NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND SCOPING MEETING

From: Santa Clara Valley Water District

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report

Project Title: Water Treatment Plant Master Plan Implementation Project

Project Location: Santa Clara County, California.

Date: March 20, 2025

Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) will be the Lead Agency and will prepare a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the series of components identified as part of the Water Treatment Plant Master Plan Implementation Project (Proposed Project). Responsible and trustee agencies, and other interested agencies, organizations and individuals, are invited to provide written comments on the scope and content of the Draft PEIR.

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

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

A scoping meeting will be held **from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on March 20, 2025**, at 5750, Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118, or online via Zoom at: https://valleywater.zoom.us/j/94477342812

Please send your comments to:

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Signed by:
Melanie Richardson
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Melanie Richardson, P.E.
Interim Chief Executive Officer

3/3/2025
Date

Notice of Preparation (Continued)
Water Treatment Plant Master Plan Implementation Project
Program Environmental Impact Report

Introduction

This notice announces that a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) will be prepared for the proposed Water Treatment Plant Master Plan (Master Plan) Project ("Proposed Project"). The PEIR will identify and evaluate possible environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and alternatives, and will develop mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, or compensate for any significant impacts.

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

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

Type of Environmental Impact Report

Valley Water is preparing a PEIR for the Proposed Project consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168. A PEIR is an EIR that may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related (e.g., related geographically, or as individual activities carried out under the same authorizing authority). Valley Water's actions are the certification of the PEIR and approval of the Proposed Project.

The PEIR will evaluate the environmental effects of the series of components identified as part of the Master Plan. The level of detail contained in the PEIR will be consistent with the Master Plan. The evaluations in the PEIR will not be as detailed as (for example) those in an EIR on approval of a specific project.

When Valley Water considers whether and how to proceed with a particular component or action identified in the PEIR, this PEIR can be used to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared through tiering.[1]

[1] Tiering refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (in this case, the PEIR) with later CEQA documents (e.g., Addendum, Supplemental EIR) on narrower projects, incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR and focusing the later CEQA document solely on the issues specific to the later project. Refer to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168(c), (d) and 15152(a). In some cases an additional environmental document will be necessary. For example, if a later activity in the program would have significant effects that were not examined in the PEIR, preparation of an additional environmental document would be necessary.

Background

The Proposed Project is one of three infrastructure implementation projects under the 2040 Water Supply Master Plan (WSMP), which is Valley's Water strategy for meeting Santa Clara County's future water needs, taking into consideration potential population growth, aging water infrastructure, additional regulations, land use changes, and climate changes (Valley Water, 2019). The Proposed Project was developed to address the infrastructure needs of three of Valley Water's existing water treatment plants (WTPs), Penitencia Water Treatment Plant (PWTP); Rinconada Water Treatment Plant (RWTP); and Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant (STWP), which were previously managed through individual planning documents.

The Proposed Project is designed to ensure the long-term efficiency, reliability, and sustainability of the WTPs. The Proposed Project was adopted as part of Valley Water's Fiscal Year 2021-2025 Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which aims to create a 30-year CIP for Valley Water facilities. The Proposed Project aligns with Valley Water's Ensure Sustainability water supply strategy, as described in the 2040 WSMP, which focuses on securing existing water supplies, expanding water conservation and reuse, and optimizing water infrastructure systems (Valley Water, 2019).

Purpose and Objectives

The overall purpose of the Proposed Project is to enhance the sustainability and reliability of Valley Water's WSMP by integrating necessary and cost-effective improvements to the existing WTPs over a 30-year period through a comprehensive implementation plan that coordinates regulatory-driven changes with aging infrastructure needs and other operational improvements. Although improvements to the WTPs may not be needed immediately, or accomplished immediately due to the reasons described below, advanced planning is necessary to meet the objectives of the Proposed Project, which are as follows:

Category	Project Objectives
Capacity	Meet 100 percent of projected peak day demands through 2050
Reliability	Provide reliable treated water production while allowing for preventive maintenance and minimizing unplanned downtime.
Water Quality	Continue to meet all drinking water regulations and plan for contaminants of emerging concern. Achieve Valley Water internal long-term water quality goals; and meet customer expectations for aesthetic quality (taste, odor, color).

