Valley Water

FC 1778 (05-04-22)

Project Manager: Matthew Tan
Extension: 2665 (c: (408) 630-0296)
Date: 3/27/2023
(For Non-Consultant Agreements/Amendments)

CEO APPROVAL REQUEST

SUBJECT: First Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report

RECOMMENDATION:

Review and consider the first Addendum to the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) and Internal Decision Memorandum (IDM). Sign the “green folder” transmittal form.

EL-5 COMPLIANCE:

Not applicable.

CEQA COMPLIANCE:

The first Addendum to the PEIR is being brought before the Board of Directors for consideration at the April 11, 2023, Board Meeting prior to the Board’s decision on the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project.

SUMMARY:

The Santa Clara Valley Water District’s (Valley Water) Board of Directors certified and approved the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse Number 2005101047) for the Pipeline Maintenance Program on November 13, 2007.

Snell Pipeline (SPL) is one of the pipelines considered in the PEIR. Under the PMP, two previous maintenance phases have been completed for the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project (project). Valley Water now proposes to carry out Phase 3 of this project. Most of the proposed activities were included in the PMP and were evaluated in the PEIR, and thus no further CEQA review is required. These activities include: 1) pipeline condition assessments; 2) structural inspections to identify distressed pipe sections and defective appurtenances; 3) implementation of necessary repairs; 4) replacement of old and defective appurtenances to sections in need of rehabilitation (valves, flowmeters, etc.); 5) replacement, rehabilitation or installation of pipeline operation and monitoring systems; 6) application of either cured in place pipe or sprayed in place pipe along a segment of existing pipeline at Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant; and 7) pipeline dewatering, disinfection/flushing, and refilling.

In addition, Phase 3 of the project also proposes construction of a new underground line valve and vault on SPL and associated components which were not considered in the PEIR; these activities are referred to as the SPL Additions. This first Addendum to the PEIR has been prepared to evaluate the proposed SPL Additions – construction of a new underground vault structure, installation of a new segment of pipe and butterfly valve, and associated components placed within the vault.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

Not applicable.

Subject: First Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report

ATTACHMENTS:

- First Addendum to PEIR Transmittal Form (Green Folder)
- IDM and attachments (Green Folder)
- First Addendum (Green Folder)

APPROVALS:

DocuSigned by:
Kurt Lueneburger
98E2096F214B4A9...

3/27/2023

Kurt Lueneburger
Unit Manager
Environmental Planning Unit

Date

DocuSigned by:
Emmanuel Aryee
A3922AB6222B49A...

3/27/2023

Emmanuel Aryee, P.E.
Deputy Operating Officer
Watersheds

Date

DocuSigned by:
Aaron Baker
D2DE768878814FE...

3/27/2023

Aaron Baker, P.E.
Chief Operating Officer
Watersheds

Date

DocuSigned by:
F08F305217A24A4...

3/28/2023

Melanie Richardson, P.E.
Assistant Chief Executive Officer

Date

DocuSigned by:
494EFB72AD8C4E9...

3/28/2023

Rick L. Callender, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer

Date

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT **CEQA Internal Decision Memorandum Transmittal Form**

Project:	Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project under the Pipeline Maintenance Program, First Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report	**Determination:**	None of the conditions in CEQA Guidelines §15162 have occurred and an addendum is appropriate
Project No.:	95084002		
Project Manager/ Extension:	Matthew Tan ext. 2665	**Environmental Planner/ Extension:**	Michael Lee ext. 3624

Signature on this transmittal indicates agreement with the recommendations of the attached Internal Decision Memorandum and supporting documents. Approval is required to move the package forward to the next approving authority.

DATE	NAME	TITLE	ACTION
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Michael Lee 9B5BB139B6834A8... Michael Lee	1.Environmental Planner (originator)	Originates and signs the IDM. Prepares the Addendum, Notice of Determination, and IDM Transmittal Form, and ensures the signature chain is complete.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Hannah Young 5F7E93B7E27F491... Hannah Young	2. Senior Environmental Planner	Concurs with the IDM, Addendum, and Notice of Determination.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Kurt Lueneburger 98E2096F214B4A9... Kurt Lueneburger	3. Environmental Services Manager	Concurs with the IDM, Addendum, and Notice of Determination. Ensures the documents follow the applicable Valley Water procedures and CEQA Guidelines.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: C48ACDFFEDDE450... John Bourgeois	4. Deputy Officer	Concurs with the IDM, Addendum, and Notice of Determination.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Matthew Tan 0487D80FFB67402... Matthew Tan	5. Project Manager	Concurs with the completeness and accuracy of the project information. Ensures that the DOO and Project Owner are aware of the schedule and fiscal obligations associated with commitments made in the IDM and Addendum.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Rolando Bueno 9AB233FC6680450... Rolando Bueno	6. Capital Engineering Manager	Concurs with staff determinations, including consideration of resource, schedule, and fiscal obligations made in the IDM and Addendum. Ensures coordination with other units, groups, and outside agencies, as needed.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Emmanuel Aryee A3922AB6222B49A... Emmanuel Aryee, P.E.	8. Deputy Operating Officer	Signature of the IDM Transmittal Form indicates endorsement of the staff determinations.

3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Rita Chan 19ED38D5D7854BD... Rita Chan	7. District Counsel	Reviews the IDM, Addendum, and Notice of Determination to ensure staff determinations are consistent with CEQA requirements. Concurs with staff determination and recommendation of approval of IDM, Addendum, and Notice of Determination. Counsel may recommend changes to the documents and/or provide a separate legal memo with instructions for approval. Where appropriate, Counsel may refer to outside counsel.
3/27/2023	DocuSigned by: Aaron Baker D2DE768878814FE... Aaron Baker, P.E.	9. Chief Operating Officer	Signature of the IDM Transmittal Form indicates endorsement of the staff determinations.
3/28/2023	DocuSigned by: E08F305217A24A4... Melanie Richardson, P.E.	10. Assistant Chief Executive Officer	Signature of the IDM Transmittal Form indicates endorsement of the staff determinations.
3/28/2023	DocuSigned by: 494EFB72AD8C4F9... Rick L. Callender, Esq.	11. Chief Executive Officer	Signature of the IDM and IDM Transmittal Form indicates endorsement of the staff determinations. The signed originals are returned to the Environmental Planner. Signs the Notice of Determination once the project is approved by the Board of Directors.

ROUTE IN GREEN FOLDER

Valley Water

MEMORANDUM

TO:	Rick L. Callender, Esq. Chief Executive Officer	**FROM**:	Michael Lee Assistant Environmental Planner II
SUBJECT:	Internal Decision Memorandum – First Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report	**DATE:**	March 27, 2023

RECOMMENDATION

This memorandum provides a basis for the recommendation that the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) prepare an Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)[1] to fulfill its role as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)[2] before taking discretionary action to approve additional activities (SPL Additions) under Phase 3 of the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project (project). The SPL Additions, if approved, include construction of a new underground vault structure, installation of a new segment of pipe and butterfly valve, and associated components placed within the vault. This recommendation was developed after review of project plans, background materials, the PEIR, and discussions with the project team.

ISSUE

Valley Water must determine whether additional CEQA review would be required, and if so, the appropriate level of additional CEQA review necessary to support Valley Water's approval of the SPL Additions.

CEQA STANDARD

When there are changes to a project and the lead agency will take further discretionary action, CEQA provides various levels of documentation which the lead agency may prepare to evaluate project changes in the context of environmental impacts. Under CEQA Guidelines §15162(a), the appropriate level of review is based, among other factors, on whether the changes to the project or project circumstances, or new information of substantial importance that was not known at the time of approval of the original project, create new significant effects or result in a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

However, if none of these conditions as stated in Section 15162(a) apply, CEQA Guidelines §15164(a) provides for the use of an Addendum to document the basis for a lead agency's

[1] Santa Clara Valley Water District, Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report, Certified November 2007.
[2] California Public Resources Code §21000 et seq. and Title 14, California Code of Regulations §15000 et seq. (CEQA Guidelines).

decision not to prepare a Subsequent EIR for a project that has already been evaluated under a previously certified EIR. The lead agency's decision to use an Addendum must be supported by substantial evidence that the conditions that would trigger preparation of a Subsequent EIR, described above and as provided in CEQA Guidelines §15162, are not present. An Addendum need not be circulated for public review, but CEQA requires the decision-making body to consider the Addendum, together with the certified Final EIR, prior to making a decision on the project (CEQA Guidelines §15164(c) and (d)).

BACKGROUND

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) maintains raw water pipelines and treated water pipelines in Santa Clara County and portions of Merced and San Benito Counties. Valley Water prepared and certified the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) in September 2007. The PMP was prepared as a comprehensive plan that defines how activities associated with maintenance and repair of water supply conveyance systems would be carried out by Valley Water. The PMP includes categories of maintenance activities to maintain adequate system functionality and to ensure reliable water delivery, including air release valve maintenance; leak repair; cathodic protection/corrosion control and monitoring; internal inspection; replacement/repair of buried service valves (including valves within creek embankments; replacement/repair of pipeline segments; replacement/repair of appurtenances, fittings, manholes, and meters; vault maintenance; telemetry cable/supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system inspection and repairs; access road repairs; and bank stabilization. The PEIR evaluates the potential environmental effects of these PMP activities. The PEIR analysis focuses on the following four aspects of maintenance activities that could result in potential environmental effects: maintenance staging and off-road vehicle access, draining segments of pipelines; excavation, construction, and other ground disturbing activities; and in-pipe repair.

Snell Pipeline (SPL) is one of the pipelines considered in the PEIR. Under the PMP, two previous maintenance phases have been completed for the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project (project). Valley Water now proposes to carry out Phase 3 of this project. Most of the proposed activities were included in the PMP and were evaluated in the PEIR, and thus no further CEQA review is required. These activities include: 1) pipeline condition assessments; 2) structural inspections to identify distressed pipe sections and defective appurtenances; 3) implementation of necessary repairs; 4) replacement of old and defective appurtenances to sections in need of rehabilitation (valves, flowmeters, etc.); 5) replacement, rehabilitation or installation of pipeline operation and monitoring systems; 6) application of either cured in place pipe or sprayed in place pipe along a segment of existing pipeline at Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant; and 7) pipeline dewatering, disinfection/flushing, and refilling.

In addition, Phase 3 of the project also proposes construction of a new underground line valve and vault on SPL and associated components which were not considered in the PEIR; these activities are referred to as the SPL Additions. This first addendum to the PEIR has been prepared to evaluate the proposed SPL Additions – construction of a new underground vault structure, installation of a new segment of pipe and butterfly valve, and associated components placed within the vault (**Attachment 1**).

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Valley Water proposes to construct a new line valve and vault along a segment of SPL adjacent to Martial Cottle Park in San Jose to allow for the isolation of sections of SPL for scheduled maintenance and repairs following a catastrophic event, such as a major earthquake. The proposed SPL Additions would include: 1) replacement of the pipeline segment that would extend through the new vault – an approximately 80-foot long, 66-inch diameter steel and ductile iron pipe would replace a portion of the existing prestressed concrete pressure pipe, which is located 16 feet below ground surface; 2) installation of a new valve – a new 66-inch Motor-Operated Butterfly Valve with air release valves (ARV) and bypass pumping/dewatering assemblies would be installed onto the new pipe; 3) and an approximately 33-foot-wide by 39-foot-long by 28-foot-deep concrete-lined vault structure would house the new valve and additional pipeline appurtenances. Pipeline appurtenances would include but are not limited to lighting, ventilation equipment, catwalks, ladders, and access hatches, which would also be installed within the vault. In addition, two air intake/exhaust ducts approximately eight inches in diameter would be installed within the pit and extend approximately 2 feet above the surface. One sump pump roof drain approximately 2 inches in diameter would be installed at grade and extend approximately 3 feet above the surface as well.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

The attached Addendum summarizes potential environmental impacts of the SPL Additions for consistency with the analysis of environmental impacts presented in the PEIR and describes whether and how implementation of the SPL Additions would result in changes to the levels of impacts as they were described in the PEIR. The Addendum evaluates construction activities associated with a SPL Additions, but it does not include analysis of other project components under Phase 3 that are already analyzed in the PEIR. Furthermore, the Addendum does not evaluate impacts from future O&M activities associated with the SPL Additions because O&M activities would be carried out under the PMP and their potential impacts were already evaluated in the PEIR.

Valley Water has determined that the SPL Additions would result in impacts that are substantially the same as the PMP impacts as evaluated in the PEIR for the following resource topics: aesthetics and visual resources; biological resources; cultural resources (including tribal cultural resources); geology, soils, and seismicity (including mineral resources); hazards and hazardous materials (including wildfires); hydrology and water quality; land use, planning, and recreation (including agriculture and forestry); socioeconomics and environmental justice; and utilities and service systems (including energy and public services). Additional evaluation is provided for air quality, noise, and traffic and transportation, as these resource topics could have increased impacts compared to the evaluation presented in the PEIR.

In summary, the Addendum concludes that the SPL Additions would not substantially increase impacts identified in the PEIR. No new significant impacts or substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts would result from implementation of the SPL Additions.

PROPOSED CEQA DOCUMENT

Based on the analysis in the attached Addendum, none of the situations described in CEQA Guidelines §15162, which describe circumstances under which a Subsequent EIR would be prepared, apply to the SPL Additions. Activities associated with the SPL Additions would not create new significant environmental impacts or substantially increase the severity of significant impacts identified in the certified PEIR. Thus, Valley Water may prepare an Addendum under CEQA Guidelines §15164 to support its approval of Phase 3 of the project. If you approve the use of an Addendum for this project, please sign below.

Valley Water's decisionmaker(s) will consider this Addendum along with the PEIR before taking action on the project. Once Valley Water approves the project, a Notice of Determination will be provided for CEO signature (**Attachment 2)**. The Environmental Planner will file the signed Notice of Determination within five working days of approval pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15094(a).

For any questions, please contact Michael Lee at Ext. 3624.

DocuSigned by:
Michael Lee
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3/27/2023

Michael Lee
Assistant Environmental Planner II

Date

Approval:

DocuSigned by:
494EF872AD8C4F9...

3/28/2023

Rick L. Callender, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer

Date

Attachments

1) First Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse No. 2005101047)

2) Notice of Determination (Draft)

cc: CEQA Administrative Record

Attachment 1

First Addendum to the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse No. 2005101047)

PIPELINE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

FIRST ADDENDUM TO THE FINAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

State Clearinghouse No. 2005101047

Project No. 2005101047

March 2023

Prepared by:

Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118-3614

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1. Background

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) maintains raw water pipelines and treated water pipelines in Santa Clara County and portions of Merced and San Benito Counties. Valley Water prepared and certified the Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) in September 2007. The PMP was prepared as a comprehensive plan that defines how activities associated with maintenance and repair of water supply conveyance systems would be carried out by Valley Water. The PMP includes categories of maintenance activities to maintain adequate system functionality and to ensure reliable water delivery, including air release valve maintenance; leak repair; cathodic protection/corrosion control and monitoring; internal inspection; replacement/repair of buried service valves (including valves within creek embankments; replacement/repair of pipeline segments; replacement/repair of appurtenances, fittings, manholes, and meters; vault maintenance; telemetry cable/supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system inspection and repairs; access road repairs; and bank stabilization. The PEIR evaluates the potential environmental effects of these PMP activities. The PEIR analysis focuses on the following four aspects of maintenance activities that could result in potential environmental effects: maintenance staging and off-road vehicle access, draining segments of pipelines; excavation, construction, and other ground disturbing activities; and in-pipe repair.

Snell Pipeline (SPL) is one of the pipelines considered in the PEIR. Under the PMP, two previous maintenance phases have been completed for the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project (project). Valley Water now proposes to carry out Phase 3 of this project. Most of the proposed activities were included in the PMP and were evaluated in the PEIR, and thus no further CEQA review is required. These activities include: 1) pipeline condition assessments; 2) structural inspections to identify distressed pipe sections and defective appurtenances; 3) implementation of necessary repairs; 4) replacement of old and defective appurtenances to sections in need of rehabilitation (valves, flowmeters, etc.); 5) replacement, rehabilitation or installation of pipeline operation and monitoring systems; 6) application of either cured in place pipe or sprayed in place pipe along a segment of existing pipeline at Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant; and 7) pipeline dewatering, disinfection/flushing, and refilling.

In addition, Phase 3 of the project also proposes construction of a new underground line valve and vault on SPL and associated components which were not considered in the PEIR; these activities are referred to as the SPL Additions. This Addendum No. One to the PEIR has been prepared to evaluate the proposed SPL Additions – construction of a new underground vault structure, installation of a new segment of pipe and butterfly valve, and associated components placed within the vault.

2. CEQA Requirements

When there are changes to a project and the lead agency will take further discretionary action, CEQA provides various levels of documentation which the lead agency may prepare to evaluate project changes in the context of environmental impacts.[1] Under CEQA Guidelines §15162(a), the appropriate level of review is based, among other factors, on whether the changes to the project or project circumstances, or new information of substantial importance that was not known

[1] Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq. and California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et seq.

at the time of approval of the original project, create new significant effects or result in a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

However, if none of these conditions as stated in Section 15162(a) apply, CEQA Guidelines §15164(a) provides for the use of an Addendum to document the basis for a lead agency's decision not to prepare a Subsequent EIR for a project that has already been evaluated under a previously certified EIR. The lead agency's decision to use an Addendum must be supported by substantial evidence that the conditions that would trigger preparation of a Subsequent EIR, described above and as provided in CEQA Guidelines §15162, are not present. An Addendum need not be circulated for public review, but CEQA requires the decision-making body to consider the Addendum, together with the certified Final EIR, prior to making a decision on the project (CEQA Guidelines §15164(c) and (d)).

As stated above, all of the activities proposed for Phase 3 of the project, except for the SPL Additions, have already been evaluated in the PEIR. The analysis below is prepared to demonstrate that implementation of the proposed SPL Additions (construction of the new line valve and vault and associated facilities) would not result in any of the conditions described in Section 15162(a) requiring preparation of a subsequent EIR, and therefore, preparation of an Addendum is the appropriate level of environmental review necessary to comply with CEQA before approving Phase 3 of the project.[2] Valley Water's decisionmaker(s) will consider this Addendum along with the Final EIR before taking action on the proposed additional activity.

3. Description of Proposed Changes to the Project (New Line Valve and Vault)

The SPL Additions would consist of construction of a new line valve and vault structure and associated equipment within an urbanized area of San Jose in Santa Clara County. Construction of these additions would require the excavation of a large pit, transport of soils and backfill material, groundwater dewatering, and temporary lane closure along a portion of Snell Avenue. Details regarding the following are provided below: project site and environmental setting; construction techniques and methods including dewatering, equipment, staging and access, construction schedule, and truck trips; operations; and permits and approvals.

3.1. Project Site and Environmental Setting

The proposed SPL Additions would be constructed within Valley Water easement adjacent to Martial Cottle Park in San Jose and extend into a portion City of San Jose right-of-way along Snell Avenue. The SPL Additions site would consist of a construction work area (approximately 0.75 acre) within Valley Water easement along the southbound side of Snell Avenue between Kehoe Court and Obert Drive in San Jose (**Figures 1 and 2 in Attachment 1)**. While the SPL Additions site is privately owned, the easement authorizes Valley Water to conduct pipeline construction, maintenance, and repair operations. This area consists primarily of non-native annal grassland, and would be used for staging equipment, vehicles, and excavated material associated with the new line valve and vault. Access to this area would occur from Snell Avenue via an unpaved private roadway directly opposite of Obert Drive through an existing Valley Water-owned gate

[2] Because a prior EIR was prepared for the PMP, to provide efficient CEQA review, CEQA case law authorizes preparation of this addendum to determine whether a subsequent or supplement EIR would be required to support approval of Phase 3 of the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project. *Friends of San Mateo Gardens v. San Mateo County Community College District* (2016) 1 Cal. 5th 937.

along the easement as well as likely from the closed southbound lane of Snell Avenue adjacent to the site.

Surrounding land uses include residential neighborhoods, which are approximately 80 feet east of the site, and open space within the park, immediately to the west of the site. The park provides various recreational amenities like a visitor center, picnic areas, paved trails, gardens, and farms spread out over 287 acres. The park is open year-round from 8 a.m. until sunset. The main park entrance for visitors is located approximately 600 feet to the north of the SPL Additions site. Both the residences and park users are sensitive receptors for noise near the SPL Additions site. Approximately 900 feet to the east of the site is Hayes Elementary School located along Obert Drive at 5035 Poston Drive. The primary entrance to the school is located along Poston Drive, but it may also be accessed from Obert Drive via Snell Avenue.

In addition to the SPL Additions site, two off-site staging areas may be used by the contractor. Staging Area 1 and Staging Area 2 are approximately 3 and 6 miles north of the SPL Additions site, respectively, as described further below. Both staging areas are located on Valley Water fee title property and are surrounded by residential neighborhoods. They are used regularly to stage construction equipment and materials for Valley Water operations and maintenance activities.

3.2. Proposed SPL Additions

Valley Water proposes to construct a new line valve and vault along a segment of SPL adjacent to Martial Cottle Park in San Jose to allow for the isolation of sections of SPL for scheduled maintenance and repairs following a catastrophic event, such as a major earthquake. The proposed SPL Additions would include: 1) replacement of the pipeline segment that would extend through the new vault – an approximately 80-foot long, 66-inch diameter steel and ductile iron pipe would replace a portion of the existing prestressed concrete pressure pipe, which is located 16 feet below ground surface; 2) installation of a new valve – a new 66-inch Motor-Operated Butterfly Valve with air release valves (ARV) and bypass pumping/dewatering assemblies would be installed onto the new pipe; 3) and an approximately 33-foot-wide by 39-foot-long by 28-foot-deep concrete-lined vault structure would house the new valve and additional pipeline appurtenances. Pipeline appurtenances would include but are not limited to lighting, ventilation equipment, catwalks, ladders, and access hatches, which would also be installed within the vault. In addition, two air intake/exhaust ducts approximately eight inches in diameter would be installed within the pit and extend approximately 2 feet above the surface. One sump pump roof drain approximately 2 inches in diameter would be installed at grade and extend approximately 3 feet above the surface as well.

3.3. Construction

This subsection describes the construction methods, dewatering during construction, equipment used, staging areas, schedule, and construction truck and vehicle trips.

Construction Methods

Construction of the new line valve and vault would require excavation of an approximately 55-foot-wide by 110-foot-long by 28-foot-deep pit within the SPL Additions site. Once the soils are excavated, the vault structure would be built within the pit. The pit would be larger than the proposed vault primarily due to the length of existing pipe to be replaced as well as to provide sufficient room for equipment to maneuver in the pit. A portion of the pit would extend under Snell Avenue, requiring lane closure for proper access. This is discussed in the Staging and Access

section below. Prior to excavation, the site would be prepared by removing existing vegetation with hand tools. The area would then be graded using a bulldozer, motor grader, loader, and/or excavator. Once the pit is excavated, a portion of the existing pipe would be cut and lifted out to make room for the proposed vault structure walls. Sheet piles would then be driven into the ground to a depth of approximately 58 feet below ground surface to shore up the excavated area and prevent the walls from collapsing, followed by pouring of a concrete base slab for the vault. To construct the vault structure, concrete would be poured into the pit via concrete trucks to form concrete slabs. Once the slab and walls of the vault are constructed, the new segment of steel and ductile iron pipe would be welded onto the existing pipe to re-connect the pipeline. The 66-inch motor-operated butterfly valve with ARVs and bypass pumping/dewatering assemblies would then be installed onto the new pipe inside the vault structure. Once the construction of the valve and vault is complete, other pipeline appurtenances would be brought into the vault and installed.

After construction of the line valve and vault is complete, the pit would be backfilled. Since the quality and condition of existing soils is unknown, it is assumed that the excavated material would be unsuitable for backfilling the pit and the entire volume of material (approximately 6,275 cubic yards) is conservatively assumed to be hauled off for disposal. Material may be temporarily placed on site for removal later or placed directly into dump trucks for transport to a nearby landfill. All excavated materials would be disposed of in accordance with materials disposal BMPs listed in the PEIR.

Imported backfill material would be transported from a designated quarry located within Santa Clara County as determined by the contractor. During backfilling, two approximately 2 square-foot concrete slabs would be constructed near the surface of the pit to support the two above-grade air intake/exhaust ducts on opposite sides of the vault. Each duct would be approximately eight inches in diameter and extend approximately 2 feet above the surface. In addition, a 2-inch diameter sump/roof drain would be constructed; it would extend out of the vault wall and lie flush with the ground surface. The pit would then be compacted and graded back to the existing ground surface level. Finally, a protective coating would be applied to valves, pipes and other surfaces from inside the vault as required to improve the durability of the system.

Groundwater Dewatering

Groundwater may be present at approximately 10 feet below ground surface at the SPL Additions site, which would require an estimated amount of approximately 750,000 gallons of water to be pumped out of the excavation pit for vault construction. The contractor would use pumps with a diameter of 2 to 3 inches to pull the water out into settling tanks to allow for suspended sediments to settle out. Once sediments are separated, the water would then be released into a nearby storm drain where it would eventually flow to an existing outfall along Canoas Creek. The flow rate of the groundwater discharge would be monitored and maintained between 1 and 2 cubic feet per second through this outfall. In addition, filter fabric would be placed along the storm drain to capture any remaining sediment that was not captured in the settling tanks.

Equipment

Anticipated construction equipment would include:

- Generators for supplying power to miscellaneous construction equipment and water pumps

- Welding equipment for connecting the new pipe and appurtenances to the existing pipe and infrastructure
- Trucks for transporting equipment and materials to and from the construction areas
- Cargo vans, utility trucks, and pickup tracks for general repair work
- Dump trucks for hauling soil
- Flatbed Trucks for moving equipment and materials
- Excavators to expose the existing pipeline, removal of the existing pipeline, and placement of the new pipeline
- Woodchipper and hand tools such as chainsaws, axes, and wedges for vegetation removal
- Bulldozer, motor grader, loader, and/or excavator for grading
- Concrete trucks for pouring the vault
- Pile drivers to drive in sheet piles and shore the excavation

Staging and Access

As described above, access to and from the SPL Additions site would occur through an existing Valley Water service gate near the entrance to a private unpaved road along Snell Avenue, directly across from Obert Drive as well as likely from the closed southbound lane of Snell Avenue adjacent to the site. Vehicles, equipment, and some soils would be stored within the construction work area.

In addition to the staging at the SPL Additions site, two optional off-site staging areas could be used by the contractor for staging equipment and materials (**Figures 3 and 4 in Attachment 1**). Both staging areas are located within Valley Water fee title property and are regularly used as staging areas for construction activities.

- Staging Area 1– An approximately 0.25-acre optional staging area along the east corner of Yerba Buena and Brock Way in San Jose could be used by the contractor. This area has been used previously by Valley Water for staging other projects and consists primarily of bare soils and gravel. Access to the staging area would occur through a roadway at the intersection of Yerba Buena Road and Brock Way within Valley Water easement. Construction vehicles would likely enter and leave the staging area from Yerba Buena Road. Staging Area 1 is approximately 3 miles north of the SPL Additions site. Access from the staging area to the SPL Additions site is as follows: southbound from Sylvandale Avenue, left onto Senter Road, onramp onto Monterey Highway, Skyway exit, and left onto Snell Avenue.

- Staging Area 2 - The second optional staging area is an approximately 0.24-acre lot consisting of primarily bare soils and gravel that is routinely maintained and utilized for construction materials storage by Valley Water. It is located Aborn Court in San Jose. This area may be used to store equipment, materials, and vehicles. Access to this staging area would occur along Aborn Court from Aborn Road. Staging Area 2 is approximately 6 miles north of the SPL Additions site. Access from the staging area to the SPL Additions site is as follows: southbound from Aborn Court, right onto Aborn Road, onramp onto Capitol Expressway, and exit onto Snell Avenue.

Schedule

Construction of the line valve and vault is expected to occur over 17 weeks (approximately 4 months or 80 working days), from November 2023 through March 2024. Construction activities would occur simultaneously with the proposed dewatering and shutdown of SPL. Groundwater dewatering would occur simultaneously with the installation of the new vault and groundwater pumping activities would initially operate 24 hours per day, before eventually transitioning to an as-needed basis as water level drops within the excavation pit and construction can commence. Sheet pile installation for the shoring of the pit would occur over approximately 5 days during the 17-week schedule once the pit is excavated. Construction hours would occur between 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on non-holiday weekdays.

Construction Truck and Vehicle Trips

A total of approximately 3,470 trips are estimated to be required for construction of the SPL Additions. Of these trips, approximately 1,280 trips would be required for transportation of equipment to the SPL Additions site, approximately 960 trips for removal of soils and construction material from the excavation, approximately 750 trips for import of backfill material, and approximately 480 trips for construction crew commute trips. A detailed breakdown of construction trips is shown in **Table 1** below. Off-haul and on-haul of excavated materials and backfill materials would occur over less than 2 weeks each, while construction work trips moving equipment and materials as well as worker commute trips would occur over the entire duration of the project.

An average estimated distance of 20 miles per trip was assumed. This average distance was determined based on expected travel distances from the SPL Additions site to off-site staging areas and to the closest approved materials disposal site.

Table 1. **Estimated Vehicle Truck Trips**

	Number of Vehicles/Trucks	Number of Total Trips/Day[1]	Number of Construction Days	Total Trips
Off-Haul (excavated materials)	12	120	8	960
On-Haul (backfill materials)	12	120	6	750
Construction Work Trips (Equipment and Construction Materials)	8	16	80	1280
Work Trips (Crew)	3	6	80	480
[1]Round trips.				

3.4. Operation

Operation of the new line valve and vault would be integrated into the PMP following completion of the project. Valley Water Operations and Maintenance (O&M) staff or approved contractor(s) would be responsible for implementing vault maintenance activities in accordance with the PMP

and PEIR, such as periodic cleaning to ensure a safe environment for workers to access the valves and to reduce corrosion on equipment, and replacement or repair of newly installed valves if needed in the future. These future O&M activities have already been evaluated in the PEIR and are not addressed herein.

3.5. Permits and Approvals

Similar to the two previous phases of the project, dewatering operations for Phase 3 would be approved and implemented pursuant to a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Groundwater dewatering activities discussed in this Addendum are incorporated into the total dewatering volumes evaluated under this permit. Groundwater dewatering would be subject to various BMPs and mitigation measures under the PEIR as well as CDFW-approved permit conditions. Therefore, these BMPs and mitigation measures are not repeated in the environmental analysis below.

Portions of Phase 3 of the project are located within Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (VHP) impact areas and the project is a covered activity within the Urban Development Category of the VHP. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and CDFW have issued incidental take permits and authorizations for the VHP covered activities pursuant to Section 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act. While construction of the SPL Additions would not result in any incidental take of federal or state listed species, Valley Water would comply with applicable VHP conditions when implementing Phase 3 of the project.

Dewatering operations for Phase 3 of the project would be implemented in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Order WQ-2014-0194-DWQ for Drinking Water System Discharges to Waters of the United States. A Statewide Discharge Permit, No. 4DW0642, was issued to Valley Water by the State Water Resources Control Board initially in December 2015 and again in 2019 to allow implementation of Phases 1 and 2 of the project. The dewatering for Phase 3 of the project would be covered under this permit.

Construction activities for Phase 3 of the project would be implemented in accordance with the 2009-0009-Department of Water Resources Construction General Permit, which went into effect on July 1, 2010.

4. Environmental Analysis

The following analysis evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the SPL Additions for consistency with the analysis of environmental impacts presented in the PEIR and describes whether and how implementation of the SPL Additions would result in changes to the levels of impacts as they were described in the PEIR. Note that this analysis does not include analysis of project components that are already analyzed in the PEIR, nor does it include impacts from future O&M activities associated with the SPL Additions because O&M activities would be carried out under the PMP and their potential impacts were already evaluated in the PEIR.

Table 1 includes a brief assessment for the following resource topics, for which Valley Water has determined that the SPL Additions would result in impacts that are substantially the same as the PMP impacts as evaluated in the PEIR: aesthetics and visual resources; biological resources; cultural resources (including tribal cultural resources); geology, soils, and seismicity (including mineral resources); hazards and hazardous materials (including wildfires); hydrology and water quality; land use, planning, and recreation (including agriculture and forestry); socioeconomics

and environmental justice; and utilities and service systems (including energy and public services). Therefore, these topics are not evaluated in detail in this addendum.[3]

However, for the following topics, a more detailed evaluation is provided as the SPL Additions could increase impacts to these resources compared to the evaluation presented in the PEIR: air quality, noise, and traffic and transportation.

Table 2. Resource Areas with No Change from the PEIR

Resource Area	Rationale for Impact Evaluation
Aesthetics and Visual Resources	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts to the visual character of the site and would create a new source of substantial light or glare. The PEIR concluded that these resources would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures. For the SPL Additions, there are no designated scenic vistas of regional importance or designated scenic routes within the vicinity of the SPL Additions site. The proposed valve and vault would be constructed below ground and only minor features (two small air intake/exhaust ducts) would extend above grade and would have limited visibility to passersby once construction is complete. The SPL Additions site and the two optional staging areas would be temporary and would be restored to pre-project conditions once construction is complete. Construction activities are anticipated to occur during daytime hours and would not require new or nighttime lighting sources. The SPL Additions would not permanently degrade the visual character of recreational resources as staging of vehicles and equipment would be temporary and would not occur within parks or block access to any nearby recreational trails. In addition, Valley Water would implement mitigation measure Aesthetics-2: Work Hours Limitations and BMP Hydrology-1 during construction of the SPL Additions. As a result, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Biological Resources	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts related to biological resources including wetlands, riparian habitat, protected plant and wildlife species, and trees. The PEIR concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of BMPs and mitigation measures. The SPL Additions would occur in previously disturbed upland area that is surrounded by urban development. Biological site surveys conducted in 2022 indicate that there are no special status plant or animal species present at the SPL Additions site (Valley Water 2022; Weinik 2022; Weinik 2023). Therefore,

[3] Greenhouse gases (GHG) were not evaluated in the PEIR which was certified prior to CEQA requiring GHG analysis, and cases have held that the mere inclusion of a GHG analysis requirement in the CEQA Guidelines did not by itself trigger a Supplemental EIR. *Citizens Against Airport Pollution v. City of San Jose* (2014) 227 Cal. App. 4th 788, 807 (impacts of GHG emissions did not constitute new information); *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of San Diego* (2011) 196 Cal. App. 4th 515, 532 (new information on GHG and climate change did not trigger Subsequent EIR because issue could have been raised in 1994 when city considered its Final EIR). However, similar to the analysis in the Air Quality section, GHG emissions during construction of the SPL Additions would be temporary and minor, and with the implementation of BMP Air Quality-1 and BMP Air Quality-2 during construction, the SPL Additions would not result in new significant or substantially worse GHG impacts.

Table 2. Resource Areas with No Change from the PEIR

Resource Area	Rationale for Impact Evaluation
	the proposed construction activities would not be anticipated to result in impacts to special status species or riparian habitat. No ground disturbance or placement of fill would occur within riparian, wetland, or aquatic habitat. Furthermore, the construction would be limited in duration and the site would be restored to pre-construction conditions. Groundwater that is dewatered from the excavation would be drained into settling tanks to remove any sediment before being discharged into local storm drains that eventually flow into Canoas Creek. During construction of the SPL Additions, Valley Water would implement applicable BMPs and mitigation measures identified in the PEIR to address the SPL impacts on biological resources. BMPs would include BMPs Biology-2 through Biology-5 and Hydrology-6. Mitigation measures would include mitigation measures Biology-2: Excavation Plan; and Biology-12: Nesting Bird Procedures. With implementation of these BMPs and mitigation measures, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Geology, Soils, and Seismicity (including Mineral Resources)	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts related to geology, soils, and seismicity including disturbance of serpentine soils due to excavation and ground disturbance associated with construction, as well as staging/access areas and slope stability issues that could result in landslides due to excavation activities along areas with steep grades. The PMP concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of BMPs and mitigation measures. The SPL Additions site and staging areas are relative flat and do not include slopes. Additionally, no active faults are present in the vicinity and the SPL Additions would be constructed to applicable building standards to prevent impacts caused by seismic activity. Botanical surveys completed for the SPL Additions indicate that serpentine soils are not present at the SPL Additions site (Weinik 2022a). In addition, Valley Water would implement mitigation measure Geology-1: Slope Avoidance during construction of the SPL Additions. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Cultural Resources (including Tribal Cultural Resources)	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts related to cultural and archaeological resources including historical and/or archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, human remains, and unique paleontological resources. The PEIR concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the implementation of mitigation measures. Construction of the SPL Additions would involve excavating a pit wider and deeper than the area previously excavated for the installation of the SPL pipeline. The pit depth would be approximately 12 feet below the existing pipe. Based on previous cultural resource evaluations completed for the initial construction of SPL, no resources of cultural or paleontological significance were determined to be present at the project area. Consistent with the PEIR, the optional staging areas have been previously disturbed and access would occur from existing roads; no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated at

Table 2. Resource Areas with No Change from the PEIR

Resource Area	Rationale for Impact Evaluation
	the staging areas. In addition, Valley Water would implement mitigation measures Cultural Resources-2: Standard Protocol to Determine Project Potential to Affect Cultural Resources, Cultural Resources-3: Protocol for Unexpected Discovery of Archaeological Cultural Materials or Human Remains, and Paleo-1: Qualified Paleontologist during construction of the SPL Additions. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (including Wildfires)	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials including removal and treatment of asbestos containing materials, pesticide application, and work within hazardous materials release sites during pipeline maintenance and rehabilitation. The PEIR concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of BMPs and mitigation measures. For the SPL Additions, excavated soils and existing pipe materials, which would be removed during construction, would be stored, tested, and disposed of in compliance with Santa Clara County Codes and any other applicable regulations. Furthermore, the SPL Additions would be consistent with the determinations made in the PEIR regarding wildfires, where the various applicable hazards BMPs from the PEIR related to fire safety would be implemented during construction activities. Work associated with the SPL Additions would not occur within an area known to have hazardous materials, such as asbestos or on a hazardous materials release site. Applicable BMPs that would be implemented during construction of the SPL Additions include BMPs Hazards-1 through Hazards-10, Hazards-14, Hazards-16, and Air Quality-2. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Hydrology and Water Quality	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality including erosion or siltation, violations to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and runoff, flooding, or other water-related hazards due to dewatering activities. The PEIR concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures. The SPL Additions would occur within a disturbed upland area that is not within the vicinity of local waterways or creeks; Canoas Creek, which is the nearest creek, is approximately 0.75 mile west of the SPL Additions site. Loose soils and excavated materials resulting from excavation would either be loaded directly into haul trucks or temporarily stored before being exported for disposal. Erosion control BMPs would be implemented to ensure that loose soils are contained within the SPL Additions site. Once construction is complete, the excavated pit would be backfilled with imported material and compacted. Groundwater that is dewatered during excavation would be pumped into settling tanks to remove any sediment prior to being discharged into existing storm drains and released to an existing outfall designed for water releases. No above-grade structures or impervious surfaces would be installed, with the exception of two small air intake/exhaust ducts. The finished grade for the SPL Additions would be similar to the existing topography and would not substantially change the existing drainage characteristics of the site. In

Table 2. Resource Areas with No Change from the PEIR

Resource Area	Rationale for Impact Evaluation
	addition, Valley Water would implement BMPs Hydrology-1 through 3 and 19, and mitigation measures Hydrology-1: Erosion Control Seed Mix and Hydrology-5: Erosion Control Plan during construction of the SPL Additions. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Land Use, Planning, and Recreation (including Agriculture and Forestry)	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts to land use and recreation including existing land uses, plans, and the potential to increase the use of an existing neighborhood, regional park, trail, or otherwise impact recreational facilities. The PEIR concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures. The SPL Additions site is within Valley Water easement and extends into the City of San Jose right-of-way for Snell Avenue. The site consists of non-native annual grassland and bare soils. The SPL Additions site is not designated as agricultural or grazing land. Therefore, the SPL Additions would not conflict with existing land uses or plans. Although the site is adjacent to Martial Cottle Park, construction activities such as excavation, staging, and access would not restrict or interrupt access to the main entrance to the park, which is located approximately 600 feet north of the construction area. In addition, the SPL Additions would not result in increased use of other recreational resources. Furthermore, there is an existing fence along the eastern boundary of the park that would prevent any construction access onto park lands as well as recreational users from entering the construction area. In addition, Valley Water would implement mitigation measures Recreation 1: Notification of Trails or Adjacent Areas to Parks Closures and Recreation-2: Construction Operations Plan during construction of the SPL Additions. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	The PEIR concluded that PMP activities would have no impact to socioeconomics and environmental justice. Similarly, the SPL Additions would not induce population growth, displace a substantial number of persons or housing, or have disproportionate effects on the health or environment of minority and low-income populations. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.
Utilities and Service Systems (including Energy and Public Services)	The PEIR concluded that the PMP activities would result in potentially significant impacts to utilities and service systems including interruption of water service to a significant number of customers for a significant amount of time and impacts resulting from requiring electrical services beyond the capacity of the local supplier. The PEIR concluded that these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures. The SPL Additions would not require temporary shutdown of treated water service during construction and thus, no services to residents would be halted. Water service to these properties would be maintained by water retailers as Valley Water does not directly supply treated water to customers. Similarly, construction of the SPL Additions would not affect other utilities such as gas or electricity. Similar to the PEIR, on-site generators would be used as power

Table 2. Resource Areas with No Change from the PEIR

Resource Area	Rationale for Impact Evaluation
	sources to avoid tying into existing electrical utilities for energy during construction. Operation of the new valve and vault would connect to the existing SPL system once construction is completed. In addition, the SPL Additions would not result in additional demand to public services. Applicable BMPs and mitigation measures that would be implemented during construction of the SPL Additions would include BMPs Utilities-1 and 2, and mitigation measure Utilities-2: Excavation Plan. Therefore, these impacts would remain substantially the same as described in the PEIR.

4.1. Air Quality

The PEIR identified less-than-significant impacts to conflicts with an applicable clean air plan (Impact 5.7-1), violation of any air quality standards (Impact 5.7-2), and potential to expose a substantial number of people to objectionable odors (Impact 5.7-3) from the PMP activities. The PEIR concluded that implementation of the following air quality and traffic BMPs would further minimize air quality impacts associated with combustion emissions from construction vehicles and equipment at staging areas as well as dust and odor emissions resulting from excavation or ground disturbance activities: Air Quality-1 (Dust Suppressant), Air Quality-2 (Excavation Control Measures), Air Quality-3 (Burning and Idling Restrictions), Air Quality-4 (Rapid-cure Asphalt Restrictions), Air Quality-5 (Sediment Removal Measures), and Traffic-2 (Vehicle Access Requirements).

The SPL Additions would require the use of emissions-emitting equipment and vehicles that are similar to those described in the PEIR to install the new line valve and vault. Excavators would be used to dig into the ground surface to form the initial pit. Once dug, piledrivers would install sheet piles to help shore up the pit walls, and diesel generators would then power the water pump during the groundwater dewatering process. The SPL Additions would require the use of diesel haul trucks to import and export soil material as well as construction work vehicles used for equipment and crew transport to and from the area. The SPL Additions would be constructed within an urbanized area directly adjacent to a Martial Cottle Park and Snell Avenue with residential homes approximately 80 feet to the east of the SPL Additions site.

Emissions resulting from construction activities for the SPL Additions would not conflict with any air quality plans, similar to those activities already evaluated in the PEIR. Consistent with the PEIR, new emissions generated from the SPL Additions would be temporary (during construction) and are similarly expected to be below the threshold listed in the regulations for non-attainment or air quality maintenance areas. Excavation of the pit would also occur along an existing pipeline segment and would involve similar construction activities that were determined to not interfere with the implementation of known air quality plans described in the PEIR, such as in-kind pipeline section replacement and valve installation.

While the SPL Additions would generate criteria air pollutants and fugitive dust emissions associated with diesel particulate matter and construction activities, these emissions would be similar to the amount of emissions generated by the PMP activities as discussed in the PEIR. Specifically, the proposed square footage of excavation required to construct the SPL Additions would be less than the square footage evaluated in the PEIR – a 1-mile-long and approximately 50-foot-wide area. Furthermore, implementation of BMPs Traffic-1, Air Quality-3 and Air Quality-

4 would minimize exhaust emissions by restricting haul trucks and crew transport vehicles local streets, highways, and existing maintenance roads, regulating idling of internal combustion engines, and prohibiting the use of rapid-cure asphalt. The SPL Additions would minimize dust emissions by implementing BMPs Air Quality-1 and Air Quality-2, which would require the application of dust suppressant to access roads and interior circulation routes, and dust control measures adopted from the BAAQMD Basic Control Measures at work sites less than 4 acres in size.

While the SPL Additions could result in the limited objectionable odors during construction, it would be consistent with PEIR. The SPL Additions site is located within an urban area with existing heavy vehicular traffic. Generated odors resulting from truck and construction equipment exhaust emissions are anticipated to be indiscernible given the distance to nearby sensitive receptors. In addition, the project would implement standard construction techniques that would not contribute to objectionable odors beyond what was already captured in the PEIR. As described in the PEIR, excavated material that consists of sediment rich in organic matter could release sulfur compounds and other objectionable odors as it begins to decay. However, material excavated at the site would consist of non-serpentine soils that contain minimal amounts of organic matter, as the site does not occur near or within stream banks. Therefore, the potential for odors generated from excavated materials and soils that may be stockpiled at the site would be minor. Furthermore, implementation of BMP Air Quality-5 would avoid stockpiling potentially odorous sediments within 1,000 feet of residential areas and dispose of excavated materials at an appropriate disposal site to reduce the potential for objectionable odors resulting from the SPL Additions.

With implementation of the BMPs identified in the PEIR, the SPL Additions would not substantially increase air quality impacts compared to the analysis provided in the PEIR. Therefore, for the reasons described above, the SPL Additions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of significant air quality impacts beyond those identified in the PEIR.

4.2. Noise

The PEIR evaluated potential impacts related to pipeline maintenance activities as described below. The PEIR identified significant impacts related to excessive noise generation adjacent to sensitive receptors that would violate applicable noise standards during pipeline maintenance work (Impact 5.8-1). However, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure Noise-1 (Work Hours Restrictions) and BMPs Noise-1 (Noise Abatement Devices), Noise-2 (Noise Level Maximums), Noise-3 (Implement Disturbance Minimization Practices near Residential Neighborhoods), and Noise-4 (Notification of Construction Work), the potentially significant impact to excessive noise generation was reduced to less than significant. The PEIR identified no impact related to permanent increases to ambient noise levels, as pipeline maintenance activities would be temporary and would not install any equipment that would cause permanent increases in ambient noise (Impact 5.8-2). Finally, the PEIR identified less-than-significant impacts related to groundborne vibration resulting from the use of construction equipment and vehicles and excavation and dewatering activities associated with pipeline maintenance (Impact 5.8-3).

Construction of the SPL Additions would result in the temporary generation of additional noise. Similar construction equipment and vehicles to those evaluated in the PEIR would be used, such as generators, pile drivers, excavators, water pumps, and dump and utility trucks. Construction would occur over approximately 4 months and would involve removal of excavated materials, pile

driving to shore up the excavation pit walls, concrete pouring for the vault structure, replacement of the existing pipeline segment, and backfill of the excavated pit. Noise from these construction activities would be temporary and conclude once the SPL Additions are complete. While temporary construction noise could affect nearby residential sensitive receptors, located approximately 80 feet to the east of the work area, construction noise would be similar to the analysis presented in the PEIR. Furthermore, the SPL Additions would occur within an urbanized area where noise levels are typically elevated due to vehicle traffic.

The PEIR estimated noise levels for typical construction equipment at a distance of 50 feet to determine the maximum acceptable noise levels in accordance with local noise ordinance standards. In addition, the PEIR analysis relied on Valley Water's Water Utility Enterprise Report (2004) that specifies that no individual piece of equipment shall produce noise levels exceeding 83 decibels (dBA) at 25 feet. Consistent with construction activities evaluated in the PEIR, the contractor would be responsible for ensuring that noise produced during construction does not exceed the applicable noise ordinance standards as well as Valley Water's policy. As described in the PEIR, this could be achieved by using noise-control features, mufflers, equipment enclosures, and noise shielding. Mitigation Measure Noise-1, which would require work to be conducted within the hours defined by the City of San Jose Code of Ordinances, would be implemented to reduce noise impacts on residences and other sensitive receptors near the SPL Additions site. This ordinance would restrict work within 500 feet of a residences to no earlier than 7:00 a.m. and no later than 7:00 p.m. In addition, application of BMP Noise-1 through BMP Noise-4 would require use of noise abatement devices, conformance to maximum construction related noise levels, special noise abatement practices in residential areas, and notification of construction activities to residents within 1,000 feet that may experience noise-related disruptions. With the implementation of these measures, noise levels during construction of SPL Additions would not substantially increase beyond what was analyzed in the PEIR.

Similar to the PEIR, noise impacts from SPL Additions activities would be temporary and would not result in permanent increases in ambient noise levels. Once construction is complete, operational noise generated from the new line valve and vault would be similar to existing conditions along the pipeline system in this area. Furthermore, line valve components would be housed underground and contained within the concrete vault structure, with only the air intake/exhaust ducts extending above grade. As a result, operation following construction of the SPL Additions would have no impact on ambient noise levels.

The PEIR determined that groundborne vibration from anticipated excavation/ground disturbance activities and truck access would attenuate below threshold levels (less than 10 millimeters per second) within 16.5 feet of the source. As described above, equipment used to construct the SPL Additions would be similar to the equipment that was evaluated by the PEIR. Given that the nearest sensitive receptor to the area is located approximately 80 feet to the east, groundborne noise and groundborne vibration due to construction activities would be attenuated to below threshold levels. This impact would remain less than significant.

With implementation of the mitigation measures and BMPs identified in the PEIR, the SPL Additions would not substantially increase noise or groundborne vibration compared to the analysis provided in the PEIR. Therefore, the SPL Additions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of significant noise or vibration impacts beyond those identified in the PEIR.

4.3. Traffic and Transportation

The PEIR identified less than significant impacts related to increase in traffic or exceedance of a level of service (Impact 5.5-1) as well as consistency with adopted plans supporting alternative transportation (Impact 5.5-5). However, the PEIR identified potentially significant impacts related to hazards due to design features or incompatible uses (Impact 5.5-2), inadequate emergency access (Impact 5.5-3), and inadequate parking capacity (Impact 5.5-4). The PEIR concluded that with implementation of Mitigation Measures Traffic-1 (Staging and Access Plan), Traffic-2 (Staging and Access Reconnaissance), and Traffic-3 (Consultation with Owner of Off-street Parking Areas), and BMPs Traffic-1 (Public Safety Measures), Traffic-2 (Vehicle Access Routes), and Traffic-3 (Equipment Management), these potentially significant impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

The SPL Additions would be constructed within Valley Water easement adjacent to Martial Cottle Park and Snell Avenue. In addition, a portion of the work area extends into the City of San Jose right-of-way for Snell Avenue and the outermost vehicle and bicycle lane along southbound Snell Avenue would be temporarily closed for project construction. Access to and from the work area would occur through an existing Valley Water service gate near the entrance to a private unpaved road along Snell Avenue, and likely from closed southbound lane of Snell Avenue adjacent to the site. Vehicles, equipment, and some soils would be stored within the construction work area. In total, approximately 3,470 additional trips would be anticipated, with each trip traveling an average of 20 miles (**Table 1**).

The SPL Additions would use similar construction equipment and materials to construct the new line valve and vault as those evaluated in the PEIR. Traffic generated by new valve and vault activities would be limited, traveling to and from the SPL Additions site. The number of construction trips and distance traveled to construct the SPL Additions would be considered minor compared to the existing average daily traffic count along this portion of Snell Avenue and within the surrounding urbanized area of San Jose, as referenced in the PEIR[4]. Furthermore, trips would be temporary and considered short term, similar to construction trips anticipated for PMP activities. As a result, these trips would not cause a substantial temporary or permanent increase in traffic volumes within the area.

As described above, closure of one lane of southbound Snell Avenue would be required during construction. The second southbound lane would continue to be operational throughout construction to ensure that adequate access is provided for traffic and emergency vehicles. No materials would be staged within existing roadways or in a manner that could cause potential hazards to oncoming vehicles. In addition, construction activities would not block or impede emergency access vehicles from entering Martial Cottle Park, as road closure would not occur along this portion of the roadway. Valley Water would implement Mitigation Measures Traffic-1 and Traffic-2 during construction to reduce impacts related to potential traffic hazards and inadequate emergency access. Under these measures, Valley Water would include all construction activities associated with the SPL Additions in a Staging and Access Plan and consult with local emergency service providers regarding if project activities could block or otherwise impede access. Furthermore, BMPs Traffic-1 through Traffic-3 would implement traffic

[4] Recent Average Daily Traffic counts at intersections near the SPL Additions site were counted for the City of San Jose (City of San Jose 2023). These counts are listed below:
- Branham Lane and Snell Avenue - April 2, 2018: 22,696 vehicles
- Snell Avenue and Obert Drive – March 9, 2011: 30,449 vehicles

control measures that include proper signage, barriers, and on-site traffic control crews to direct oncoming traffic around the work area to ensure public safety during construction and restrict vehicles to routes along local streets or highways when accessing the SPL Additions site.

No off-street parking would be needed, and no off- or on-street parking capacity would be affected. If some worker vehicles, equipment, and haul trucks are not parked within the construction work area during construction activities, then they would be transported to Staging Areas 1 or 2 during non-work hours. Staging Area 1 is located at Yerba Buena Road and Brock Way, approximately 3 miles north of the SPL Additions site. Staging Area 2 is located at Aborn Court and Aborn Road, approximately 6 miles north of the site. Valley Water would continue to implement Mitigation Measure Traffic-3 as applicable to ensure adequate parking capacity in the project vicinity.

Alternative transportation facilities include a bike and pedestrian path within Martial Cottle Park and a bike lane along Snell Avenue. The Martial Cottle Park bike and pedestrian path is not in the immediate vicinity of the SPL Additions site and would not be affected by the SPL Additions. While proposed lane closure along southbound Snell Avenue would also result in temporary closure of the existing bike lane, the project would prepare an Excavation Plan that would implement safety procedures to reroute bicycle traffic on Snell Avenue. Furthermore, BMPs Traffic-1 through Traffic-3 would implement traffic control, construction signage, and pedestrian avoidance procedures to further reduce impacts to cyclists traveling along the roadway during road closure.

With implementation of the mitigation measures and BMPs identified in the PEIR, the SPL Additions would not substantially increase traffic or hazards, result in inadequate emergency access, conflict with adopted policies or plans, or conflict with alternative transportation as activities analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, the SPL Additions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially increase the severity of significant transportation and traffic impacts beyond those identified in the PEIR.

5. Conclusion

As described in the analysis above, the proposed SPL Additions would not create new significant environmental impacts or substantially increase the severity of significant impacts beyond those identified in the PEIR. The surrounding land uses have not changed since the PEIR analysis, and there have been no substantial changes to applicable federal, state, or local regulations that would affect the project. Furthermore, there are no significant changes to the project area, and no new information is now available that would alter the previous CEQA findings set forth in the PEIR. Additionally, Valley Water has not identified any mitigation measures or alternatives that would substantially reduce one or more project impacts that were previously considered infeasible or are considerably different from those analyzed in the PEIR. The proposed project changes would not cause any of the conditions listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 to occur and a subsequent EIR is not required. **Table 3** includes a summary of environmental impacts identified in the PMP PEIR, the type of change to the impact due to the SPL Additions, and new level of impact that accounts for the changes with the SPL Additions.

Table 3. Impact Comparison Table

Resource Area	Impact	PEIR Level of Impact	Change in Level of Impact Due to Proposed Project Additions	Level of Impact with Proposed Project Additions
Aesthetics and Visual Resources	Potential Impact 5.9-1: The potential to have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, scenic resources, or historic buildings, or degrade the visual character of a site	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.9-2: The potential to create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Air Quality	Potential Impact 5.7-1: The potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the San Francisco Bay Area Clean Air Plan or the EPA rule on “Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans”	LTS	No change	LTS
	Potential Impact 5.7-2: The potential to violate any air quality standards or contribute cumulatively to an existing violation	LTS	Increase but not substantially	LTS
	Potential Impact 5.7-3: The potential to expose a substantial number of people to objectionable odors	LTS	Increase but not substantially	LTS
Biological Resources	Potential Impact 5.3.3-1: Potential to cause a substantial adverse effect on any upland, riparian, wetland, or aquatic habitat or have an effect on jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the US	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.3-2: Potential to have an adverse effect (direct or indirect) on any state or federally listed species and any designated Critical Habitat Areas, or any	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation

	species of concern identified in local or regional plans			
	Potential Impact 5.3-3: Potential to have an effect on any migratory fish or wildlife species	LTS with mitigation	No Change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.3-4: Potential to conflict with any adopted policies, ordinances or plans that protect biological resources	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Cultural Resources (including Tribal Resources)	Potential Impact 5.6-1: The potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical and/or archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5, and/or disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.6-2: The potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Geology and Soils (including Mineral Resources)	Potential Impact 5.2-1: The potential to expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, seismic shaking, seismic-related ground failure, landslides, subsidence, or liquefaction	No Impact	No change	No impact
	Potential Impact 5.2-2: The potential to cause substantial erosion or sedimentation or otherwise impact soils, including serpentine soils.	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.2-3: The potential to result in a decrease in slope stability	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (including Wildfire)	Potential Impact 5.4-1: The potential to expose individuals or structures to significant risk of loss due to wildfires	LTS	No change	LTS
	Potential Impact 5.4-2: The potential to expose individuals to, or compromise the	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation

	environment by, emission of hazardous materials, substances, or waste			
	Potential Impact 5.4-3: The potential to create a hazardous work environment with increased risk to human health	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Hydrology and Water Quality	Potential Impact 5.1-1: Potential to cause substantial erosion, or siltation	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.1-2: The potential to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or generally degrade water quality	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.1-3: The potential to increase rate or volume of runoff, flooding, and water-related hazards, and need for downstream drainage facilities	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Land Use, Planning, and Recreation (including Agriculture and Forestry	Potential Impact 5.11-1: The potential to conflict with any existing land uses	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.11-2: The potential to conflict with any plans, policies, programs, or regulations of an agency with jurisdiction in the project area. Plans include General Plans, Habitat Conservation Plans, and any other local plan or program that defines a particular land use	LTS	No change	LTS
	Potential Impact 5.11-3: The potential to increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or trails or otherwise impact recreational facilities such that use of the facility would be impaired or substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
Noise	Potential Impact 5.8-1: The potential to generate noise in excess of established standards adjacent to sensitive receptors or create substantial and prolonged	LTS with mitigation	Increase but not substantially	LTS with mitigation

	increased noise levels during maintenance			
	Potential Impact 5.8-2: The potential to result in substantial permanent increase in the ambient noise level	NI	No change	NI
	Potential Impact 5.8-3: The potential to expose persons to excessive, continuous ground-borne vibration	LTS	Increase but not substantially	LTS
Transportation and Traffic	Potential Impact 5.5 -1: The potential to cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system or exceed a level of service established by the county congestion management agency	LTS	Increase but not substantially	LTS
	Potential Impact 5.5-2: The potential to substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.5-3: The potential to result in inadequate emergency access	LTS with mitigation	Increase but not substantially	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.5-4: The potential to result in inadequate parking capacity	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.5-5: The potential to conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation	LTS	Increase but not substantially	LTS
Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice	Potential Impact 5.12-1: The potential to induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (through extension of roads or other infrastructure)	NI	No change	NI
	Potential Impact 5.12-2: The potential to displace a substantial number of persons or housing, necessitating the	NI	No change	NI

	construction of replacement housing elsewhere			
	Potential Impact 5.12-3: The potential to have disproportionately high and adverse effects on the health or environment of minority and low-income populations	NI	No change	NI
Utilities and Service Systems (including Energy and Public Services)	Potential Impact 5.10-1: Have the potential to result in the interruption of water service to a significant number of customers for a significant time period	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.10-2: The potential to require electrical services beyond capacity of local supplier, which could jeopardize electrical supply to other customers	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.10-3: The potential to generate waste beyond the capacity of the service landfill, or violate federal, state, and local statues and regulations related to solid waste, or generate a nuisance from waste	LTS with mitigation	No change	LTS with mitigation
	Potential Impact 5.10-4: The potential to add additional demand to public services that would cause a public service to be unable to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives	LTS	No change	LTS
NI: No impact; LTS: Less than significant; LTS with Mitigation: Less than significant with mitigation				

6. References

San Jose, City of. 2023. San Jose GIS Open Data: Average Daily Traffic at Branham Lane/Snell Avenue and Snell Avenue/Obert Drive. April 2, 2018 and March 9, 2011.

Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water). 2007. Pipeline Maintenance Program Final Program Environmental Impact Report. State Clearinghouse No. 2005101047. September 2007.

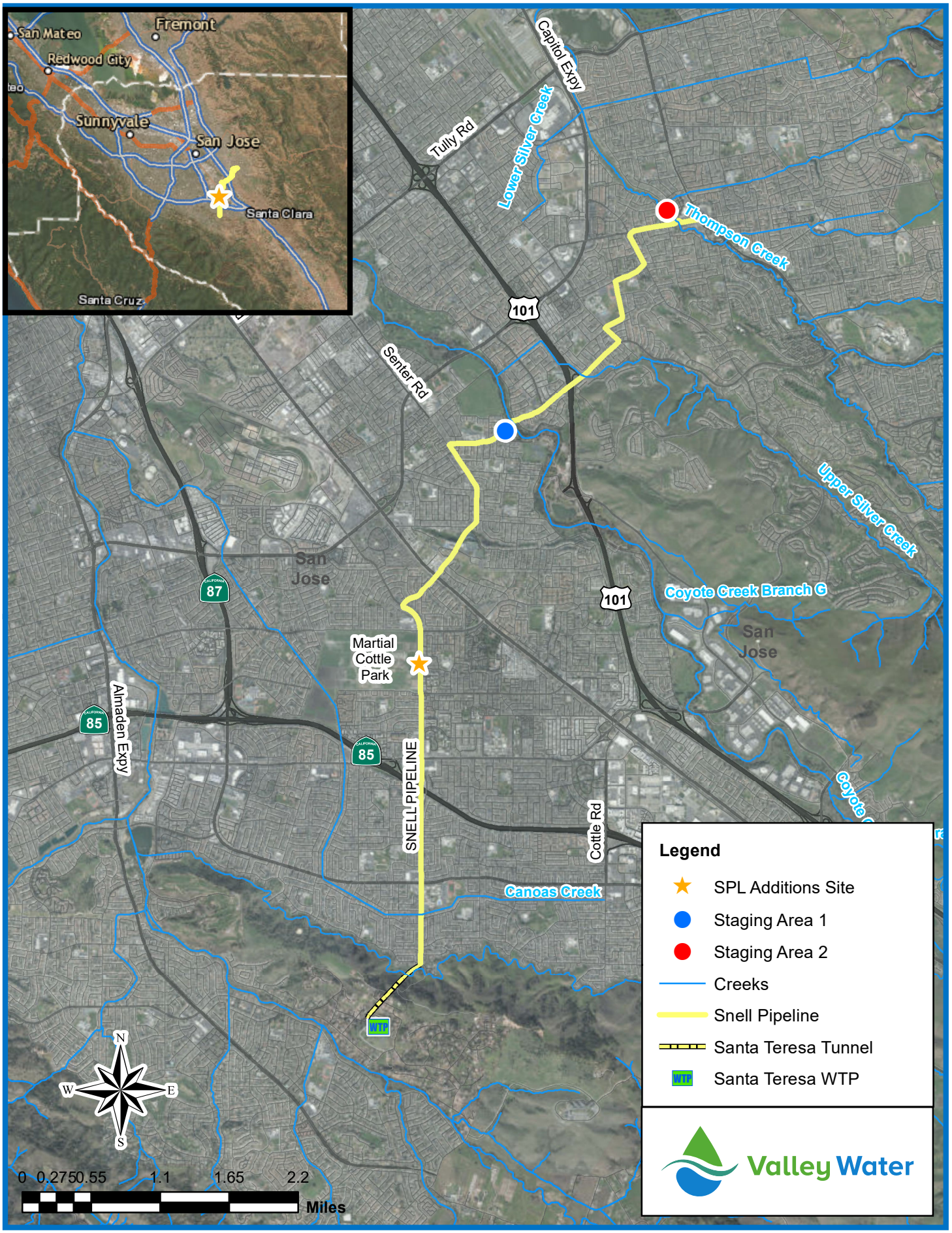
Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water). 2022. Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project – Environmental Analysis (Biological Report). November 2022.

Weinik, Josh, Valley Water Biologist, 2022. Memorandum to File Regarding SPL Additions – Presence of Serpentine Soils at or near Martial Cottle Park. December 8, 2022.

Weinik, Josh, Valley Water Biologist, 2023. Snell Pipeline: Rare Plant Reconnaissance Visit. January 24, 2023.

Attachment 1
Project Figures

Figure 1: SPL Additions Location Map



Document Name: SPL_ADD Project Location Map

Figure 2: SPL Additions Project Overview Map

GIS themes are for illustration and general analysis purposes only and are not accurate to surveying or engineering standards. Information is not guaranteed to be accurate, current, or complete and use of this information is your responsibility.

Document Path: P:\Snell PL Rehab Proj\04 Environmental\4.3. Data-Drawings-Maps-Photos\4.3.1. GIS Maps-Shapefiles\GIS Maps\IRP2 SPL btwn Skyway & Pinos (v4).mxd

Figure 3: Optional Staging Area 1

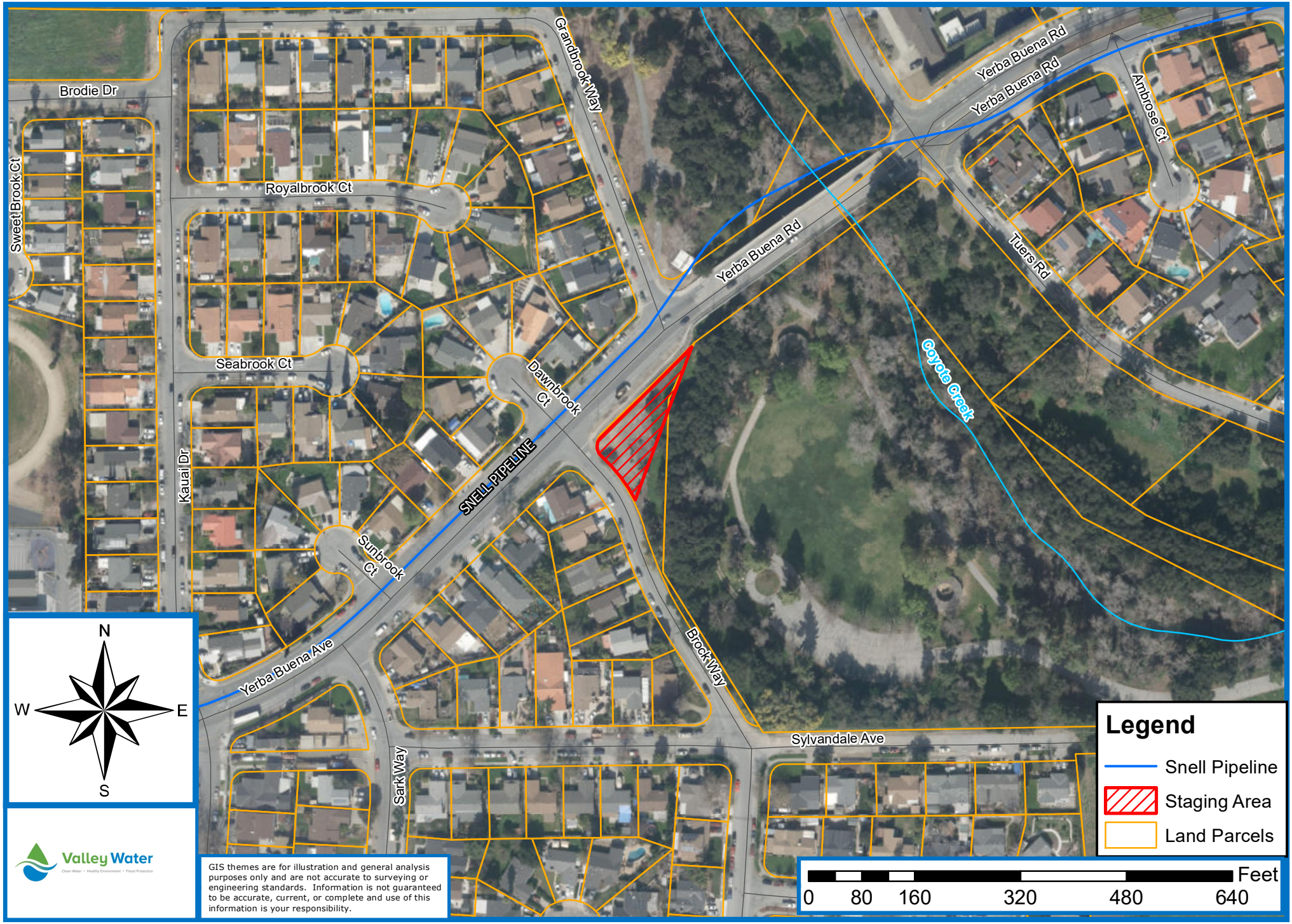
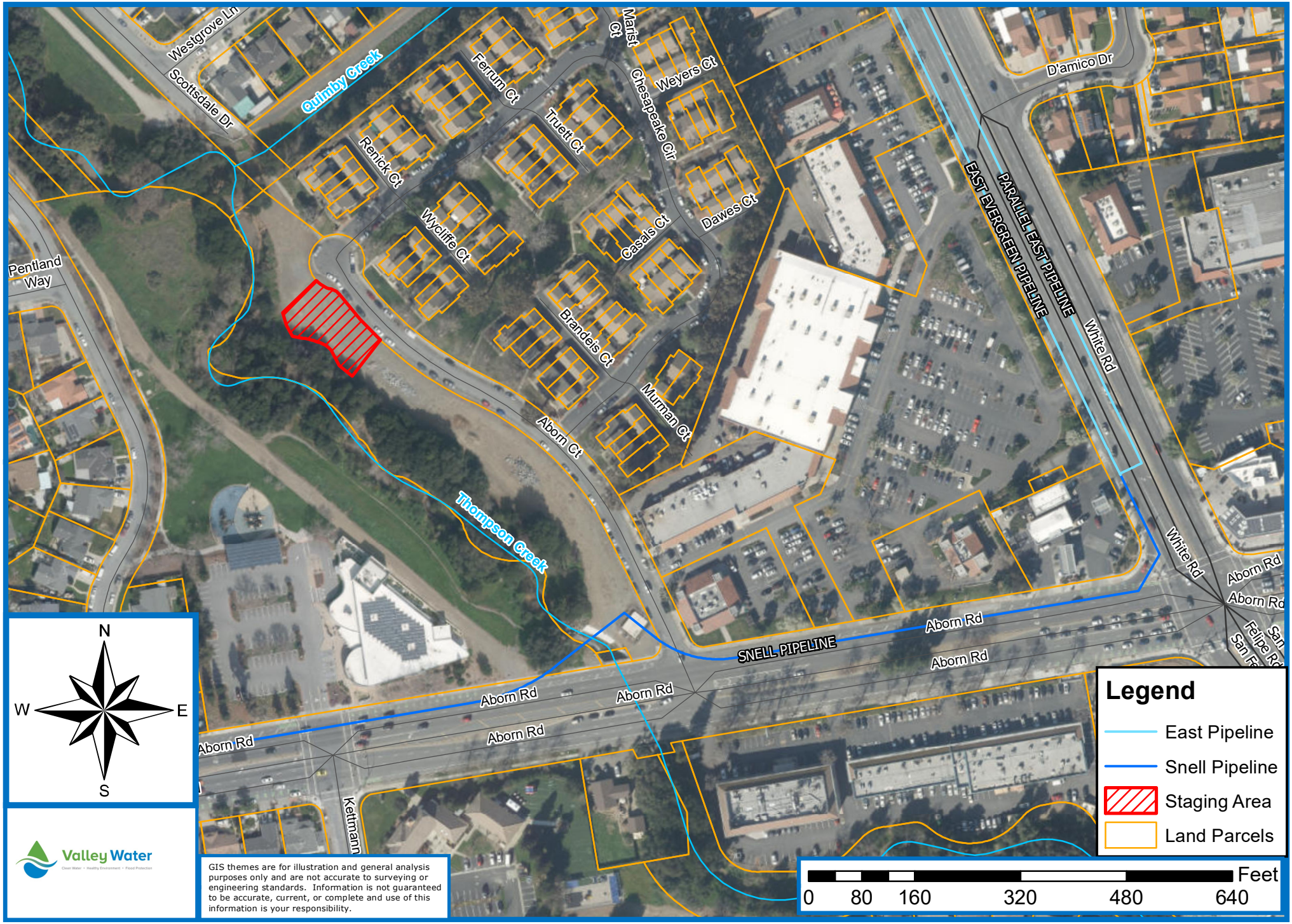


Figure 4: Optional Staging Area 2



Attachment 2
Notice of Determination (Draft)

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

From: Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water)
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118
(408) 265-2600

To: ☐ Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95818

☒ County of Santa Clara County Clerk
70 West Hedding Street
San Jose, CA 95110

Lead Agency: Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), 5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118; (408) 265-2600

Subject: *Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resource Code.*

Contact Person: Michael Lee	**Telephone No:** (408) 604-5827	**State Clearinghouse No:** 2005101047
Project Title: Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project under the Pipeline Maintenance Program		
Project Location: The proposed SPL Additions under Phase 3 of the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project (project) would be constructed within Valley Water easement adjacent to Martial Cottle Park in San Jose and extend into a portion City of San Jose right-of-way along Snell Avenue. The SPL Additions site would consist of a construction work area (approximately 0.75 acre) within Valley Water easement along the southbound side of Snell Avenue between Kehoe Court and Obert Drive in San Jose.		
Project Description: Valley Water certified the Final Program EIR for the Pipeline Maintenance Program (PEIR) on November 13, 207, which was prepared as a comprehensive plan that defines how activities associated with maintenance and repair of water supply conveyance systems would be carried out by Valley Water. The PMP includes categories of maintenance activities to maintain adequate system functionality and to ensure reliable water delivery, including air release valve maintenance; leak repair; cathodic protection/corrosion control and monitoring; internal inspection; replacement/repair of buried service valves (including valves within creek embankments; replacement/repair of pipeline segments; replacement/repair of appurtenances, fittings, manholes, and meters; vault maintenance; telemetry cable/supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system inspection and repairs; access road repairs; and bank stabilization. Snell Pipeline (SPL) is one of the pipelines considered in the PEIR. Under the PMP, two previous maintenance phases have been completed for the Snell Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation Project (project). Valley Water now proposes to carry out Phase 3 of this project. Most of the proposed activities were included in the PMP and were evaluated in the PEIR, and thus no further CEQA review is required. Valley Water is proposing additional activities (SPL Additions), which is evaluated in the first Addendum. These activities would include: 1) Replacement of the pipeline segment that would extend through the new vault – an approximately 80-foot long, 66-inch diameter steel and ductile iron pipe would replace a portion of the existing prestressed concrete pressure pipe, which is located 16 feet below ground surface; 2) Installation of a new valve – a new 66-inch Motor-Operated Butterfly Valve with air release valves (ARV) and bypass pumping/dewatering assemblies would be installed onto the new pipe; 3) Install an approximately 33-foot-wide by 39-foot-long by 28-foot-deep concrete-lined vault structure would house the new valve and additional pipeline appurtenances.		

This is to advise that Valley Water considered Addendum No. 1 with the PEIR as described above on April 11, 2023, and has made the following determinations regarding the project:

1. The Final Program EIR for the Pipeline Maintenance Program was certified on November 13, 2007, by the Board of Directors. Findings were made, a statement of overriding conditions was adopted, and mitigation measures were made a condition of program approval.
2. Addendum No. 1 (March 2023) to the PEIR has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. It is available to the public and can be examined at the Santa Clara Valley Water District at the address below.
3. The SPL Additions evaluated in Addendum No. 1 would not cause new significant impacts not identified in the previously certified PEIR or result in a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts, and no new mitigation measures are necessary to reduce significant impacts.

4. No subsequent EIR is required for approval of the SPL Additions.

This is to certify that the PEIR, Addendum to the PEIR, and record of project approval are available to the general public at:

Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118

Signature (Public Agency): Rick L. Callender, Esq. Chief Executive Officer	Date: