south embankment are under consideration. The goal is to create a smooth transition through the bridge area.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

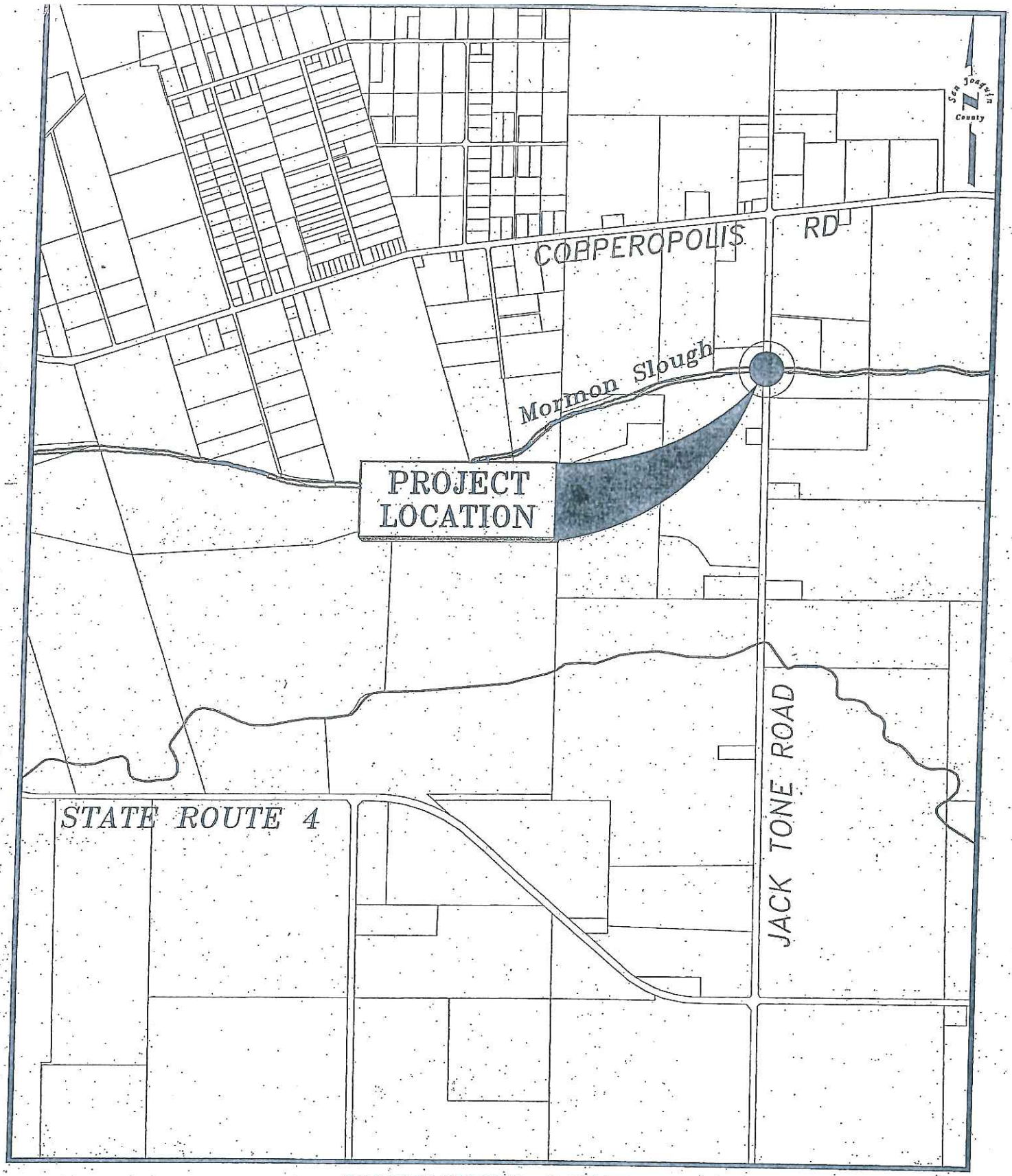
The only alternative considered was "No Build".

NATURE

In this portion of the San Joaquin County land usage is agriculture. There are many large ornamental and native trees adjacent to project areas. Nesting and migratory birds, protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, may nest within these trees. Furthermore, the Swainson's Hawk a raptor species of concern within the State of California and federally listed as threatened, may nest in trees adjacent to or within the project area. A pre-construction survey for nesting Swainson's Hawks and migratory birds is recommended if construction is scheduled to occur from February 15 to September 1.

BENEFICIARIES

Residents and visitors will benefit from smoother walkways and reduced maintenance within the project area.



VICINITY MAP

JACK TONE ROAD BRIDGE

across Mormon Slough

DATE: March 2008

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

\\PWSRVFP01\Engineering$\EBridge\BRIDGE\20C-163 Jack Tone Road\ecour mitigation\Drawings\163 vic and aerial map.dwg

Before the Board of Supervisors

County of San Joaquin, State of California

B-12- 568

MOTION: **Vogel/Bestolarides/5**

BOARD ORDER ADOPTING
AN INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
FOR THE JACK TONE ROAD BRIDGE PILE REPAIR AND SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT

THIS BOARD OF SUPERVISORS hereby adopts the Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above order was passed and adopted on **8-7-12**, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Villapudua,Vogel,Ruhstaller,Ornellas,Bestolarides**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

ABSTAIN: **None**

LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin,
State of California

_____

TE-12F052-T3

State of California—The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

2012 ENVIRONMENTAL FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

PRINT CLEAR

RECEIPT# 000798

STATE CLEARING HOUSE # *(If applicable)*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

LEAD AGENCY: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works	DATE: 08/09/2012
COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING: San Joaquin	DOCUMENT NUMBER:
PROJECT TITLE: Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project	
PROJECT APPLICANT NAME: San Joaquin County Department of Public Works	PHONE NUMBER: (209) 953-7624

PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
1810 E Hazelton Ave	Stockton	CA	65205

PROJECT APPLICANT *(Check appropriate box):*

☒ Local Public Agency ☐ School District ☐ Other Special District ☐ State Agency ☐ Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

☐ Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	$2,919.00	$ 0.00
☒ Negative Declaration (ND)(MND)	$2,101.50	$ 2,101.50
☐ Application Fee Water Diversion *(State Water Resources Control Board Only)*	$850.00	$ 0.00
☐ Projects Subject to Certified Regulatory Programs (CRP)	$992.50	$ 0.00
☒ County Administrative Fee	$50.00	$ 50.00
☐ Project that is exempt from fees		
☐ Notice of Exemption		
☐ DFG No Effect Determination (Form Attached)		
☐ Other _____		$

PAYMENT METHOD:

☐ Cash ☐ Credit ☒ Check ☐ Other On Acct

TOTAL RECEIVED $ 2,151.50

SIGNATURE X [signature]

TITLE DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK

San Joaquin County Recorders
Kenneth W. Blakemore
44 N. San Joaquin Street, Room 260
Stockton, Ca 95202
Receipt: 0379083

Product	Name	Extended
CND	Clerk Negative Decleration	$2,101.50
Total		$2,101.50

Tender (Check) $2,101.50
Check# 0032180
Paid By CITY OF SAN JOAQUIN

Thank You!

8/9/12 3:17 PM rosaa

San Joaquin County Recorders
Kenneth W. Blakemore
44 N. San Joaquin Street, Room 260
Stockton, Ca 95202
Receipt: 0379079

Product	Name	Extended
CCA	Clerk Admin Fee	$50.00
Total		$50.00

Tender (On Account (Charge or Prepay)) $50.00
Account# SJPW.
Account Name SAN JOAQUIN COU PUBLIC WORKS
Balance $150.00

Thank You!

8/9/12 3:12 PM rosaa

ORIGINAL - PROJECT APPLICANT COPY - DFG/ASB COPY - LEAD AGENCY COPY - COUNTY CLERK FG 753.5a (Rev. 12/11)

NOTICE

Each project applicant shall remit to the county clerk on or before filing a Notice of Determination (see Public Resources Code, Section 21152) the fee required under Fish and Game Code Section 711.4(d). Without the appropriate fee, statutory or categorical exemption, or a valid no effect determination form, issued by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG), the notice of determination is not operative, vested, or final, and shall not be accepted by the clerk.

COLLECTION PROCEDURES FOR COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

1. The original cash receipt is to be issued to a project applicant when payment is made in conjunction with filing a Notice of Determination. The second copy is to be submitted to the DFG on a monthly basis. The remaining copies will be retained by the county (one for the lead agency and one for the county clerk).
2. For projects that are statutorily exempt or categorically exempt (Sections 15260-15285 or 15300-15333, Title 14, California Code of Regulations) and are filed with the county clerk, the cash receipt shall be completed and attached to the Notice of Exemption. No fee is due for statutorily exempt or categorically exempt projects.
3. For projects that the DFG has found to have no effect, the cash receipt shall be completed, and attached to the Notice of Determination; it is mandatory that a copy of the DFG No Effect Determination Form be attached to the Notice of Determination. If the project applicant does not have a No Effect Determination Form from DFG, then the appropriate filing fee is due.
4. Within 30 days after the end of each month in which the filing fees are collected, each county will summarize and record the amount collected on the monthly State of California Form No. CA25 (TC31) and remit the amount collected to the State Treasurer.

Identify the remittance on the State of California Form No. CA25 (TC31) as "Environmental Document Filing Fees" per Fish and Game Code Section 711.4.

DO NOT COMBINE THE ENVIRONMENTAL FEES WITH THE STATE SHARE OF FISH AND GAME FINES.

The following documents are to be mailed by the county clerk to DFG on a monthly basis:

(A) A photocopy of the monthly State of California Form No. CA25 (TC31);
(B) DFG/ASB copies of all cash receipts (including all voided receipts);
(C) A copy of all DFG No Effect Determination Forms;
(D) A copy of all DFG Notice of Determination filed with the county during the preceding month; and
(E) A list of the complete name, address and telephone number of all project applicants for which a Notice of Determination has been filed. If this information is contained on the cash receipt filed with DFG under Section 753.5(e)(5), Title 14, CCR, no additional information is required.

Mail to:
Department of Fish and Game
Accounting Services Branch
1416 Ninth Street, Box 944209
Sacramento, California 94244-2090

Responses to Comments

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration was released for a 30-day public review and comment period from on May 21, 2012 to June 19, 2011. The following written comments were received.

Date	Agency/Organization	Designator
June 7, 2012	San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department	A
June 15, 2012	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	B
June 19, 2012	California Department of Transportation	C
June 20, 2012	Governor's Office of Planning and Research State Clearinghouse and Planning Unit	D

All comment letters have been reproduced in their entirety on the following pages. Letters have been assigned an alphabetical designator (e.g., Comment Letter A, etc.). If specific comments are identified, the comments will be assigned an alphanumeric designator. All responses comments will follow the letter. Any changes to the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration will be indicated by the following: new text is shown in underline format and **bold** and deleted text is shown in ~~strikethrough~~ format for that section only.

COMMENT LETTER A

San Joaquin County
Environmental Health Department
1868 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205-6232

Website: www.sjgov.org/ehd
Phone: (209) 468-3420
Fax: (209) 464-0138

June 7, 2012

Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
San Joaquin County Department of Public Works
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

Subject: Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project, San Joaquin County

The San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (EHD) has reviewed the San Joaquin County Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration on the above referenced project and has no comments to impose on this application.

If you have any questions, please call Rodney Estrada, Lead Senior REHS, at (209) 468-0331.

Rodney Estrada
Lead Senior REHS

RE: tl

COMMENT LETTER A

Agency:

San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department

Subject:

Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project, San Joaquin County

Dear Mr. Estrada,

San Joaquin County Public Works thanks you for your comments.

California Water Boards

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriquez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

COMMENT LETTER B

15 June 2012

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County Public Works Department
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

CERTIFIED MAIL
7011 2970 0003 8939 2627

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, JACK TONE ROAD BRIDGE PILE REPAIR AND SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SCH NO. 2012052057, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 21 May 2012 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the Request for Review for the *Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Jack Tone Road Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project, located in San Joaquin County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits[1]

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit, or any other federal permit, is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

---

[1] Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Waste Discharge Requirements

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4745 or gsparks@waterboards.ca.gov.

Genevieve Sparks

Genevieve (Gen) Sparks
Environmental Scientist
401 Water Quality Certification Program

cc: State Clearinghouse Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

COMMENT LETTER B

Agency:

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

Subject:

Comments to Request For Review For The Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration, Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project, SCH NO. 2012052057, San Joaquin County

Dear Ms. Sparks,

Thank you for your comments; San Joaquin County Public Works understands and appreciates the responsibility your agency has been delegated. This project will require permitting be the governing agencies within the project limits. San Joaquin County Public Works will adhere to all terms and conditions within the assigned permits .

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
P.O. BOX 2048. STOCKTON, CA 95201
(1976 E. CHARTER WAY/1976 E. DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING JR. BLVD. 95205)
TTY: California Relay Service (800) 735-2929
PHONE (209) 941-1921
FAX (209) 948-7194

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

COMMENT LETTER C

June 19, 2012

10-SJ-4, PM 24.86
Jack Tone Rd Bridge Scour Mitigation & Pile Repair
SCH #2012052057

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County
Public Works Department
1810 E. Hazelton Ave.
Stockton, CA 95205

Dear Mr. Hopkins,

The California Department of Transportation (Department) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the **Jack Tone Rd Bridge Scour Mitigation & Pile Repair** project. The project, Jack Tone Road Bridge (29C-163) located south of Copperopolis Rd over Mormon Slough, proposes to create a uniform channel section through the bridge area, use scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation, and repair a 16-inch RC pile.

Upon review of the project, the Department has the following comments:

The applicant must proceed with an Encroachment Permit application prior to any commencement of work within the State's right-of-way (ROW). As defined in CEQA Section 21069, the Department would act as a Responsible Agency for projects requiring an Encroachment Permit. An Encroachment Permit application must include appropriate environmental studies and a copy of the environmental document adopted by the Lead Agency. These documents should identify the Department as a Responsible Agency and include an analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources, biological resources, hazardous waste, and other resources within the State's ROW, along with measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those impacts. All work performed within/adjacent to the State's ROW will be subject to Caltrans Highway Design Manual and Standards and Specifications.

If you have any questions, please contact Sinarath Pheng at (209) 942-6092 (e-mail: Sinarath_Pheng@dot.ca.gov) or myself at (209) 941-1921.

Sincerely,

TOM DUMAS, CHIEF
OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING

c Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

COMMENT LETTER C

Agency:

California Department of Transportation

Subject:

10-SJ-4, PM 24.86 Jack Tone Rd Bridge Scour Mitigation & Pile Repair SCH #2012052057

Dear Mr. Pheng,

San Joaquin County Public Works thanks you for your comment. At this time, San Joaquin County does not foresee working in any State right-of-way, therefore, San Joaquin County will not pursue an Encroachment Permit with the State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

COMMENT LETTER D

KEN ALEX
DIRECTOR

June 20, 2012

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County Public Works Department
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

Subject: Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project
SCH#: 2012052057

Dear Mark Hopkins:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. On the enclosed Document Details Report please note that the Clearinghouse has listed the state agencies that reviewed your document. The review period closed on June 19, 2012, and the comments from the responding agency (ies) is (are) enclosed. If this comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Please refer to the project's ten-digit State Clearinghouse number in future correspondence so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104(c) of the California Public Resources Code states that:

> "A responsible or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency. Those comments shall be supported by specific documentation."

These comments are forwarded for use in preparing your final environmental document. Should you need more information or clarification of the enclosed comments, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency directly.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Director, State Clearinghouse

Enclosures
cc: Resources Agency

ment. Should you need

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH#	2012052057
Project Title	Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project
Lead Agency	San Joaquin County

Type	MND Mitigated Negative Declaration
Description	The project will create a uniform channel section through the bridge area, use scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation, and repair a 16-inch RC pile by enlarging the diameter to 24 inches. To accomplish this, the existing earthen channel will be modified with a layer of Rock Slope Protection (RSP), which will be free (non-gabion RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions. Also, gabion mats along the south embankment are under consideration. The goal is to create a smooth transition through the bridge area.

Lead Agency Contact

Name	Mark Hopkins		
Agency	San Joaquin County Public Works Department		
Phone	209 468 3085	*Fax*	
email			
Address	1810 East Hazelton Avenue		
City	Stockton	*State* CA	*Zip* 95205

Project Location

County	San Joaquin				
City	Stockton				
Region					
Lat / Long	37° 57' 53" N / 121° 8' 54" W				
Cross Streets	Jack Tone Road Bridge				
Parcel No.					
Township	1N	*Range* 7/8E	*Section* 1/6	*Base*	

Proximity to:

Highways	Hwy 4
Airports	
Railways	
Waterways	Mormon Slough
Schools	
Land Use	Resource Conservation (OS/RC) for the General Plan and General Agriculture (AG Zone) for County Zoning

Project Issues	Biological Resources; Water Quality
Reviewing Agencies	Resources Agency; Department of Boating and Waterways; Department of Fish and Game, Region 2; Department of Parks and Recreation; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 10; Regional Water Quality Control Bd., Region 5 (Sacramento); Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission; Delta Stewardship Council

Date Received	05/21/2012	*Start of Review*	05/21/2012	*End of Review*	06/19/2012

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
P.O. BOX 2048 STOCKTON, CA 95201
(1976 E. CHARTER WAY/1976 E. DR. MARTIN
LUTHER KING JR. BLVD. 95205)
TTY: California Relay Service (800) 735-2929
PHONE (209) 941-1921
FAX (209) 948-7194

Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!

June 19, 2012

10-SJ-4, PM 24.86
Jack Tone Rd Bridge Scour Mitigation & Pile Repair
SCH #2012052057

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County
Public Works Department
1810 E. Hazelton Ave.
Stockton, CA 95205

Dear Mr. Hopkins,

The California Department of Transportation (Department) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the **Jack Tone Rd Bridge Scour Mitigation & Pile Repair** project. The project, Jack Tone Road Bridge (29C-163) located south of Copperopolis Rd over Mormon Slough, proposes to create a uniform channel section through the bridge area, use scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation, and repair a 16-inch RC pile.

Upon review of the project, the Department has the following comments:

The applicant must proceed with an Encroachment Permit application prior to any commencement of work within the State's right-of-way (ROW). As defined in CEQA Section 21069, the Department would act as a Responsible Agency for projects requiring an Encroachment Permit. An Encroachment Permit application must include appropriate environmental studies and a copy of the environmental document adopted by the Lead Agency. These documents should identify the Department as a Responsible Agency and include an analysis of potential impacts to cultural resources, biological resources, hazardous waste, and other resources within the State's ROW, along with measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those impacts. All work performed within/adjacent to the State's ROW will be subject to Caltrans Highway Design Manual and Standards and Specifications.

If you have any questions, please contact Sinarath Pheng at (209) 942-6092 (e-mail: Sinarath_Pheng@dot.ca.gov) or myself at (209) 941-1921.

Sincerely,

TOM DUMAS, CHIEF
OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING

c Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

Matthew Rodriquez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

15 June 2012

Mark Hopkins
San Joaquin County Public Works Department
1810 East Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, CA 95205

CERTIFIED MAIL
7011 2970 0003 8939 2627

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, JACK TONE ROAD BRIDGE PILE REPAIR AND SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SCH NO. 2012052057, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 21 May 2012 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the Request for Review for the *Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration* for the Jack Tone Road Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project, located in San Joaquin County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml.

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits[1]

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/.

Industrial Storm Water General Permit

Storm water discharges associated with industrial sites must comply with the regulations contained in the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

For more information on the Industrial Storm Water General Permit, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/industrial_general_permits/index.shtml.

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACOE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements.

If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACOE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACOE permit, or any other federal permit, is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications.

---

[1] Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

Waste Discharge Requirements

If USACOE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., "non-federal" waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project will require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation.

For more information on the Water Quality Certification and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/business_help/permit2.shtml.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4745 or gsparks@waterboards.ca.gov.

Genevieve Sparks

Genevieve (Gen) Sparks
Environmental Scientist
401 Water Quality Certification Program

cc: State Clearinghouse Unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento

Jack Tone Road Bridge Scour Mitigation and Pile Repair Project

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

May 2012

Public Works
San Joaquin County
Working for YOU

THOMAS M. GAU
DIRECTOR

FRITZ BUCHMAN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

MICHAEL SELLING
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STEVEN WINKLER
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ROGER JANES
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR

Public Works
San Joaquin County
Working for YOU

P. O. BOX 1810 - 1810 E. HAZELTON AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95201
(209) 468-3000 FAX (209) 468-2999
www.co.san-joaquin.ca.us

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

TO: ___Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, California 95814

__ San Joaquin County Clerk
44 N. San Joaquin Street, Suite 260
Stockton, California 95202

___Attached Mailing List

FROM: San Joaquin County Public Works Department
1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

PROJECT: JACK TONE ROAD BRIDGE PILE REPAIR AND SCOUR MITIGATION PROJECT, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

The San Joaquin County Department of Public Works has prepared an environmental evaluation document (Initial Study) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and intends to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) based on the finding that there is no substantial evidence that the action as proposed will have a significant effect on the environment. The reasons to support this finding are documented in the Initial Study.

PROJECT LOCATION

Jack Tone Road Bridge south of Copperopolis Road over Mormon Slough

BACKGROUND

Jack Tone Road Bridge was constructed in 1960. Caltrans has determined approximately two to three feet of scour has developed over the years, under and around the bridge. Currently, there are no reasonable detour routes (~ 9 miles) available to the public and emergency services if this bridge becomes unstable and resulted in a bridge closure.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is to design a uniform channel section through the bridge area with scour countermeasures in place to prevent channel degradation and to repair a 16 inch RC pile by enlarging the diameter to 24 inches. To accomplish this, the existing earthen channel will be modified with a layer of Rock Slope Protection (RSP) which will be free (non-gabion RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions. Also, gabion mats along the south embankment are under consideration. The goal is to create a smooth transition through the bridge area.

HAZARDOUS WASTE PRESENCE:

This project has no known association with identified hazardous waste sites pursuant to 65962.5 of the Government Code.

A copy of the Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration may be reviewed at the following locations:

- San Joaquin County Department of Public Works, 1810 East Hazelton Avenue, Stockton, California 95205 (Copies are available for a fee at this location.)

This Notice of Intent is being sent to applicable local public agencies as well as organizations and individuals of local interest (see attached list). Written comments on this document may be submitted during the 30-day public review period which begins **Monday May 21, 2012** and must be received by the San Joaquin County Public Works Department no later than **5:00 p.m.** on **Wednesday June 20, 2012**. Contact Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner, at (209) 468-3085 or mhopkins@sjgov.org for questions.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

[Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080(c) and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15070-15071]

PROJECT TITLE

Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation Project

PROJECT LOCATION

Jack Tone Road Bridge (29C-163) south of Copperopolis Road over Mormon Slough (Figure1)

PROJECT APPLICANT

San Joaquin County Public Works Department (SJCPWD) (Lead Agency)
1810 E. Hazelton Avenue
Stockton, California 95205

CONTACT

Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
Phone: (209) 468-3085FAX: (209) 468-2999
Email: mhopkins@sjgov.org

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq.), this Initial Study has been prepared to determine whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or a Negative Declaration needs to be prepared or to identify the significant environmental effects to be analyzed in an EIR.

GENERAL PLAN AND ZONING DESIGNATIONS

The Jack Tone Road Bridge Pile Repair and Scour Mitigation land designation is Resource Conservation (OS/RC) for the General Plan and General Agriculture (AG Zone) for County Zoning. The General Plan designation provides for areas with significant resources that generally are to remain in open space. The County Zoning is established to preserve agricultural lands for the continuation of commercial agricultural enterprises. Minimum parcel sizes within the AG Zone are 20, 40, 80, and 160 acres, as specified by the precise zoning.

EXISTING SETTING

Jack Tone Road Bridge is a five span structure with a continuous reinforced concrete (RC) slab on four pile RC bents (16 piles total) and RC diaphragm abutments founded on RC piles. The bridge is 32 feet wide and 138 feet in length, with an average daily trip estimate of 3392 vehicles a day, including heavy truck traffic.

BACKGROUND

Jack Tone Road Bridge was constructed in 1960. Caltrans has determined approximately two to three feet of scour has developed over the years, under and around the bridge. Currently, there are no reasonable detour routes available to the public and emergency services if this bridge becomes unstable and resulted in a bridge closure. The nearest detour would be an additional 9 miles, approximately.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will create a uniform channel section through the bridge area, use scour countermeasures to prevent channel degradation, and repair a 16-inch RC pile by enlarging the diameter to 24 inches. To accomplish this, the existing earthen channel will be modified with a layer of Rock Slope Protection (RSP), which will be free (non-gabion RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions. Also, gabion mats along the south embankment are under consideration. The goal is to create a smooth transition through the bridge area.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives considered: "no build".

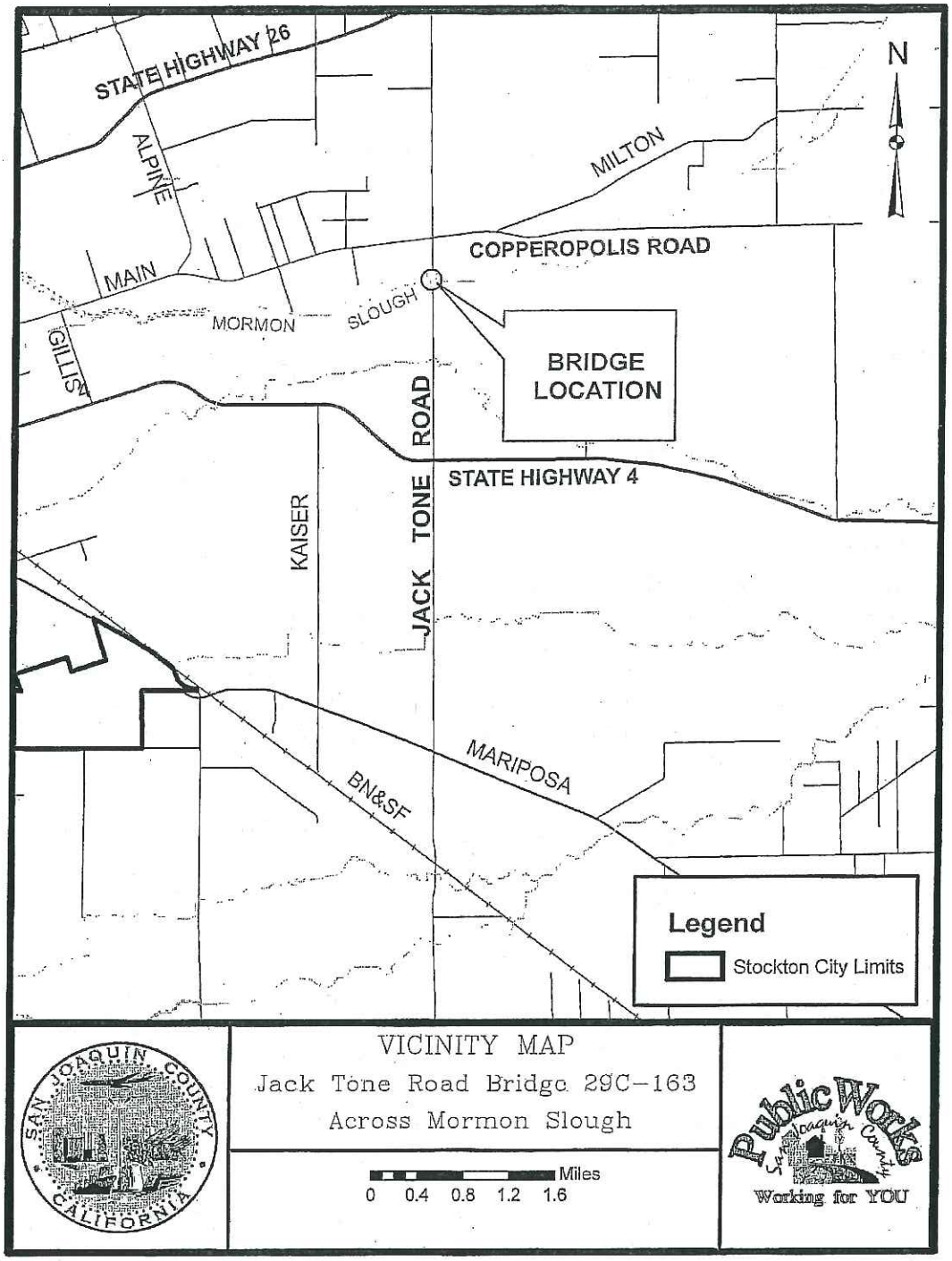

STATE HIGHWAY 26
ALPINE
MILTON
N
COPPEROPOLIS ROAD
MAIN
MORMON
SLOUGH
GILLIS
BRIDGE LOCATION
JACK TONE ROAD
STATE HIGHWAY 4
KAISER
MARIPOSA
BN&SF
Legend
Stockton City Limits
VICINITY MAP
Jack Tone Road Bridge 29C-163
Across Mormon Slough
Miles
0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CALIFORNIA
Public Works
San Joaquin County
Working for YOU

Figure 1

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.

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

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.

Mark Hopkins

Mark Hopkins, Senior Planner
San Joaquin County Public Works Department

5/17/12

Date

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

I. AESTHETICS

Would the project:

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?	☐	☐	☐	■

San Joaquin County is centrally located in the agricultural heartland of California, known as the San Joaquin Valley. The terrain is generally level with the foothills of the Diablo Range to the southwest and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range to the east. In addition to the vast acreage of agricultural land, a complex network of sloughs, canals, rivers, and creeks forms a distinctive landscape. The Delta wetlands, river corridors, valley oak tree groves, and sloping foothills and ridges of the Diablo and Sierra Nevada Ranges are the key scenic landscape features in San Joaquin County (Baseline 1992).

The County has designated several roads as scenic routes. These routes were selected based on several factors, including those roads which lead to recreational areas, exhibit scenery with agricultural/rural values or topographical interest, provide access to historical sites, or offer views of waterways (Baseline 1992).

Impact Discussion:

a – d) The project and surrounding area consist of rural and agricultural properties. There are no designated scenic vistas or scenic highways within the vicinity of the project area. While the area has a visual character or quality of central valley farmland, the proposed project will not have an impact on the overall setting or create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views; therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY 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 the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

Would the project:

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?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agriculture use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	■
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))?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	■

The Important Farmland Inventory System, initiated in 1975 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service (now known as the Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS]), classifies land according to soil and climatic characteristics (Baseline Environmental Consulting 1992). In order to be shown on the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program's (FMMP) Important Farmland Maps as Prime Farmland and Prime Farmland of Statewide Importance, the land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the Important Farmland Map date, which is determined by FMMP staff during examination of current aerial photos, local comment letters, and field verification, and must meet the physical and chemical soil criteria as determined by the NRCS (NRCS 2006).

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (commonly known as the Williamson Act) established a voluntary tax incentive program for preserving agricultural and open space lands. A property owner enters into a 10-year contract with the County, which places restrictions on the land in exchange for tax savings. The property is taxed according to the income it is capable of generating from agriculture and other compatible uses, rather than its full market value. Williamson Act contracts are renewed automatically each year unless they are canceled or a Notice of Non-renewal is filed with the County (Baseline 1992).

According to the Land Cover map by the State of California's Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Department, agricultural land is considered to make up the vast majority of San Joaquin County and the project area. As such, there is no forest land within the project area.

Impact Discussion:

a-e) The project and surrounding area consists of rural and agricultural property. The project will be placing scour mitigation measures and making pile repairs within the channel, which will not require conversion of land around the project; therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	■	☐

San Joaquin County is located at the northern end of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The pollution potential is very high due to the topographic and meteorological conditions which often trap air pollutants in the SJVAB. Air quality is determined primarily by the type and amount of contaminants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the basin, and meteorological conditions. The low mixing heights and light winds typical of the SJVAB are conducive to the accumulation of air pollutants (San Joaquin County 1992).

The SJVAB does not currently meet health-based standards set by the EPA for ozone and particulate matter. Ozone is formed when heat and sunlight transform volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides from vehicle exhaust, industrial processes, and other operations, resulting in smog that is trapped in the valley because of the surrounding mountain ranges. Particulate matter is small particles of man-made compounds, soot, ash, or dust, suspended in the air. In addition to health concerns, ozone damages crops, ornamental vegetation, and man-made materials, while particulate matter obscures visibility (SJVAPCD 2006).

The following table identifies health effects of some of the common pollutants found in our air, and examples of some of the sources of these pollutants (SJVAPCD 2007):

POLLUTANT	HEALTH EFFECTS	EXAMPLES OF SOURCES
Particulate matter (PM10: Less than or Equal to 10 Microns)	• Increased respiratory disease • Lung damage • Premature death	• Cars and truck especially diesels • Fireplaces, woodstoves • Windblown dust from roadways, agriculture and construction
Ozone (O_3)	• Breathing difficulties • Lung damage	• Formed by chemical reactions of air pollutants in the presence of sunlight. Common sources: motor vehicles, industries, and consumer products
Carbon monoxide (CO)	• Chest pain in heart patients • Headaches, nausea • Reduced mental alertness • Death at very high levels	• Any source that burns fuel such as motor vehicles, construction and farming equipment and residential heaters and stoves
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	• Lung damage	• See Carbon Monoxide sources
Toxic air contaminants	• Cancer • Chronic eye, lung or skin irritation • Neurological and reproductive disorders	• Motor vehicles, especially diesel • Industrial sources such as chrome and platers • Neighborhood businesses such as dry cleaners and service stations • Building materials and products

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are locations of human populations, such as residences, hospitals, schools, day care centers, retirement homes, and convalescent facilities where there is reasonable expectation of continuous human exposure to poor air quality standards (CARCB 2007).

Impact Discussion:

a, b) The proposed project would not conflict with, or obstruct, implementation of the applicable air quality plan, violate any air quality standard, or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Construction of the project could result in temporary marginal pollutants and/or odors associated with construction equipment and dust from earthmoving activities; however, construction activities would be in compliance with the SJVAPCD fugitive dust control requirements for construction sites to reduce any impacts to less than significant.

c) A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates set forth in the applicable air quality plan. Accordingly, proposed 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 specified in the relevant air plans. The proposed project would not induce population or employment growth, because this is a scour mitigation and pile repair project. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

d, e) There are sensitive receptors or substantial numbers of people within the vicinity of the project area that maybe exposed to air emissions generated from the construction of this project. The project could result in temporary marginal pollutants and/or odors associated with construction equipment and dust from earthmoving activities. However, construction activities would be in compliance with the SJVAPCD fugitive dust control requirements for construction sites to reduce any impacts to less than significant.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	■
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?	☐	■	☐	☐
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?	☐	■	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	■
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?	☐	☐	☐	■

Regulatory Setting

In 1973, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) was passed by Congress to protect ecosystems supporting special-status species and to be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) was passed as a parallel act to be administered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Special-status species include:

- USFWS-designated listing of threatened or endangered species, as well as candidate species;
- CDFG-designated listing of rare, threatened, or endangered species, as well as candidate species;
- Species considered to be rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, such as those identified in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California by the California Native Plant Society; and
- Other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing, or rejection for state or federal status, such as Species of Special Concern designated by the CDFG.

The USFWS and CDFG both publish lists of special-status species, which satisfy criteria classifying them as endangered. Species that have been proposed for listing, but have not yet been accepted are classified as candidate species. Generally, the term endangered (federal, state) refers to a species that is in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range, while a threatened (federal, state) or rare (state) species is one that could become endangered in the foreseeable future.

Special Status Species

Database listings from the USFWS and CDFG for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles Stockton East and Peter were reviewed to determine if there have been any occurrences of special status species within the vicinity of the project area. The results were narrowed to a 1-mile radius of the project area and confirmed by the biological assessment performed by Moore Biological Consulting (May2012).

There are two special status plant species listed: Greene's tuctoria (*Tuctoria greenei*) and Delta button-celery (*Eryngium racemosum*) have been recorded within the two quadrangles; however, the project area does not provide suitable habitat for these species, as they require naturally occurring wetlands and/or vernal pool habitat, and Mormon Slough is man-made.

There are several special status wildlife species recorded within the two quadrangles: delta smelt (*Hypomesu transpacificus*), green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*), Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), Conservancy fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta conservatio*), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus parkardi*), riparian brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani riparius*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*); however, the project area does not provide suitable habitat for most of the above species due to the fact that Mormon Slough is man-made and a maintained channel. The project area and its vicinity provide potential nesting habitat and foraging habitat for the special status species Swainson's hawk, as well as other protected non-special-status migratory birds and raptors whose nests and eggs are protected by the California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5 and the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

In the Central Valley, birds like Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kites, and loggerhead shrikes typically nest in oak or cottonwood trees in or near riparian habitats, oak groves, roadside trees, and isolated trees. They prefer nesting sites that provide sweeping views of nearby foraging grounds consisting of grasslands, irrigated pastures, alfalfa, hay, row crops, and grain crops. According to the CDFG database search, 21 Swainson's hawk nest sites were documented within the 5-mile radius, whereas white-tailed kite and loggerhead shrike were not.

Impact Discussion:

a) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures and pile repair within the channel. Noise associated with the construction activities could result in the disturbance of nesting special-status and protected non-special status migratory birds and raptors, if present in the area. Also, construction will be within a low-flow period, reducing conflicts with any migratory fish through the area. To avoid construction-related impacts, the SJCPWD will require a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds (if construction occurs within the breeding/nesting season) and to observe fish and/or water levels. A pre-construction survey for nesting birds has become standard for all SJCPWD projects occurring from February 15 to September 1, and is not considered a mitigation measure for SJCPWD. If the survey findings indicate the presence of a special status species or nesting protected species, the SJCPWD and a qualified biologist will consult with CDFG to determine the appropriate action. Furthermore, the County does not want to incorrectly anticipate mitigations from outside agencies until permitting is complete. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact with mitigation.

b) The project area is not located within a riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, as confirmed by the biological assessment performed by Moore Biological Consulting (May 2012). Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

c) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, without a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (33 USC 1344). Since the proposed project will require the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, a permit will be acquired. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact with mitigation.

d) The project area is located within a recently established aquatic migratory corridor. Furthermore, the County does not want to incorrectly anticipate mitigations from outside agencies until permitting is complete. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact with mitigation.

e) The proposed project does not include the removal of trees. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

f) In order to address concerns about impacts to sensitive resources, San Joaquin County adopted the *San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan* (SJMSCP) in 2004. The key purpose of the SJMSCP is to 1) provide a strategy for balancing the need to conserve open space and the need to convert open space to non-open space uses while protecting the region's agricultural economy; 2) preserve landowner property rights; 3) provide for the long-term management of plant, fish, and wildlife species, especially those that are currently listed, or may be listed in the future, under the federal and state ESAs; 4) provide and maintain multiple-use open spaces which contribute to the quality of life of the residents of San Joaquin County; and 5) accommodate a growing population while minimizing costs to project proponents and society at large. The SJMSCP is locally implemented by the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG). Participation in the SJMSCP satisfies requirements of both the state and federal ESAs and ensures that impacts are mitigated below a level of significance for CEQA compliance (SJCOG 2001).

   Because San Joaquin County signed the initial agreement to participate in the SJMSCP, any land conversion would anticipate participation in the SJMSCP; however, this project is working within a man-made channel and is not changing use or flow. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
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) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	■

Regulatory Setting

Cultural resources in California are protected by a number of federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances. The most frequently applied legislation consists of the provisions of CEQA that provide for the documentation and protection of significant prehistoric and historic resources. Prior to the approval of discretionary projects and the commencement of agency undertakings, the potential impacts of the project on archaeological and historical resources must be considered (Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 and the CEQA Guidelines [California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15064.5]).

The CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as "a resource listed or considered eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources" (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Investigation and Native American Consultation Results

San Joaquin County staff did a records search with the Central California Information Center at California State University Stanislaus and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which indicated that no known historical resources are present within the project area. The NAHC provided contact information for Native Americans who may have information regarding the project area. San Joaquin County sent letters to these contacts in August 2011. San Joaquin County further retained the services of a sub-consultant, Davis-King and Associates, to confirm the record search, follow-up with Native Americans, and provide documentation of their finding (May 2012).

Impact Discussion:

a – d) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures and pile repair within the channel. Davis-King and Associates has confirmed the records search with Native American contact follow-up. The findings are negative. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	■

Geology

San Joaquin County is located in the San Joaquin Valley, which comprises the southernmost portion of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province of California. The Great Valley is an elongated lowland bounded by the tilted block of the Sierra Nevada on the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The Sacramento River drains the northern portion and the San Joaquin River drains the southern portion (DWR 2006).

Soils

The soil type in the project area is primarily of the Finrod series, which consists of deep duripan to moderately well-drained soils that are mixed with alluvium when formed. Finrod soils are found on low fan terraces and alluvial fans. The most common type of Finrod soil in the area is Finrod clay loam.

Seismic Hazards

Seismic hazards refer to earthquake-induced *ground rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, or water movement.* Of the known earthquake faults in San Joaquin County, none are classified by the State Geologist as active (San Joaquin County 1992, CDCS 2006). Localized ground shaking and liquefaction are the most significant seismic hazards in San Joaquin County. The most likely sources of these hazards are from the San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, Midland, Green Valley-Concord, or Tracy-Stockton Faults (San Joaquin County 1992).

Ground rupture can occur horizontally and/or vertically, which can cause significant damage such as cracked building foundations, destroyed roads and bridges, and broken utility lines. Ground rupture is most likely to occur along lines of previous fault systems, meaning that the southern portion of the San Joaquin County is more vulnerable to this hazard. However, ground rupture usually is restricted to earthquakes of more than 5.5 magnitude on the Richter scale. While San Joaquin County has experienced earthquakes of this magnitude in the past, there is no known occurrence of local ground rupture (San Joaquin County 1992).

Ground shaking is the most widespread effect of earthquakes, and poses a greater seismic threat than local ground rupture. Strong ground shaking from an earthquake could cause significant damage, especially to unreinforced masonry buildings built before 1933. Mobilehomes and structures not properly secured to foundations can be vulnerable during ground shaking (San Joaquin County 1992).

Liquefaction occurs when a water-saturated, cohesionless soil loses its strength and liquefies during intense and prolonged ground shaking. Areas which have the greatest potential for liquefaction are those areas where the water table is less than 50 feet below the surface and soils are predominantly clean, comprised of relatively uniform sands, and are of loose to medium density. The type of ground motion expected from large earthquakes felt in San Joaquin County is expected to be a rolling type motion, which would be less likely to cause liquefaction (San Joaquin County 1992).

Water Movement resulting from seismic activity includes landslide splashes and seismic seiches. An added hazard is flooding due to dam or levee failures. There are no historical records of seismic-generated water movements occurring in or adjacent to San Joaquin County. This should not, however, rule out the possibility of one occurring in the future. A seismically-induced wave in the Delta channels could damage levees, causing localized flooding. The occurrence of a seismic-generated landslide splash in one of the reservoirs located in San Joaquin County could result in dam failure and flooding (San Joaquin County 1992).

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards in San Joaquin County include *subsidence, expansive soils, erosion, and soil instability leading to landslides.* Subsidence, expansive soils, and erosion occur in the Delta, and pose serious problems for agricultural production. Slope stability hazards are mostly confined to the foothills and mountain terrain that border the San Joaquin Valley, the steep banks of the major rivers which pass through the Valley floor, and the levees of the Delta (San Joaquin County 1992).

Subsidence is the gradual, local settling or sinking of the earth's surface with little or no horizontal motion. It is usually the result of gas, oil, or water extraction, hydrocompaction, or peat oxidation. In San Joaquin County, subsidence is generally attributed to the overdrafting of groundwater basins and from peat oxidation of the Delta islands. Effects of subsidence include lower levees, lower islands, flooding, infrastructure failure, crop losses, disruption to recreation, and increased

maintenance costs. Overdrafting, a cause of subsidence, occurs when the groundwater is pumped out faster than it can be replenished. As a result, the overlying ground sinks (San Joaquin County 1992).

Subsidence can also occur from earthquake motion, which is a settlement or shakedown of soils that can result in localized subsidence. This settlement is likely to occur in areas where water tables are deep (otherwise liquefaction could occur), the soils are of loose to medium density, and the soil profile includes a strata of loose, clean, uniformly graded sand. However, given the expected types of ground motion from an earthquake, the potential for seismically-induced subsidence is considered relatively low (San Joaquin County 1992).

Expansive soils, such as clay, swell when they absorb water and shrink as they dry. The basic cause of expansion is the attraction and absorption of water in the expandable crystal structures of clays. Clay areas must be recognized because they can cause building foundation cracking during wet or dry periods. Moreover, various structural portions of a building may become distorted, so that doors and windows do not function properly. These hazards can be avoided through proper drainage and foundation design. The State Subdivision Map Act requires soil reports for all major subdivisions. If expansive soils are recognized through appropriate soil testing, corrective measures can be designed into the foundations (San Joaquin County 1992).

Erosion is the process of detachment and movement of soil particles by wind and water. Erosion can result in the loss of topsoil, and sedimentation of the loosened soil particles can harm water quality and pose health hazards (County 1992). The Delta and southeastern portion of the County are highly susceptible to wind erosion. Water erosion is highest in areas of steep slopes, loose soils, and high rates of runoff, which are found in the southwestern and eastern portions of the County. Moderate water erosion has been identified in the lower, much gentler topography of the higher terraces and lower hills of the eastern portion of San Joaquin County. In addition, soils along the San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Mokelumne rivers also have a moderate erosion potential (Baseline 1992).

Slope instability is a result of the downslope movement of earth materials, often referred to as mass movements (creep, mudflows, landslides, rockfalls, etc.), which is a normal geological process by which slopes are flattened and valleys are widened. Although most of these movements are considered to be minor or insignificant, there are three areas where slope failures could pose a major geological hazard: 1) the foothills and mountain terrain which border the San Joaquin Valley, 2) the steep banks of the major rivers which pass through the Valley floor, and 3) the levees of the Delta (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

a: i) San Joaquin County does not have any classified active faults (CDCS 2006). While it is not possible to eliminate all seismic and geological hazards, the County's proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the existing channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ii, iii) Localized ground shaking and liquefaction are the most significant seismic-related hazards in San Joaquin County. The project area is located within an area underlain by recent alluvial and estuarine sediments. Due to the shallow depth to groundwater, these deposits potentially include saturated granular sediments. Such sediments may liquefy under moderate to strong ground shaking from a large regional earthquake. While it is not possible to eliminate all seismic and geological hazards, the County's proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the existing channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

iv) Slope stability hazards within San Joaquin County are mostly confined to three areas: 1) the foothills and mountain terrain which border the San Joaquin Valley, 2) the steep banks of the major rivers which pass through the Valley floor, and 3) the levees of the Delta. The County's proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the existing channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

b) The project area is located in an area identified as having a moderate water erosion and wind erosion potential. The County is placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.

c) The project area is located within an area underlain by fan terrace and alluvial fan sediments. Due to the depth of the groundwater, these deposits potentially include saturated granular sediments, which may liquefy under strong ground shaking from a large regional earthquake. While it is not possible to eliminate all seismic and geological hazards, the County is placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact

d) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel, working with specific construction specifications. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.

e) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel, working with specific construction specifications. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS				
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	■

Impact Discussion:

a-b) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel and will not alter the location, distribution, or traffic density of the area. Furthermore, the proposed project will not affect housing/businesses or create a demand for additional housing/businesses. Finally, the proposed project will not result in increased transportation needs. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

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

Hazardous materials include all flammable, reactive, corrosive, or toxic substances, which, because of these properties, pose potential harm to the public or environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, agricultural chemicals, natural gas and petroleum, explosives, radioactive materials, and various commercial substances that are used, stored, or produced (San Joaquin County 1992).

Hazardous waste is waste, or a combination of waste, that either causes or significantly contributes to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible illness, incapacitating reversible illness, or poses a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of (San Joaquin County 1992).

Numerous Federal and State laws regulate hazardous materials and wastes, such as the EPA and California Department of Health Services (CDHS). However, depending on the waste, the Air Resources Board, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), or another agency may be involved. Locally, the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department (SJCEHD), San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services (SJCOES), and the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD)are responsibile for enforcing some state standards (San Joaquin County 1992).

The SJCEHD regulates large and small quantity hazardous waste generators, administers the underground storage tank program, and oversees the investigation and cleanup of contaminated underground tank sites under a contract with the SWRCB. Enforcement of San Joaquin County hazardous material regulations is under the jurisdiction of the SJCOES. The SJVAPCD regulates air emissions from industrial operations and contaminated soils (San Joaquin County 1992).

San Joaquin County Public Works reviewed available records pertaining to the proposed project with federal, state, and local resources.

Impact Discussion:

a–c) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel. The work area is within San Joaquin County right-of-way in Mormon Slough. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

d) The proposed project area included on any lists identified under California Government Code Section 65962.5 (www.leginfo.ca.gov). Furthermore, the SJCEHD did not have any case files for the project area or immediately adjoining properties.

e, f) The proposed project area is not located in an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. The proposed project will not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area as the proposed project will not create developments and/or facilities that would be occupied by people. Therefore, there will be no impact.

g) The proposed project may impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan if the bridge is closed. This is due to the long traffic detour, if a closure is implemented. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.

h) According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Natural Fire Hazard map (2000), the proposed project area is not located within a fire hazard area. Furthermore, the proposed project will not create developments and/or facilities that would be occupied by people; therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY				
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	■	☐	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☐	■
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?	☐	■	☐	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	■	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	■	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year floodplain hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	■
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	■

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	■
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	■

Four major rivers flow through or along the boundaries of San Joaquin County: the San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Calaveras Rivers. The flows in these rivers are controlled by dams, which impound six major reservoirs to provide water supplies and flood control. Numerous tributaries and irrigation canals drain into the major rivers, which drain into the Delta (Baseline 1992).

The San Joaquin Valley is comprised of several subbasins, identified by geologic and hydrologic barriers. The project area is located within the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin, which is defined by the areal extent of unconsolidated to semiconsolidated sedimentary deposits that are bound by the Mokelumne River on the north and northwest, San Joaquin River on the west, Stanislaus River on the south, and consolidated bedrock on the east. It is drained by the San Joaquin River and several of its major tributaries such as the Stanislaus, Calaveras, and Mokelumne Rivers (DWR 2006).

Water-bearing formations of significance in the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin consist of the Alluvium and Modesto/Riverbank Formations, Flood Basin Deposits, Laguna Formation, and Mehrten Formation. The Mehrten Formation is considered to be the oldest fresh water-bearing formation on the east side of the basin. Annual precipitation in this subbasin ranges from about 11 inches in the southwest to about 25 inches in the northeast (DWR 2006).

Flood Hazard Areas

High flow discharge of moderate duration in the rivers and streams of San Joaquin County can result in flooding during intense rainstorms during the rainy season (from November to April.) In addition, snow melt in the Sierra Nevada mountain range can produce high discharge flows of relatively longer duration during early spring. Flood hazards in San Joaquin County are related to 100-year floods, levee failures in the Delta, and dam failures (Baseline 1992).

100-year Floods

The boundary of the 100-year floodplain is the basic planning criterion used to demarcate unacceptable public safety hazards. The 100-year floodplain boundary defines the geographic area that would be inundated by a flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year, which is based on hydrology, topography, and the modeling of flow during predicted rainstorms. Outside the boundary, the degree of flooding risk is not considered sufficient to justify the imposition of floodplain management regulations, while inside the 100-year floodplain a tighter level of regulation is required to protect public health, safety, and welfare (San Joaquin County 1992).

San Joaquin County has been participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since 1973. This federal program is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA). The primary benefit of participating in this program is that it provides an opportunity for property owners to purchase flood insurance if their community has made a commitment to implement floodplain management regulations that are specified by FEMA. Failure to implement these regulations could result in suspension from the program (San Joaquin County 1992).

The Army Corps of Engineers, under contract to FEMA, prepared a flood insurance study report, known as the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), and a series of maps which depict locations of the 100-year flood, flood elevations, floodways, 500-year flood boundaries, and flood insurance rate zones (San Joaquin County 1992).

Levees
All of the major rivers and some streams in San Joaquin County contain levees. The potential of levee failure is highest in the Delta because these levees often contain unstable material and have been constructed on an unstable base, such as a mixture of peat and silt. A breach in a levee under non-flood conditions would be localized to the specific Delta tract, while 100-year conditions could lead to levee failures on a series of Delta islands (San Joaquin County 1992).

Dams
There are 15 major dams that have been identified as having the potential to inundate portions of San Joaquin County in the event of a dam failure. A dam failure can occur as the result of an earthquake, an isolated incident due to structural instability, or a heavy rain that exceeds design capacity (San Joaquin County 1992).

The amended Dam Safety Act (DSA) required that dam owners submit inundation maps to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) for dams whose total failure would cause the loss of life or personal injury. The DSA also requires local jurisdictions to adopt emergency procedures for the evacuation and control of populated areas below such dams. The SJCOES *Dam Failure Plan* includes a description of the dams, direction of flood waters, responsibilities and actions of individual jurisdictions, and evacuation plans (San Joaquin County 1992).

Seiches, Tsunamis, Mudflows
A seiche is a wave that oscillates in lakes, bays, or gulfs from a few minutes to a few hours as a result of seismic or atmospheric disturbances (wind and atmospheric pressure variations), including tsunamis (Merriam Webster 1994). A tsunami is a system of gravity waves formed in the sea by a large-scale disturbance of the sea level over a short duration of time. Tsunamis can be generated by submarine volcanic eruptions, coastal landslides into a bay or harbor, meteor impact, or by vertical displacement of the earth's crust along a subduction zone/fault (OES 2006). A mudslide, also called mudflow, is a flow of dirt and debris that occurs after intense rainfall or snow melt, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and severe wildfires. The speed of the slide depends on the amount of precipitation, steepness of slope, vibration of the ground, and alternate freezing and thawing of the ground (Merriam Webster 1994).

Impact Discussion:

a, c, f) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the channel. This requires minor excavation and the placement of a layer of ¼ ton class Rock Slope Protection (RSP) to conform to the upstream and downstream conditions. Also, the County is potentially placing gabion mats along the embankment to reduce depths of excavation and potential erosion. The proposed project will be working within the channel. Project permits (404, 401, LSSA, CVFPB), SWPPP, and a general construction permit will govern any mitigation required. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact with mitigation.

b) The proposed project will have no impact on groundwater supplies.

d) The proposed project will have no impact, from the the work taking place within Mormon Slough Channel.

g, h) The project area is located within a 100-year flood zone. While a 500-year floodplain zone is adjacent to the 100-year flood zone, the proposed project is not considered a critical action (i.e., fire station, hospital, school, facilities producing or storing toxic materials, etc.). In addition, the proposed project will not result in the construction of aboveground structures. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

i) The SJCOES has identified that the project area and surrounding area could potentially be inundated from a failure of the Camanche Dam, located at the northeastern edge of San Joaquin County (SJCOES 2006). While the project area has the potential to be flooded, whether by the overtopping of levees from intense rainstorms or levee or dam failures, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death as the proposed project will not result in the construction of aboveground structures that will be occupied by people. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

j) Tsunamis and seiches are primarily a threat to coastal communities. Further, while the project area is located near the Delta waterways to the west, there are no bays, harbors, or enclosed bodies of water near the project area. The project area is relatively flat, andwould not be exposed to mudflows. Therefore, there would be no impact.

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

The San Joaquin County General Plan establishes general land use categories (designations) for the unincorporated portions of San Joaquin County. The San Joaquin County zoning ordinance implements the General Plan's goals and policies.

The General Plan and zoning designation for the project is Resource Conservation (OS/RC) and General Agricultural (AG Zone). The Resource Conservation (OS/RC) designation provides for areas with significant resources that generally are to remain in open space. The General Agriculture (AG Zone) zoning is established to preserve agricultural lands for the continuation of commercial agriculture enterprises. Minimum parcel sizes within the AG Zone are 20, 40, 80, and 160 acres, as specified by the precise zoning. Typical uses include crop production, feed and grain storage and sales, crop spraying, and animal raising and sales. The density is a maximum of one primary residence per 40 acres (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

a) The proposed project will not divide an established community. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

b) The proposed project is located within OS/RC and A/G designations, and will not require the purchase of right-of-way. The proposed project will not conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations of any agencies with jurisdiction over the project. The proposed project will have no impact.

c) The proposed project may be subject to the San Joaquin Multi-Species Conservation Plan for the channel access and work done within the channel area. Participation in the San Joaquin Multi-Species Conservation Plan may be required for permitting purposes. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	■

The primary extractive resources in San Joaquin County are sand, gravel, and natural gas. Peat soil, placer gold and silver are extracted to a much lesser extent. These are all nonrenewable resources. The San Joaquin County government seeks to protect these resources and manage their production in an environmentally sound manner. Reclamation plays a central role in determining the impact of extractive activities on the environment by controlling waste and erosion and rehabilitating streambeds. Sand and gravel are important resources used primarily for construction materials, such as asphalt and concrete. Because materials are costly to transport, they are extracted as close as possible to their use (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:

a, b) The project area is not located within an area identified as having known mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of local, regional, and statewide value. The proposed project will have no impact.

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

The County Development Title states that 65 decibels (dB) or less is considered acceptable for residential development and that development shall be planned and designed to minimize noise interference from outside noise sources (San Joaquin County 1992a).

Exemptions include noise sources associated with construction provided that such activities do not take place before 6:00 a.m. or after 9 p.m. on any day. The same applies to noise sources associated with work performed by private or public utilities in the maintenance or modification of its facilities (San Joaquin County 1992a).

The sound levels associated with common noise sources and their effects are presented in the following table (San Joaquin County 1992):

TYPICAL SOUND LEVELS FOR COMMON NOISE SOURCES

Quality of Sound	Sound Level, dBA	Typical Sounds
Uncomfortably Loud (Threshold of Pain)	130	
	120	Jet takeoff at 200 feet Thunder
	110	Rock Band
Very Loud	100	
	90	Power lawn mower
		Diesel bus at 5 feet
		Motorcycle at 25 feet
	80	Inside sports car, 55 mph
Loud	70	Garbage disposal at 3 feet
		Freeway traffic at 50 feet
	60	Vacuum cleaner
		Inside department store
Quiet	50	Normal conversation
		Quiet street
	40	Average residence
		Quiet room
Very Quiet	30	
		Whisper at 5 feet
Barely Audible	20	
		Leaves rustling
	10	
Threshold of Hearing		Mosquito at 3 feet
	0	

The San Joaquin County Development Title further stipulates that proposed projects that will create new stationary noise sources or expand existing stationary noise sources shall be required to mitigate the noise levels from these stationary noise sources so as not to exceed the noise level standards specified in the following table (San Joaquin County 1992a).

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NOISE EXPOSURE

TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES		
Noise Sensitive Land Use (Use Types)	Outdoor Activity Areas[1] dB Ldn	Interior Spaces dB Ldn
Residential	65	45
Administrative Office	--	45
Child Care Services – Child Care Centers	--	45
Community Assembly	65	45
Cultural & Library Services	--	45
Educational Services: General	--	45
Funeral & Interment Services – Undertaking	65	45
Lodging Services	65	45
Medical Services	65	45
Professional Services	--	45
Public Services (excluding Hospitals)	--	45
Recreation – Indoor Spectator	--	45
Religious Assembly	65	45

STATIONARY NOISE SOURCES	Outdoor Activity Areas	Outdoor Activity Areas
	Daytime[2] (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime[2] (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)
Hourly Equivalent Sound Level (Leq), dB	50	45
Maximum Sound Level (Lmax), dB	70	65

[1] Where the location of outdoor activity areas is unknown or is not applicable, the noise standard shall be applied at the property line of the receiving land use. When determining the effectiveness of noise mitigation measures, the standards shall be applied on the receiving side of noise barriers or other property line noise mitigation measures.

[2] Each of the noise level standards shall be reduced by 5 dB for impulsive noise, single tone noise, or noise consisting primarily of speech or music.

Impact Discussion:

a – c) The project area is primarily located in an unpopulated area, next to a major roadway in San Joaquin County. No sensitive receptors are within the project limits. The proposed project will not create any new noise sources. Therefore, there will be no impact.

d) Construction of the proposed project will create a temporary increase to the existing background noise levels from the adjacent roadway. However, the impact will be less than significant as the area is sparsely populated and adjacent to Interstate 5, a major highway corridor. However, construction of the roadway will occur during daylight hours, so the noise level increase will be marginal. Therefore, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact.

e, f) The project area is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport. The proposed project will not result in the construction of aboveground structures that would be occupied by people. Therefore, there will be no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING				
Would the project:				
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)?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■

Residences in proximity to the project area are associated with agricultural uses. The surrounding area is rural and sparsely populated.

Impact Discussion:

a-c) The proposed project will not alter the location, distribution, density or growth rate of the human population in the area. The proposed project will not affect housing or create a demand for additional housing. There is existing housing adjacent to the project area. The proposed project will not result in displacement of housing or people. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☐	■
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	■
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	■
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	■
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	■
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	■

Fire Protection

The Linden-Peters and Collegeville Fire Districts provide fire protection services for the project area vicinity (San Joaquin County 1992).

Police Protection

Police services in unincorporated areas of San Joaquin County are provided by the San Joaquin County Sheriff Department. The California Highway Patrol assists in maintaining routine patrols and investigating traffic accidents on public roads in unincorporated areas (San Joaquin County 1992).

Schools

The project limits is located within the Linden Unified School District (San Joaquin County 1992).

Parks

No parks exist in the project area vicinity.

Other Facilities

Other public facilities include water, wastewater, and storm drainage, which are discussed further in section XVII, Utilities and Service Systems within this document.

Impact Discussion:

a) The proposed project will not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to existing service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities, as it will not result in a development requiring additional responsibilities for these public services. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	■

The surrounding area provides fishing, boating, and wildlife viewing opportunities at the nearby Mormon Slough.

Impact Discussion:

a) There are no existing neighborhood/regional parks, or other recreational facilities in the project area vicinity. The proposed project will not require the need for new parks. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

b) The proposed project will not include construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC				
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	■
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?	☐	☐	☐	■
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?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	■
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?	☐	☐	☐	■

San Joaquin County road standards propose a level of service (LOS) of C or better on all San Joaquin County roads, except in a city area where the city has adopted a LOS C, and LOS D on all freeways and state highways. Intersections shall operate at an overall LOS D or better on minor arterials and roadways of higher classification, and LOS C on all other roads (San Joaquin County 2002).

Impact Discussion:

a, b) The proposed project will not individually or cumulatively cause an increase in substantial traffic in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, or to the existing LOS established by San Joaquin County for designated roads or highways, as there would be no increase vehicle trips. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

c) The proposed project will not 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. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

d-g) The proposed project will not result in a design feature change that will substantially increase hazards, result in inadequate emergency access, result in inadequate parking capacity, or result in a conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. Therefore, the proposed project will have no impact.

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

Wastewater Treatment

The collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater in San Joaquin County occurs in primarily two ways: community collection and treatment systems with discharge into various rivers, watercourses, and the Delta, or individual on-site treatment systems with discharge into the ground (San Joaquin County 1992).

Storm Drainage
Storm water runoff is that portion of rainfall not absorbed into the soil that leaves a site by surface flow. A storm drainage system designed to prevent flooding can consist of both natural and man-made structures used to collect, convey, and store rainwater during storms. The captured storm water is eventually discharged to a natural body of water via the terminal drainage (San Joaquin County 1992).

Water Supply
The Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin is the primary source of potable domestic water in San Joaquin County. The boundaries of the groundwater basin extend from the San Joaquin-Sacramento County line and Dry Creek in the north to the Stanislaus River in the south, and from the San Joaquin River and eastern edge of the Delta to the west to approximately the San Joaquin County line to the east (DWR 2006).

Groundwater has been the preferred water source for domestic consumption because the cost of good quality, fresh groundwater is substantially less than the cost of importing treated surface water. Groundwater generally requires little treatment, whereas surface water must be filtered and treated for domestic use. In addition, it is much less costly to locate wells near the end users with short transmission lines to transport water a longer distance through larger, more capital intensive systems. However, overdrafting in the past few decades has caused a steady decline in groundwater levels in San Joaquin County, creating a zone of depression in western San Joaquin County areas and allowing the intrusion of highly saline Delta water into the groundwater basin. A number of proposed projects to provide areas with supplemental water will decrease groundwater pumping to safe yield levels (San Joaquin County 1992).

The second major source of water is supplied by major rivers such as the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Rivers, and reservoirs such as the Camanche, Pardee, Farmington, Woodward, New Hogan, and New Melones. Surface water is subject to a complex federal and state legal system establishing the rights of individuals and agencies to water flows through permits, licenses, court decrees, contracts, and federally prescribed flood control regulations (San Joaquin County 1992).

The third major source of water is the Delta, particularly in southwest San Joaquin County. Exporting fresh water from the Delta, however, has caused many problems. Reverse flows, declining fisheries, water quality problems, and levee erosion are among the many problems associated with water transfers from the Delta (San Joaquin County 1992).

Solid Waste
The San Joaquin County Solid Waste Division is the lead for the administration of solid wastes and the operation of related facilities. The San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department is involved in administering local and state regulations regarding waste management and has been appointed as the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) in the unincorporated areas (San Joaquin County 1992).

Impact Discussion:
a -e) The proposed project will be placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the Mormon Slough channel. This project is within San Joaquin County right-of-way and is on an existing channel. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
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?	☐	■	☐	☐
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)?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	■

Impact Discussion:

a) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the Mormon Slough Channel. Noise associated with construction activities could result in the disturbance of nesting special-status and protected non-special status migratory birds and raptors, if present in the area. Also, construction will be within a low flow period reducing conflicts with any fisheries migrating through the area. To avoid the construction-related impacts, SJCPWD will require a qualified biologist to conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds if construction occurs within the breeding/nesting season and observe fish and/or water levels. The proposed project will be working within the channel. Project permits (404, 401, LSSA, CVFPB), SWPPP and general construction permit will govern any mitigation required for water quality. Therefore, the proposed project will have less than significant impact with mitigation.

b-c) San Joaquin County Department of Public Works is proposing placing scour mitigation measures and doing pile repair within the Mormon Slough Channel. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

REFERENCES CITED

Documents, Publications:

Baseline Environmental Consulting (Baseline). May 1992. *Final Environmental Impact Report on the San Joaquin Comprehensive Planning Program.* Prepared for San Joaquin County Community Development Department, Stockton.

Department of Water Resources (DWR). January 2006. *California's Groundwater Bulletin 118, San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin, Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin.*

Merriam Webster. 1994. Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition. Definitions for mudflow, seiche, tsunami.

San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG). June 2001. *San Joaquin County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation and Open Space Plan.* www.sjcog.org.

San Joaquin County. July 1992. *San Joaquin County General Plan 2010*, Volumes I – III. Amended 2001. San Joaquin County Community Development Department.

San Joaquin County. July 1992a. *San Joaquin County Development Title.* As amended. San Joaquin County Community Development Department.

Websites:

California Air Resources Board (CARB). Website viewed April 2012. www.arb.ca.gov. Sensitive receptors information.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Website viewed May 2012. California Natural Diversity Database.

California Department of Conservation Service (CDCS). Website viewed April 2012. www.consrv.ca.gov. Earthquake fault maps.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. July 2000; website viewed April 2012. http://frap.cdf.ca.gov Fire hazards maps

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). June 2006, website viewed May 2011. *Officially Designated State Scenic Highways.* www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic/schwy1.com.

California Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Website viewed April 2012. http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/ soil types

www.leginfo.ca.gov. Website viewed April 2012. California Codes.

California Office of Administrative Law. Website viewed April 2012. http://www.oal.ca.gov/. Reference to California Codes, Sections 65962.5 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b].

California Office of Emergency Services (OES). Viewed April 2012. www.oes.ca.gov. Fire hazard, tsunami info.

San Joaquin County. Website viewed April 2012. Parcel Viewer Database. San Joaquin County Community Development Department. Parcel, floodplain, general plan/zoning designations, soils information.

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services. Website viewed April 2012. www.sjgov.org. Dam failure plans, fire hazards.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). Website viewed April 2012. www.valleyair.org. Public Information. Ambient Air Quality Standards and Valley Attainment Status.

United States Code of Federal Regulations. Website viewed April 2012. Title 33, Parts 328.3, 1344. Section 404, Clean Water Act. www.access.gpo.gov.

United States Department of Agriculture. Website viewed April 2012. https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/F/FINROD.html