Project Description

Project Overview

Valley Water is a surface water and groundwater management agency and the largest water wholesaler in Santa Clara County, serving 2 million people, 15 cities, 4,700 well owners, and 13 water retailers. Valley Water proposes to upgrade three of their existing WTPs including replacement of aging components, treatment facilities, and pipelines. Activities associated with the Proposed Project would occur within the WTPs existing fence lines/operational areas.

Project Location

The Proposed Project facilities would be located in Santa Clara County, in the city of San José and the town of Los Gatos, at three of Valley Water's existing WTPs; Penitencia, Rinconada and Santa Teresa (**Figure 1**).

PWTP is located at 3959 Whitman Way in San José, and is bounded by Bay Laurel Lane to the west, Vista Del Mar to the south, El Grande Drive to the east and Suncrest Avenue to the north. (**Figure 2**). RWTP is located at 400 More Avenue in Los Gatos and is bounded by Casitas Boulevard to the west, Montclair Road to the south, La Rinconada Country Club to the east and Granada Way to the north. (**Figure 3**). STWTP is located at 7011 Graystone Lane in San José and is bounded by Carriage Hill Drive to the west, Graystone Lane to the south and to the east and Rosalind Lane to the north. (**Figure 4**).

Existing Facilities Related to the Proposed Project

Penitencia Water Treatment Plant

The PWTP was first operated in 1974 and is the smallest of the three WTPs in Valley Water's system. The PWTP's service area is from Milpitas in the north to Aborn Road in the south, supplying water to residential and commercial users. The PWTP can treat and deliver up to 40 million gallons per day (mgd) of water. The South Bay Aqueduct (SBA), owned by the California Department of Water Resources, provides most of the water to the PWTP. Water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is pumped into the California Aqueduct and then into the SBA in Tracy. The SBA pipeline runs through the Livermore Valley and terminates at the PWTP. Water from San Luis Reservoir and two of Valley Water's local reservoirs (i.e. Anderson and Calero) can be used as alternate sources for PWTP; however, these sources are used only if the SBA cannot supply enough water to PWTP.

The water at the PWTP undergoes a treatment process consisting of pretreatment, intermediate ozonation (primary disinfection), filtration, and disinfection. The pretreatment process involves three steps: coagulation[22], flocculation[33], and sedimentation. Intermediate ozonation is used to achieve primary disinfection at the PWTP, as well as to provide destruction of organic compounds that contribute to water quality issues. PWTP uses gravity filters, with anthracite (coal) and fine sand, to remove suspended solids. During the flocculation process, settled solids (sludge)are collected and removed regularly. The filters are periodically taken out of service for backwashing to remove the microscopic particles adsorbed onto the filter media during normal operation. The backwash water is directed to the recovery ponds and returned to the raw water inlet pipe for re-treatment. The disinfection requirements are met through primary disinfection by use of intermediate ozonation. In addition to primary disinfection, back-up disinfection is also used to meet disinfection requirements by adding sodium hypochlorite to the filtered water. The sludge is dewatered using a belt press, which separates the water from the solids. The dewatered solids are sent to a landfill for disposal, while the liquid filtrate is treated in washwater recovery basins.

Rinconada Water Treatment Plant

The RWTP was commissioned in 1969 and is the oldest of Valley Water's WTPs. The RWTP is the second largest of Valley Water's WTPs. The RWTP provides 80 mgd of water each day for retailers who supply residential and commercial users in the west side of Valley Water's service area, including the cities of Santa Clara, Campbell, Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Mountain View, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, and Los Altos and the towns of Los Gatos and Los Altos Hills. There is no backup facility for this supply other than groundwater, so RWTP's operating reliability is critical to meet the daily water demands of west Santa Clara County customers. RWTP mainly draws water from the SBA and the San Luis Reservoir. Valley Water's local Anderson and Calero reservoirs can also supply water to the RWTP.

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[2] During the process, a coagulant is added to water, and its positive charge neutralizes the negative charge of suspended contaminants. Neutralization causes suspended particles to bind together.

[3] Flocculants are added to bind together the small particles that have been neutralized by the coagulants.

The water at the Rinconada WTP also undergoes a treatment process consisting of pretreatment, filtration, and disinfection. Flow is split into four parallel pretreatment trains that include flocculation and sedimentation.

RWTP uses gravity filters, with anthracite (coal) and fine sand, to remove suspended solids (sludge). The backwash water at the RWTP is directed into backwash water settling basins, after which the clarified backwash water is returned to the raw water inlet pipe for treatment. The filtered water goes through secondary disinfection which is the final step in the process. Valley Water uses chlorine and chloramine[4] to kill any bacteria or viruses that may be present in the pipes from the RWTP to water taps. The sludge is dewatered using centrifuges, which separate the water from the solids. The dewatered solids to a landfill for disposal, while the liquid filtrate is treated in washwater recovery basins.

Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant

The STWTP opened in 1989 and is the largest of Valley Water's three WTPs. The STWTP produces water for most of South San José, including Almaden Valley, Blossom Valley, and Santa Teresa, supplying water to residential and commercial users. The STWTP can treat and deliver up to 100 mgd of water. Most of the water coming into this WTP is imported from San Luis Reservoir. Valley Water's local Anderson and Calero reservoirs also supply water to STWTP.

The treatment processes include pretreatment (coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation), intermediate ozonation (primary disinfection), and filtration, similar to the processes described above for the PWTP. The STWTP uses gravity filters consisting of granular activated carbon and sand to remove suspended solids. Backwash water flow at the STWTP is collected in two basins. Constant flows of backwash water along with sludge[5] are conveyed from the basins to the backwash water clarification facility for treatment (coagulation, flocculation, and sedimentation). The clarified backwash water is then pumped to the head of the STWTP. Secondary disinfection at the STWTP is achieved via chlorination and chloramination. The sludge produced from STWTP is sent to an offsite location for drying and hauled away. There is also a return flow pipeline that flows from the offsite drying location to the head of STWTP.

Project Description - Water Treatment Plant Improvements

The Proposed Project includes improvements to the WTPs major process areas over the next 30 years. The relatively small size of the WTPs and the need to maintain continuous operations 24 hours per day, seven days per week, largely determines the phasing of Proposed Project and CIP implementation. Some existing facilities must be decommissioned and demolished to create space for construction of new facilities, and the limited space would likely only accommodate up to two large projects to be under construction on the site simultaneously. Some upgraded or new facilities may be larger than existing facilities. Other factors that determine the overall proposed schedule include condition assessments, consequence of failure, cost and the timing of future regulations. As noted above, a PEIR is being prepared now as part of the Valley Water's advance planning efforts.

The location of the improvements within the three WTPs operational area are shown in **Figure 2**, **Figure 3**, and **Figure 4**. The improvements would involve the demolition and replacement or rehabilitation of various water treatment process components. The majority of the improvements would take place inside of already existing structures. **Table 1** includes a summary of the proposed improvements by treatment processes for all the WTPs.

[4] Chloramine is a combined chlorine and ammonia compound used to disinfect potable water.
[5] Sludge refers to the solid residuals from the water treatment process.

TABLE 1
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed Improvements at the WTPs*	Located within an Existing Structure
Clarification Process	
Alum (coagulant) System – replace control panels in existing building; replace chemical piping.	Yes
Polymer (coagulant) System – replace piping	No
Polymer (coagulant) Storage – install new tanks	Yes
Sediment Basin – replace collectors, mixers, valves and piping	Yes
Sludge System – install new piping; replace pumps	Yes
PAC System-replace components	Yes
Ozone Disinfection	
Ozone System – replace pumps and valves	Yes
Filtration Process	
Backwash System – replace flow meters; new pump structure; replace roof	No
Filter System – replace troughs; install new control panels	Yes
Carbon System – *if replacing components	Yes
Carbon System – *if replacing with silos	No
Replace filtered water piping	No
Final Disinfection	
Clearwell system-replace valves; install new piping	Yes
Aqueous Ammonia System (AA); AA may be replaced with Liquid Ammonium Sulfate (LAS) pending current feasibility studies and VW decision – new pipeline and pumps for ammonia injections system; new storage facility, tanks, pumps and pipeline.	No
Caustic System – replace piping	No
OCL Transfer Pumping-replace pumps	Yes
OCL Pipe – rehabilitation structure; replace piping	Yes
Phosphoric Acid System – replace tanks, pumps and piping	Yes
Water Systems	
Plant Water – replace pumps and motors; replace valves	Yes
Plant Water Structure and Fire Pump – replace pump in plant water structure	Yes
Domestic and Plant Water – replace tank and piping	No
Raw Water – replace piping	No
Raw Water Vault-expand and install new components	Yes
Wash Water – install new piping	Yes
Treated Water – replace pump motors	Yes
Support Facilities	
Irrigation System – replace piping and catch basins	No
Electrical systems – replace MCC; replace control panels; replace transformers; install exhaust fan	Yes
Fuel Island – replace tanks and canopy	No
Surface road repair	No
Plant Air System – replace piping	Yes
Air Wash Blower – replace blower	Yes
SBA Tank – replace valve	Yes

NOTES:

- * Additional details regarding the drinking water treatment process can be found on Valley Water's website: https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-quality/how-we-clean-your-water
- OCL - hypochlorite ions, one of the main disinfecting compounds in chlorinated water.
- PAC - Powder Activated Carbon, water treatment chemical
- SBA - South Bay Aqueduct
- All activities outside of existing structures would occur at facilities within the WTPs fence line.

SOURCE: Data compiled by Carollo Engineers in 2024

Construction Characteristics

Construction of New Facilities

Construction of proposed improvements at the WTPs would involve several general types of activities: demolition or rehabilitation of some existing facilities and site clearing; earthwork (grading, excavation, sheet pile driving, and groundwater dewatering); and facility construction. These activities are described below. Construction would occur throughout the Proposed Project period (30 years). Within the construction period for each proposed improvement, there would be periods of more intensive activity typically occurring during earthwork, followed by longer periods of reduced activity. **Table 2** lists heavy equipment that may be used for construction of Proposed Project components.

TABLE 2
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

• Earthmovers/Graders	• Crane	• Sweepers
• Bulldozers	• Compactor	• Concrete pumper trucks
• Excavators	• Water truck	• Paving equipment
• Backhoe	• Trench shields	• Welding trucks
• Pile drivers	• Air compressors	• Pavement saw
• Front-end loaders	• Concrete trucks	• Jackhammers
• Dump trucks	• Flat-back delivery truck	

Construction Access and Staging

Construction activities would occur within the WTPs existing fence lines/operational areas. Staging areas for short-term storage of heavy equipment, piping and other materials, as well as parking for construction workers would be provided onsite during the construction phases, as space is available and potentially at offsite locations (to be determined).

Construction Hours

Project construction would occur intermittently throughout the 30-plus year planning period. Construction activities would typically occur between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, consistent with applicable local work hours and local noise ordinances of each City’s jurisdiction. With written approval from local municipalities, construction activities could also occur on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. However, no work would occur on Sundays and holidays, except under special or emergency cases approved by Valley Water and the local jurisdictions.

Operating Characteristics

Once complete, the Proposed Project facilities would operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week, as the WTPs do currently. The workforce is estimated to increase by up to 2 staff per facility.

Impacts to be Analyzed in the Draft PEIR

Based on the Proposed Project's potential for significant impacts on the environment, Valley Water will prepare an PEIR. An Initial Study was not conducted for the Proposed Project; however, the following potential impacts can be inferred from existing information which is consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15063. The PEIR will serve to further assess the Proposed Project's effects on the environment, to identify significant impacts, and to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts. An analysis of alternatives to the Proposed Project will also be included in the PEIR. Comments

received on this NOP may modify or add to the preliminary assessment of potential issues addressed in the EIR.

Aesthetics

The Proposed Project sites consist of WTPs with industrial water treatment infrastructure. The WTPs sites are surrounded by residential and undeveloped land. Implementation of the Proposed Project could alter the existing visual character of the WTPs through the upgrade and improvements to treatment facilities and structures. Additionally, activities associated with construction would temporarily affect aesthetics adjacent to the WTPs. The PEIR will discuss the visual and aesthetic resources of the WTPs and their surroundings and potential impacts on scenic vistas and scenic resources that could result from the implementation of the Proposed Project.

Agriculture and Forestry

The WTP sites are in urban areas that are not zoned or used for agricultural or forestry activities. Potential construction and operation-related impacts to agriculture and forestry will be examined in the PEIR.

Air Quality

Implementation of the Proposed Project would include short-term emissions associated with construction. Long- term emissions would be associated with electrical use for operation of the WTPs, and vehicle trips associated with long-term maintenance of the proposed facilities. The PEIR will describe the existing local and regional air quality conditions in the Bay Area. Potential impacts on air quality will be examined as part of the PEIR analysis, including: potential conflicts with implementation of applicable air quality plans; conflicts with Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) air quality standards; cumulatively considerable net increases in any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment; exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or creation of other emissions (such as objectionable odors).

Biological Resources

The PEIR will include a description of the existing biological setting, and potential impacts on biological resources will be examined as part of the PEIR analysis, including the potential for construction and operation of the Proposed Project to have a substantial adverse effect on: special status species, riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities; federally protected wetland as defined under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; movement or migration of native or migratory species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or wildlife nursery sites; conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources; or conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved habitat conservation plan.

Cultural Resources

Two of the WTPs are over 50- years old (PWTP and RWTP) and will be evaluated for potential historic significance. Construction of the Proposed Project could disturb known or unknown cultural resources. The PEIR will identify the potential for historic and archaeological resources to be present on the WTPs sites, and the Proposed Project’s potential impacts on those resources.

Energy

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in improvements to facilities associated with power generation, standby power, and power distribution. Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in short-term energy use during construction of proposed facilities, and long-term electrical and fuel use relating

to WTP operation. The PEIR will address the potential energy-related impacts, including the potential for increase in overall energy consumption.

Geology and Soils

Implementation of the Proposed Project would place new structures within a seismically active region. The PEIR will identify the existing geologic and soil conditions at the WTP sites. Potential impacts to be discussed include seismic hazards and/or increased exposure of structures to seismic hazards related to ground-shaking in the event of an earthquake, exposure of structures to geologic hazards (such as liquefaction, poor soil conditions, or unstable slopes), soil erosion, and potential impacts to paleontological resources and unique geological features.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Implementation of the Proposed Project would include short-term greenhouse gas emissions related to construction. Long-term GHG emissions would be associated with electrical use for operation of the WTPs, and vehicle trips associated with long-term maintenance of the proposed facilities. The PEIR will examine potential greenhouse gas emissions impacts that could result from the implementation of the Proposed Project.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Construction of the Proposed Project could involve the use of materials that are defined as hazardous, such as paints and other types of coatings, fuels, hydraulic fluids, and coolants for construction equipment. During operation of the Proposed Project, hazardous materials on site would include chemicals currently used at the WTPs. Potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials will be examined in the PEIR, including whether the Proposed Project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials The PEIR will also describe existing hazardous materials contamination onsite or nearby and the wildfire risk.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The WTPs are not within flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones. Construction of the Proposed Project could degrade water quality of surface waters from stormwater discharges and could involve temporary groundwater dewatering during excavation for the proposed facilities. Any increase of impervious surface could result in increased stormwater runoff. Potential impacts on hydrology, groundwater, and surface water quality associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Project will be examined as part of the PEIR.

Land Use and Planning

The WTP sites are currently developed with industrial water treatment infrastructure. Potential impacts on land use and planning would be examined in the PEIR, including whether the Proposed Project would conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Mineral Resources

The WTP sites are in urban areas and not identified as locally important mineral resource recovery sites. Potential construction and operation-related impacts related to mineral resources will be examined in the PEIR.

Noise

Implementation of the Proposed Project could result in changes to the existing noise environment. There would be short-term construction-related noise impacts at the WTPs and long-term noise impacts could be associated with facility operation. The PEIR will describe the existing setting and the noise levels associated with the construction and operation of proposed facilities. The noise analysis will discuss exposure of people to noise or vibration levels in excess of applicable standards. The potential for the Proposed Project to increase ambient noise levels in the Proposed Project vicinity will also be analyzed.

Population and Housing

The WTP sites are in urban areas. Potential construction and operation-related impacts related to population and housing will be examined in the PEIR, including whether the Proposed Project would directly or indirectly induce growth, or result in the displacement of housing or people.

Public Services

The PEIR will identify the potential for the construction and operation of the Proposed Project to impact public services, such as police protection, fire protection, schools, parks and other public facilities.

Recreation

The WTP sites are in urban areas and do not contain any publicly accessible recreation facilities. Potential construction and operation-related impacts on recreational facilities, including neighborhood parks, regional parks, or other recreational facilities, will be examined in the PEIR.

Transportation

The Proposed Project would include construction and operation of facilities, which could change traffic and circulation within the Proposed Project area. The PEIR will identify whether construction of the proposed facilities would conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy for circulation patterns, transit systems, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in and around the WTPs. The PEIR will also discuss potential traffic hazards impacts to that could result from Proposed Project design features or inadequate emergency access.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Implementation of the Proposed Project could disturb known or unknown cultural resources. The PEIR will examine potential impacts on tribal cultural resources related to construction and operation of the Proposed Project.

Utilities and Service Systems

The Proposed Project includes improvements to WTPs. The PEIR will address impacts on utilities and service systems that could result from the Proposed Project including impacts to: wastewater treatment requirements and treatment facilities; storm water drainage systems; wastewater treatment capacity; landfill capacity and solid waste regulations.

Wildfire

The PEIR will examine potential impacts related to the WTPs locations and wildfire designations and review whether implementation of the Proposed Project would impair emergency response plans or result in exacerbation of wildfire risks.

Alternatives to the Project

The PEIR will identify and evaluate feasible alternatives to the Proposed Project that might reasonably be assumed to reduce significant impacts and will include a “No Project” alternative.

Cumulative Impacts

The PEIR will identify environmental impacts of the Proposed Project that may be individually limited but cumulatively considerable (meaning that the incremental effects of the Proposed Project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of other projects).

Other Required Sections

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

Environmental Review Procedures

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

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

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

Contact Information

For further information, contact the following:

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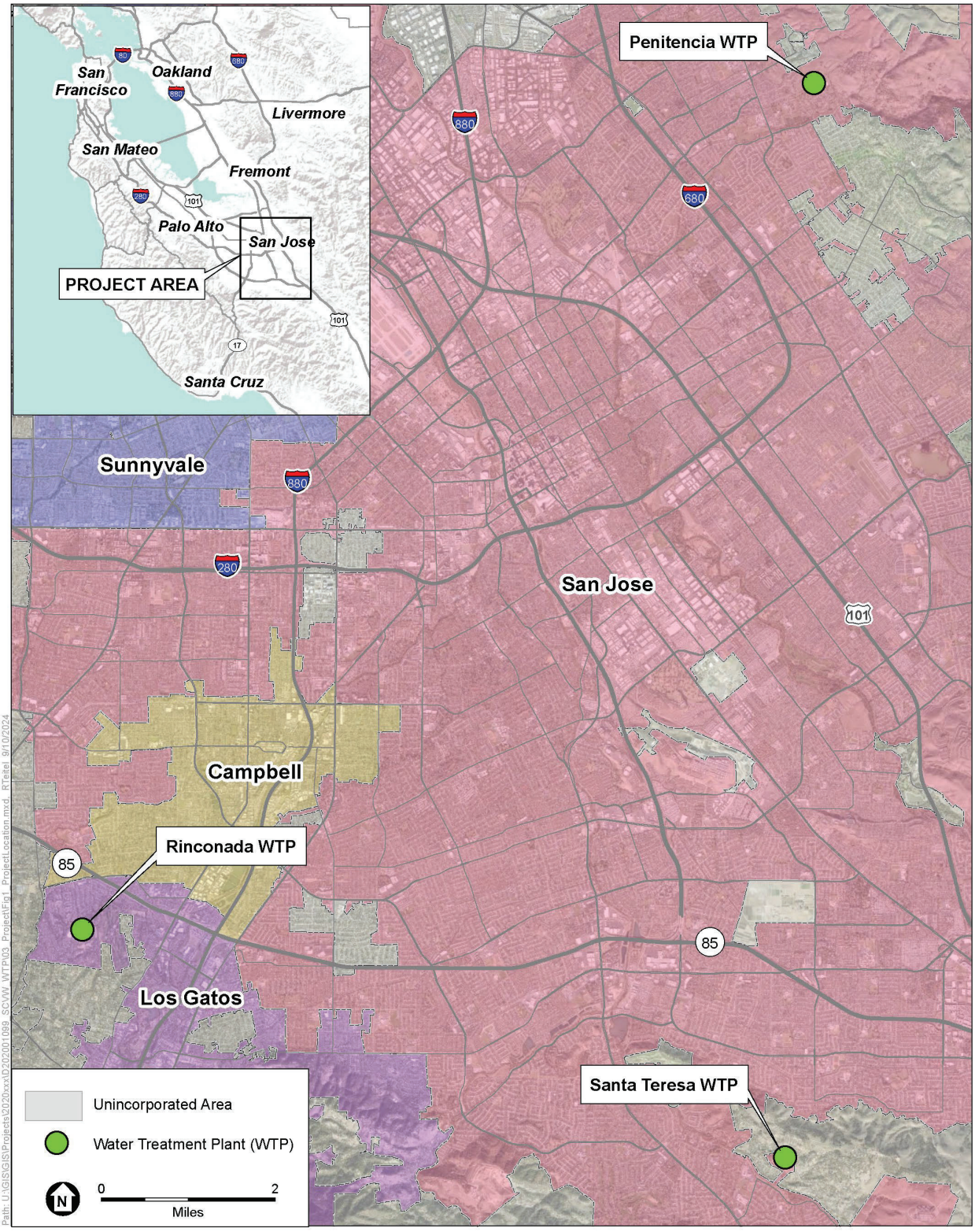
Additional information relevant to the proposed Project can also be found at http://www.valleywater.org.

References

Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), 2019. Water Supply Master Plan 2040. November 2019. Available online at:

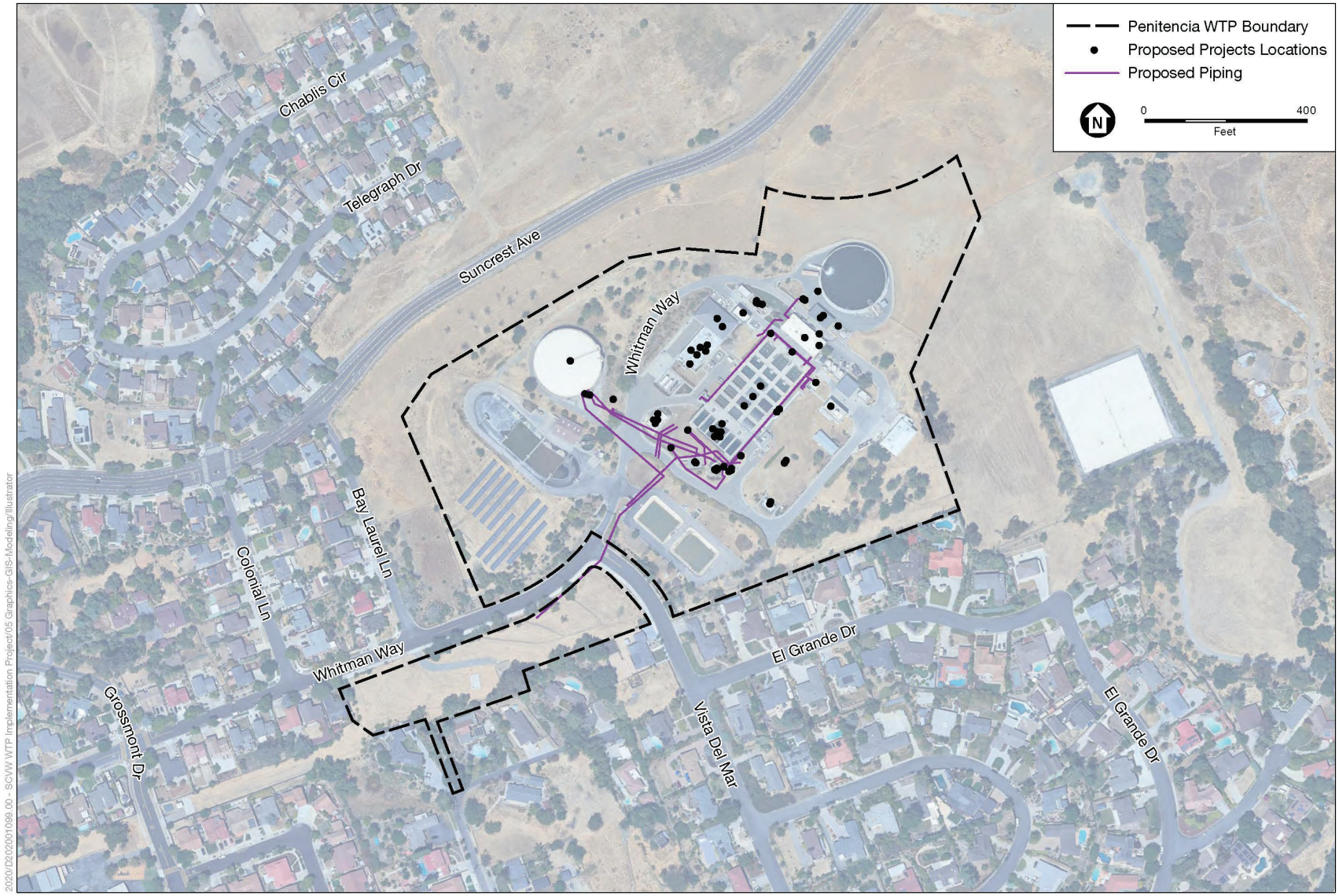
https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/water-supply-planning/water-supply-master-plan



SOURCE: ESA, 2024

Valley Water WTP Master Plan Implementation Project

Figure 1
Project Location

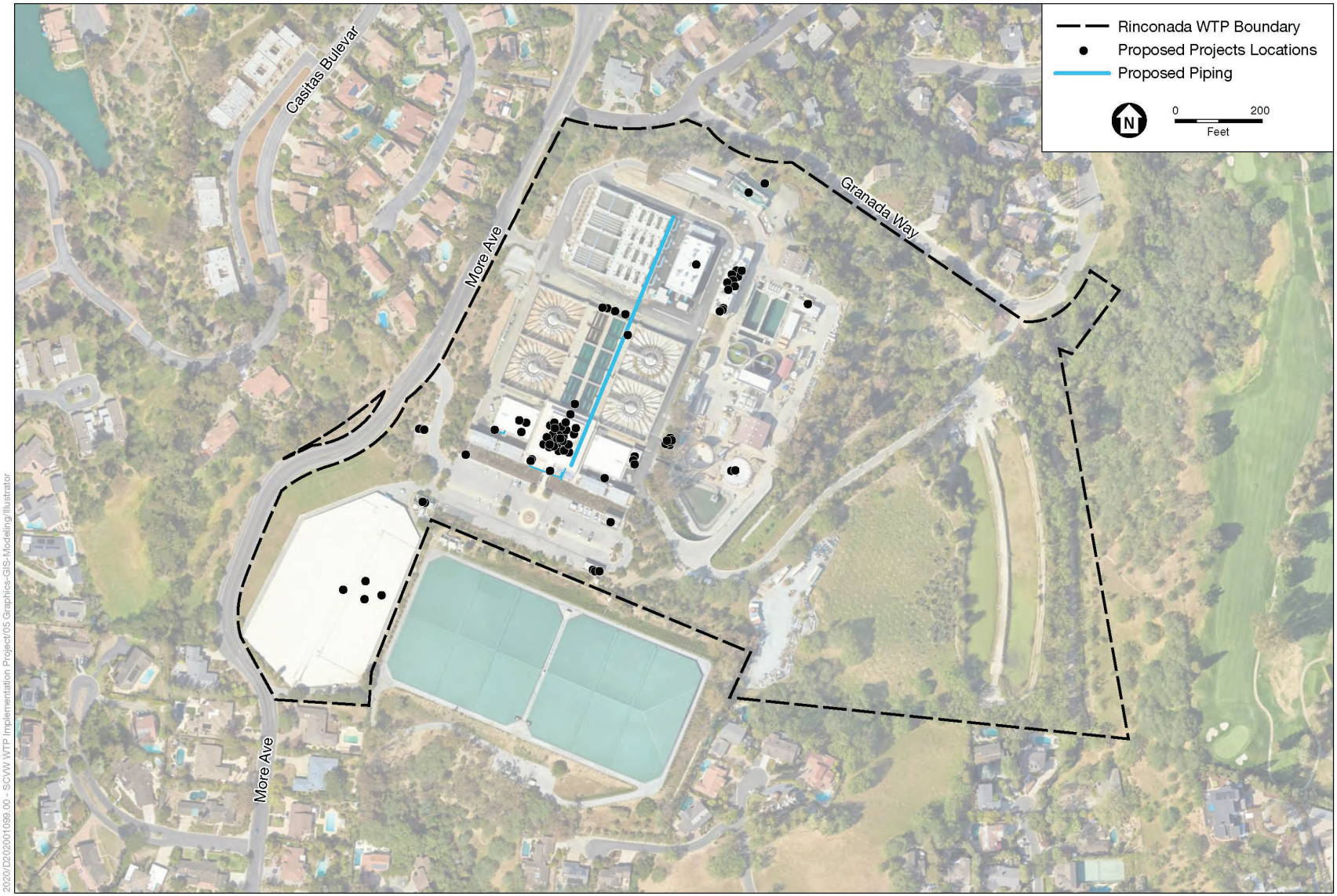


SOURCE: ESA, 2024; Google Earth, 2024

Valley Water WTP Master Plan Implementation Project

Figure 2
Proposed Projects at Penitencia Water Treatment Plant

ESA



SOURCE: ESA, 2024; Google Earth, 2024

Valley Water WTP Master Plan Implementation Project

Figure 3
Proposed Projects at Rinconada Water Treatment Plant

SOURCE: ESA, 2024; Google Earth, 2024

Valley Water WTP Master Plan Implementation Project

Figure 4
Proposed Projects at Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant