PUBLIC DRAFT

WATER SYSTEM 30-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT MASTER PLAN INITIAL STUDY

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June 2026



ICF. 2026. *Water System 30-Year Capital Improvement Master Plan Initial Study*. Public Draft. June. (ICF 104202) Napa, CA. Prepared for City of Napa.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

2040 General Plan	City of Napa 2040 General Plan
American Canyon	City of American Canyon
Barwick Jamieson	Edward I. Barwick Jamieson Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Calistoga	City of Calistoga
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan
City	City of Napa
CWA	Clean Water Act
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zone
GHG	greenhouse gas
LOS	level of service
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
NapaSan	Napa Sanitation District
NBA	North Bay Aqueduct
Non-VHFHSZ	Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
PRC	Public Resources Code
project	Water System 30-Year Capital Improvement Master Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SR	State Route
St. Helena	City of St. Helena
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TCR	tribal cultural resource
TTC	Temporary Traffic Control
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WMP	Water System 30-Year Capital Improvement Master Plan
WTP	water treatment plant
Yountville	Town of Yountville

Chapter 1
Introduction/Project Description

Introduction

This Initial Study has been prepared to examine the potential significant environmental impacts of the proposed Water System 30-Year Capital Improvement Master Plan (WMP) (project). The purpose of this Initial Study is to focus the environmental analysis in the Focused Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for this project on those environmental impacts that must be covered in that PEIR. A PEIR was previously certified for the *City of Napa 2040 General Plan* (2040 General Plan) (State Clearinghouse No. 2021010255). The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for this project will be tiered off the 2040 General Plan EIR pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines section 15168(c)(1). This Initial Study assesses whether implementation of projects in the WMP would result in new or substantially more severe significant impacts than were identified in the 2040 General Plan EIR.

The EIR will incorporate by reference, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15150, the Environmental and Regulatory Setting and Cumulative Impacts sections of the City of Napa 2040 General Plan EIR. The incorporated sections will address all environmental resource categories analyzed in the 2040 General Plan EIR, from Aesthetics through Wildfire, and provide relevant background information and cumulative context applicable to the proposed project. The referenced document is a matter of public record and is available for review at the City of Napa Community Development Department, located at 1600 First Street, Napa, California, as well as online at https://www.cityofnapa.org/362/Water-Division. These sections will be incorporated by reference because they contain environmental setting information and cumulative impact analyses that are applicable to, and substantially similar in scope and geographic context as the proposed project. Incorporation by reference avoids unnecessary repetition while ensuring that the environmental analysis remains complete and legally adequate under CEQA.

Project Location

While most of the City of Napa (City)'s water supply is delivered to customers within the City limits, the City also serves water to customers outside the City limits, including some customers outside the Sphere of Influence, including customers in the Monticello Park/Silverado Resort community, the geographical areas that comprise the Congress Valley Water District, the Carneros Mutual Water Company, and along the Conn Transmission Main. The City also serves the Napa State Hospital, which is also outside the City limits. In addition, the City exports water to the City of American Canyon (American Canyon), the City of St. Helena (St. Helena), the City of Calistoga (Calistoga), the Town of Yountville (Yountville), and the Veteran's Home of California in Yountville. Figure 1-1 shows the water operational area boundary and the water system service area boundary (i.e., project area, which does not include the two reservoirs).

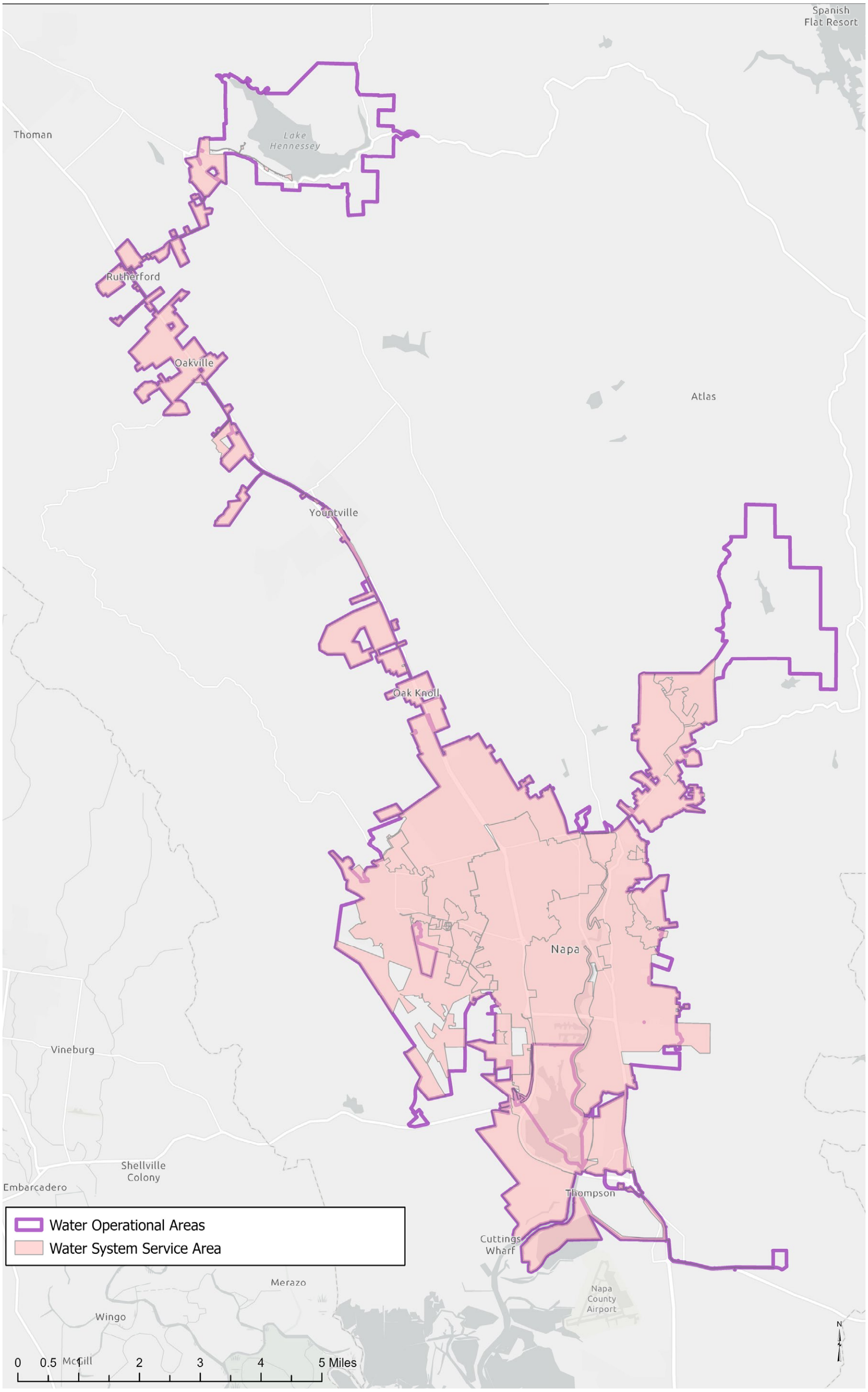

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Figure 1-1
Water Service Area Boundaries

Project Background

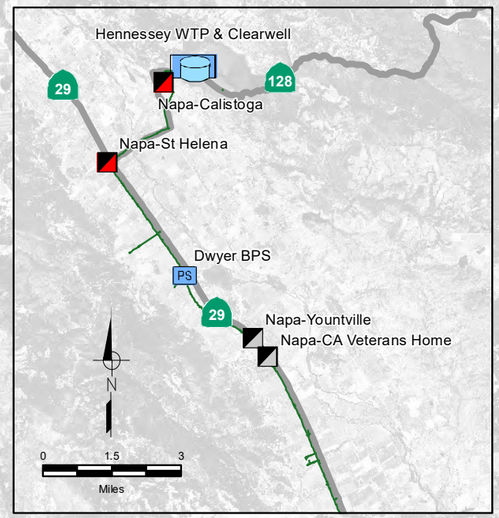
The City operates a complex water system spanning over 60 square miles, including three water treatment plants (WTPs), two reservoirs, 10 distribution booster pump stations, 15 distribution storage tanks, and approximately 360 miles of pipelines. This infrastructure serves over 85,000 people and is managed by a dedicated team of City staff. However, the system is aging with many facilities nearing the end of their useful life necessitating significant reinvestment to maintain service reliability and efficiency.

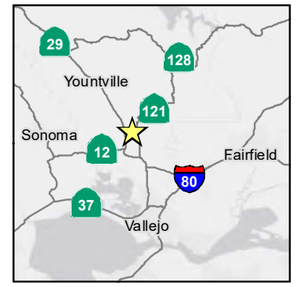
In recent years, the City has faced challenges including prolonged droughts, rising State Water Project (SWP) costs, and new state mandates for water efficiency and climate resilience. These factors, along with the adoption of the City's 2040 General Plan, underscore the need for a forward-looking strategy to guide water system investments.

The WMP presents a comprehensive 30-year roadmap for maintaining and enhancing the City's water system infrastructure. Developed in response to aging assets, evolving regulatory requirements, and future growth, the WMP ensures that the City continues to deliver safe, reliable, and sustainable water service to its residents and businesses. The WMP addresses redundancy and reliability, not demands from projected growth.

Existing Service Area and Water System

As described under *Project Location*, the City's water supply is delivered to customers within the City limits and other areas outside the City limits (Figure 1-2). Calistoga has contractual entitlements to SWP water from the North Bay Aqueduct (NBA), and the City treats their water at its Edward I. Barwick Jamieson Canyon (Barwick Jamieson) WTP and wheels it to them. American Canyon also receives treat & wheel services for their SWP entitlements at times, for example each spring when the NBA is offline for routine annual maintenance. St. Helena and Yountville are also "wholesale" customers of the City, as any City water they purchase is then sold to their own retail customers (i.e., end users). St. Helena is contractually obligated to purchase 600 acre-feet of water each year from the City and has the option to request an additional 200 acre-feet of supply. Yountville and the California Veterans Home rarely purchase water from the City due to their own sufficient local water supply sources. By agreement, the City provides water to Yountville in emergencies to address infrastructure failure or for temporary planned maintenance, but not drought needs.





N

0 2,000 4,000

Scale in Feet

- PS — Booster Pump Station (BPS)
- Storage Tank
- Hydropneumatic Tank
- Pressure Regulator Station (PRS)
- Active Intertie
- Emergency Intertie
- WTP — Water Treatment Plant (WTP)

Pipeline Pressure Zone

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Notes:
1. Source: "WaterDistribution_20221113" geodatabase provided by the City in November 2022.

Source: West Yost 2022

Graphics ... City of Napa 104202 (2-10-2026).lwg

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Figure 1-2
Existing Water Distribution System

Project Objectives

The WMP has the following objectives.

- Define and prioritize needed improvements to the City water system, and their associated costs, over the next 30 years. Identify operating, maintenance, and staffing costs over the same 30-year period through extensive capital improvements and infrastructure upgrades.
- Replace aging infrastructure, including major pipelines and treatment facilities that have been in service for 40 to 140 or more years.
- Ensure consistent water delivery, including upgrades to the Hennessey WTP and key transmission mains.
- Develop a long-term financial plan based on these costs.
- Develop water rates necessary to cover the costs of providing water service.

Project Description

The City's water system includes critical infrastructure that is increasingly vulnerable due to age and wear. Key facilities such as the Hennessey, Milliken, and Barwick Jamieson WTPs and large-diameter transmission mains require rehabilitation and/or replacement to deliver reliable water service throughout the City's service area. The WMP also addresses the need for water distribution system improvements, including storage tanks, booster pump stations, pressure regulator stations, and distribution pipelines located throughout the City.

Water Demand and Supply

In 2022, the City produced 12,534 acre-feet of water, averaging 11.2 million gallons per day (MGD). This marks a significant decline in water demand compared to 2008, when the City produced 16,123 acre-feet, an average of 14.4 MGD, to meet the needs of its customers. This reduction in water use has occurred despite continued population growth and urban development, reflecting the effectiveness of conservation efforts, increased efficiency, and changing water use behaviors over time.

Future water demand projections were developed using updated unit demand factors and detailed information on planned development within the City's service area. These planned developments encompass a mix of land uses, including new single-family and multi-family residential areas, lodging, commercial spaces, and light industrial development. Two planning horizons were considered: a near-term horizon through 2035, and a long-term horizon extending from 2036 to 2055. Based on anticipated growth and land use patterns, projected water demand is estimated at 13.9 MGD by 2035, increasing to 14.7 MGD by 2055.

The City's existing water supply consists of surface water from two local supply reservoirs (Lake Hennessey and Milliken Reservoir), along with imported SWP water conveyed from the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta through the NBA. Raw water from these sources is treated at three separate WTPs and distributed throughout the City's water service area. The Napa Sanitation District (NapaSan) also delivers recycled water for irrigation purposes to customers within the southern portion of the City's service area.

The City's existing water supplies are sufficient to meet projected demands under normal and most dry year conditions through 2045. Minor shortfalls may occur in extreme single dry years by 2040 and 2045, requiring less than 3 percent demand reduction, achievable through conservation. In multiple dry years, supplies remain adequate through 2030. For extended droughts starting in 2035 and beyond, modest deficits (ranging from 9 to 12 percent) may arise in later years. However, these can be addressed through water conservation measures.

The WMP explores potential future water supply alternatives, including additional SWP allocations, participation in the Sites Reservoir Project, and the following local water supply options.

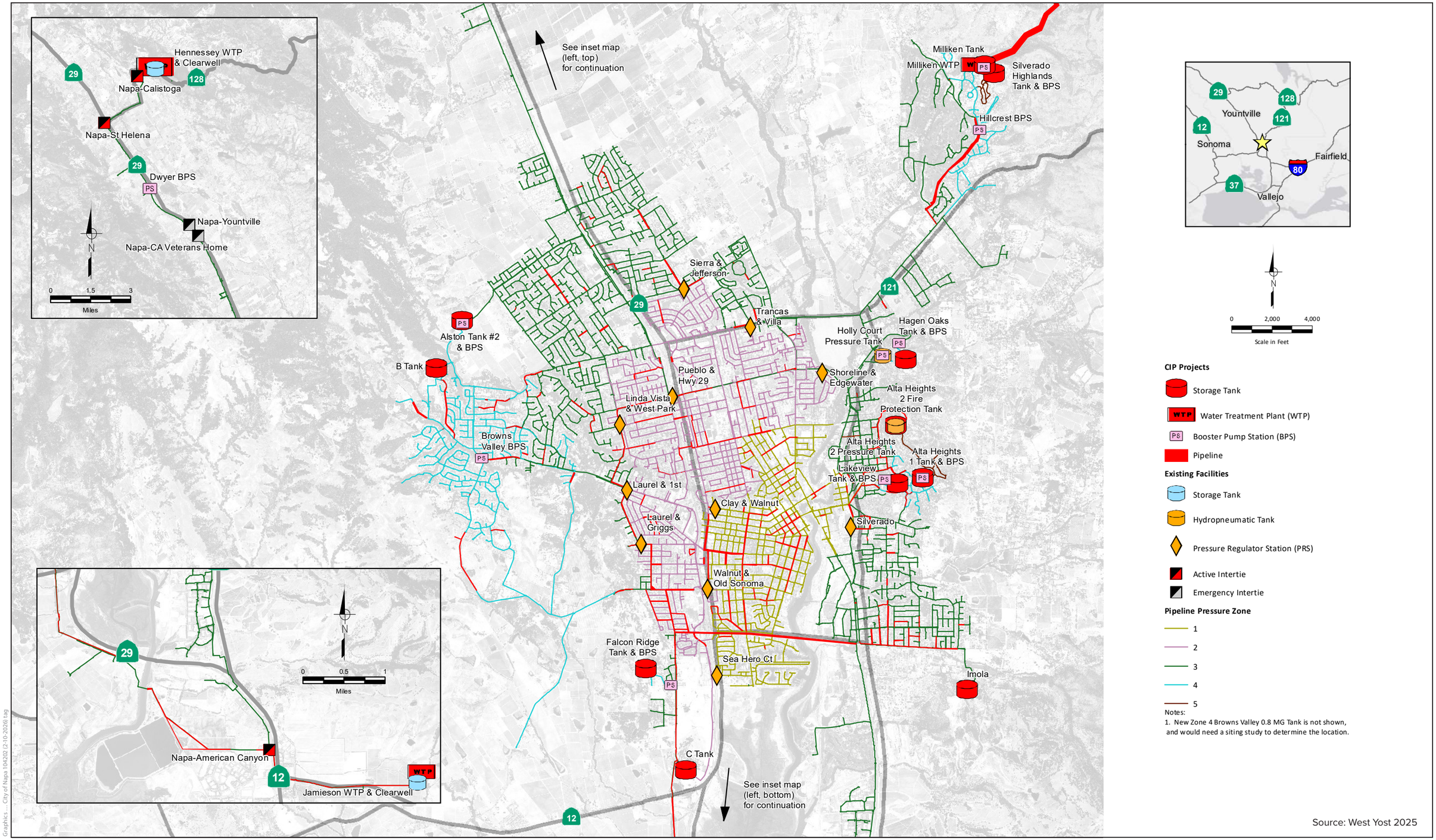
- Perfecting the existing in-stream direct diversion at the Milliken WTP.
- Direct potable reuse of treated effluent water.
- Joint Powers Agreement or other cooperative agreement with other local entities.
- Hennessey spillway improvements.
- Increasing reservoir storage capacity by dredging.
- Developing a groundwater production well as a supplemental water supply source.

The Hennessey Spillway Improvement Project will enhance dam safety by enabling the spillway to handle the probable maximum flood, preventing potential overtopping. It will modernize aging infrastructure, extend the life of the 75-year-old Conn Dam, and ensure compliance with current design standards. Additionally, the expansion could increase water storage capacity by up to 6,840 acre-feet, improving water supply reliability. The project also considers ecological impacts and infrastructure resilience, while leveraging federal and state funding opportunities to minimize costs to ratepayers. The project, which is estimated to cost approximately $35 million, has been included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and is anticipated to be under construction by 2033.

30-Year Capital Improvement Plan

The recommended CIP for the City's water system is based on the evaluations described in the various chapters of the WMP. The water system CIP covers the planning horizon from 2026 through 2055. The CIP identifies improvements at a Master Plan level and does not necessarily include all required onsite infrastructure or constitute design of improvements. Subsequent detailed design is required to determine exact sizes and locations of these proposed improvements. The recommended capital improvements including probable construction costs are prioritized into three categories: near-term (2026 through 2030 by year), mid-term (2031 through 2035 by year), and long-term (2036 through 2055 as a single group).

Appendix A*, Recommended Water System Capital Improvement Projects*, of this Initial Study lists the recommended water system improvements associated with the project; Figure 1-3 illustrates these improvements.



Graphics ... City of Napa 104202 (2-10-2026) tag

Figure 1-3
Water System Capital Improvement Program (2026–2055)

Recommended water system improvements fall into the following project categories in the near-term, mid-term, and long-term.

- **Watershed – Supply Source.**
- **Water Quality – Treatment.** For example, Barwick Jameson WTP, Milliken WTP and Hennessey WTP improvements and upgrades; Milliken Diversion Dam rehabilitation; and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) improvements.
- **Water Transmission – Storage Tanks.** For example, Milliken Tank, B Tank and C Tank improvements, installation of new 0.8 million gallons (MG) Browns Valley Tank to address additional storage needs in Browns Valley.
- **Water Transmission – Pump Stations.** For example, Falcon Ridge Pump Station pumping capacity and pipeline improvements; Alta Heights 1 Pump Station pumping capacity and pipeline improvements; Browns Valley Pump Station improvements; Lakeview Pump Station pumping capacity and pipeline improvements; Alston Pump Station improvements; Alta Heights 1 Pump Station pumping capacity and pipeline improvements; Hagen Oaks Pump Station pumping capacity and pipeline improvements; Holly Court Pump Station pumping capacity and pipeline improvements; and Silverado Highlands Pump Station, Hillcrest Pump Station and permanent Dwyer Pump Station. Pump station exterior features would include rechargeable solar battery power for generator auto transfer switch and electrical hook up ready for backup mobile generator and small paved area for temporary parking. Pump station interior features would include redundant fire pump available to facilitate maintenance, and flanged connection plumbed for backup portable pump.
- **Water Transmission – Transmission Mains Rehabilitation and/or Replacement.** For example, rehabilitation at Napa River Crossing; asbestos cement in bay mud and residential areas with poor storm drainage; replace and/or rehabilitate transmission main at Hillcrest Drive and Atlas Peak Road, South end point to Stanley Road, Stanley Road to St. Francis Circle, St. Francis Circle to Old Sonoma Road, and downtown Yountville, and assess up to five pipelines crossing the Napa River and provide recommendations for renewal or replacement.
- **Water Distribution – Distribution Mains and Meters.** For example, hydrants and valves renewal and replacement; install electronic radio transmitter devices on meters, new handheld reading devices and mobile collectors; replace or abandon distribution pipelines; water main rehabilitation and replacement; Feasibility Study for Pressure Regulator Stations.

Purpose and Use of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Report

The City determined that preparation of a PEIR is the most appropriate approach for evaluating potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the WMP. This determination is based on the nature of the WMP, which consists of a range of CIPs and ongoing operation and maintenance activities. Many of these actions are interrelated but not yet fully defined with respect to design, timing, or exact location.

As provided in the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, § 15168[a]), a PEIR is appropriate when any series of the following related actions are proposed.

- Linked geographically.
- Logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions.
- Undertaken in connection with the adoption of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria governing a continuing program.
- Individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects that can be mitigated in similar ways.

The WMP includes water system projects that require further definition to fully evaluate their potential environmental impacts and are, therefore, described and analyzed at a broad, programmatic level. These projects are anticipated to require additional environmental review, as appropriate, prior to implementation. Other projects included in the WMP are sufficiently defined to allow for project-level evaluation within the PEIR.

The intended use of the PEIR will be to (1) serve as a second-tier environmental document for future implementation of the less-defined components of the WMP, and (2) provide full compliance with CEQA requirements for those components that are well defined at this time. Implementation of the WMP would occur incrementally over multiple phases throughout the planning horizon, extending through 2055.

During future planning and design phases, the City would evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of individual water system projects. This evaluation would be conducted for each project to determine whether additional environmental documentation beyond the PEIR is required and, where feasible, to screen out sites or design options that could result in potentially significant environmental impacts. A standardized evaluation process would be applied, including completion of a site-specific Initial Study Checklist, to determine whether additional site-specific resource studies or CEQA review are necessary.

As outlined in Appendix A, *Recommended Water System Capital Improvement Projects*, the less-defined projects included in the WMP would be reviewed in the context of the PEIR to determine the appropriate level of subsequent CEQA documentation, consistent with CEQA Guidelines §15168(c), as follows.

- If a later activity would result in environmental effects that were not examined in the PEIR, a new Initial Study would be prepared, which could lead to preparation of a subsequent EIR or a Negative Declaration.
- If the City determines, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15162, that no subsequent EIR is required, the City may approve the activity as being within the scope of the WMP covered by the PEIR, and no additional environmental documentation would be required.
- Feasible mitigation measures identified in the PEIR would be incorporated into subsequent actions undertaken as part of the WMP as required.

If determined necessary through the Initial Study Checklist process, additional CEQA analysis for future projects would be tiered from the PEIR. The PEIR will provide disclosure of relevant environmental information to interested parties and encourages their participation in both the decision-making process and implementation of the WMP. It will also provide federal, state, and local decision-makers with comprehensive information regarding potential environmental impacts associated with the project.

Potential Permits and Approvals

It is anticipated that the approvals presented below would potentially be required to implement the WMP.

- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Permit – United States Army Corps of Engineers
- Federal Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or National Marine Fisheries Service
- Federal Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Report – USFWS
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- California Endangered Species Act consultation – CDFW
- Federal CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification – California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
- Federal CWA Section 402 General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit – RWQCB
- National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 authorization – California Department of Parks and Recreation
- Approval of plans and specifications to construct or enlarge a dam or reservoir and certificate of approval to store water – California Department of Water Resources (DWR), California Division of Dam Safety
- Encroachment permits – Napa County Public Works Department and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Effects Found to be Potentially Significant

On the basis of this Initial Study, the following topics would have project-specific effects that could be potentially significant and will be discussed in more detail in the PEIR.

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Noise
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Wildfire

Effects Found Not to be Significant

Based on the analysis in this Initial Study, the following potential environmental effects would have no impact or be less than significant; therefore, they require no further analysis in the EIR.

- Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources
- Public Services

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Population and Housing
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Utilities and Service Systems

Chapter 2
Environmental Checklist

1. **Project Title:** City of Napa Water System 30-Year Capital Improvement Master Plan (WMP)
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Napa Utilities Department
   1700 Second Street, Suite 100
   Napa, CA 94559
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Doug DeMaster (707) 257-9521
4. **Project Location:** The project is located in the Napa City limits and outside the Sphere of Influence, including customers in the Monticello Park/Silverado Resort community, the Congress Valley Water District, the Carneros Mutual Water Company, and along the Conn Transmission Main. The City also serves the Napa State Hospital located outside the City limits. The City also exports water to the City of American Canyon (American Canyon), the City of St. Helena (St. Helena), the City of Calistoga (Calistoga), the Town of Yountville (Yountville), and the California Veterans Home.
5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** Same as Lead Agency
6. **General Plan Designation:** City-wide and County parcels that receive City water
7. **Zoning:** City-wide and County parcels that receive City water
8. **Description of Project:**

   The City of Napa WMP is a comprehensive 30-year roadmap for maintaining and enhancing the City's water system infrastructure and includes the following improvements over the near-term (2026 through 2030 by year), mid-term (2031 through 2035 by year), and long-term (2036 through 2055 as a single group): Watershed – Supply Source, Water Quality – Treatment, and Water Transmission (Storage Tanks, Pump Stations, and Transmission Mains), and Distribution Mains (Distribution Mains and Meters).
9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:**

   Land uses immediately surrounding the City of Napa include undeveloped lands, parks and golf courses, vineyards, wineries, agricultural land, and rural residences.
10. **Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:**

    See Chapter 1, Section *Potential Permits and Approvals.*
11. **Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to TCRs, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?**

    Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (PRC Section 21080.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

    See Section XVIII, *Tribal Cultural Resources*.

I. Aesthetics

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, would the project:			
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	X		
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?			X
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	X		
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have no impact on the visual character and quality of rural areas, scenic vistas, and scenic routes and have a less-than-significant impact on conflicting with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality in an urbanized area. The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact with mitigation on the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Future development associated with the WMP would result in new water system facilities and improvements that could change the visual character in some locations in the water service area, which could result in a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Implementation of the WMP could result in a significant new impact compared to what was identified in the 2040 General Plan EIR because new development could be located in undeveloped areas outside the Planning Area of the 2040 General Plan. Therefore, this issue will be evaluated further in the PEIR, and mitigation measures will be identified to reduce potential impacts.

b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?

The City of Napa does not contain any Officially Designated State Scenic Highways. However, the following State Route (SR) segments within the City have been identified as eligible for official scenic

highway designation. Therefore, similar to the conclusion of the 2040 General Plan EIR, there would be no impact (California Department of Transportation 2026).

- **SR 29.** From Trancas Street in the City of Napa to the Lake County border.
- **SR 121.** From the intersection with SR 221, near the Napa State Hospital, to near Trancas Street in the City of Napa.
- **SR 221.** From the intersection with Soscol Road to the intersection with SR 121 in the City of Napa (the entire duration of SR 221).

c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

See response to a) above.

d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?

Future development associated with the WMP would result in permanent features such as windows and building surfaces and temporary features such as parked cars, which would introduce new sources of glare. Mature vegetation in the project area would aid in reducing the amount of glare from these sources, but glare would still be substantially increased compared to existing conditions.

New lighting would be associated with some projects as shown in Appendix A, *Recommended Water System Capital Improvement Projects*; however, the lighting anticipated is nominal compared to existing conditions. Nevertheless, future development associated with the WMP would increase the amount of ambient light in the vicinity compared to existing conditions where there is minimal lighting, resulting in visible light pollution and introducing ambient sky glow to the project vicinity. These light sources would draw offsite viewers' attention toward the project sites at night. This would affect rural residential viewers living in rural residential development and passing motorists on portions of local roadways that have scenic viewpoints. According to the 2040 General Plan EIR, under California's 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, all new or altered residential and non-residential buildings in California must meet a set of mandatory requirements for lighting systems and lighting controls that are designed to help limit light pollution and ensure light levels are appropriate for the area served (e.g., undeveloped, rural, parks/open space, or urban). These requirements include elements such as controls that turn lights off when buildings are unoccupied, and limitations on backlight, uplight, and glare in non-residential settings, and motion sensors or timers on outdoor residential lighting. In addition to these requirements, the 2040 General Plan includes the following policy that would reduce light impacts.

> **Safety and Noise Element**: **Policy SN 6-7** seeks to reduce light pollution in Napa by incorporating dark sky initiatives, such as lights that cast little or no light upwards in public areas or roadways, and turning off lights in empty buildings at night.

Impacts associated with light and glare from future development as a result of WMP implementation would be minimized through implementation of the policy above, as well as adherence to Building Energy Efficiency Standards and Chapter 16.36 of the Municipal Code*, Design and Improvement Standards*, and the impact would be less than significant. The proposed project would not result in a new significant impact.

II. Agricultural and Forestry Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
In determining whether impacts on agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts on forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project, and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in the Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:			
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	X		
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?	X		
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?			X
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			X
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have significant and unavoidable environmental effects related to the conversion of Important Farmland, and other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact for conflicting with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract, and for the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have no impact on conflicting with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

According to the 2040 General Plan EIR, the Planning Area is predominantly urban and built-up land, but there are 473 acres of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance mapped by the California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program within the Planning Area's Rural Urban Limit line, which is within the water service area boundary. Because the water service area boundary extends past the 2040 General Plan Planning Area and could result in a new significant impact, and there is the potential for loss of Important Farmland, this issue will be evaluated further in the PEIR, and mitigation measures will be identified to reduce potential impacts.

b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?

As with a) above, potential conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract could result in a new significant impact and will be evaluated further in the PEIR. Mitigation measures will be identified to reduce potential impacts.

c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No areas within the water service area boundary are currently zoned forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production Districts; therefore, there would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact. No impact would occur.

d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

There is no forest land within the water service area boundary; therefore, future WMP projects would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact and no impact would occur.

e. Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

See responses to a) and b) regarding Farmland. See responses to c) and d) regarding forest land.

III. Air Quality

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:			
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	X		
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	X		
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	X		
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have significant and unavoidable environmental effects for all air quality impacts with the exception of creating objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people, which was determined to be less than significant.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–d.

Significant changes to air quality could occur with implementation of projects in the WMP. This could include conflicts with applicable air quality plans, potential net increases of criterial pollutants, and the potential exposure of sensitive receptors. The PEIR will evaluate potential emissions and odors from construction and operation of WMP projects. Emissions of concern include carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X; ozone precursor), reactive organic gases (ROG; ozone precursor), sulfur oxides (SO_X), particulate matter (PM10), and fine particulate matter (PM2.5). Odors of concern include diesel-powered equipment during construction and operation and potentially hydrogen sulfide. Potential impacts will be further evaluated in the PEIR, and mitigation measures will be identified to reduce potential impacts.

IV. Biological Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	X		
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	X		
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	X		
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	X		
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	X		
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact with implementation of mitigation measures for the potential for land use changes and subsequent development to introduce or spread invasive plant species. All other biological resources impacts were determined to be either less than significant or no impact.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–e.

Significant changes to biological resources could occur with development of projects listed in the WMP. Impacts could occur to special-status plant and wildlife species, riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities, wetlands, wildlife movement corridors, or conflict with a tree preservation policy or ordinance because new development could be in undeveloped areas outside the 2040 General Plan Planning Area. Potential impacts will be further evaluated in the PEIR.

f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans in Napa County; therefore, the project would not conflict with any such plan, and there would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

V. Cultural Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	X		
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	X		
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant cultural resources impacts for all impacts. The 2040 General Plan EIR concluded that a project-specific analysis would be required under CEQA when individual projects are proposed and that impacts would be less than significant with implementation of existing regulations and the proposed 2040 General Plan goals and policies.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–c.

Significant changes to cultural resources could occur with development of projects listed in the WMP if unknown cultural resources are encountered during construction because new development could occur in undeveloped areas outside the 2040 General Plan Planning Area. Therefore, impacts will be further evaluated in the PEIR.

VI. Energy

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	X		
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant energy impacts for all impacts.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Energy consumption resulting from future development under the WMP would include energy directly consumed for electricity- and gas-powered equipment, electricity to run WTPs and pump stations, and interior and exterior lighting of buildings. Construction activities would require the consumption of energy (fossil fuels) for construction equipment, worker vehicles, and truck trips. The operational activities associated with some WMP components would require the consumption of energy including fossil fuels, natural gas, and electricity. Changes to energy resources could occur with development of projects listed in the WMP. Therefore, potential impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources and the potential to conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency will be further evaluated in the PEIR.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

All future development under the project would be required to comply with the most current California Building Code (CBC) requirements, including the CBC Energy Efficiency Standards, as well as all applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to energy consumption and conservation. The general plan includes policies that promote energy conservation and efficiency and does not contain any policies that would conflict with existing energy conservation regulations. Accordingly, compliance with applicable general plan policies and federal, state, and local requirements for renewable energy and energy efficiency would result in less-than-significant impacts related to energy use and the impact would be the same as the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

VII. Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			
Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X
Strong seismic ground shaking?			X
Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X
Landslides?			X
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?			X
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?			X
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?			X
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have either a less-than-significant impact or no impact for all significance thresholds except for the potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, which was determined to be less than significant with mitigation.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death from geologic activity?

If future structures as a result of WMP implementation are located on or near an active fault, rupture of that fault could cause damage or destruction of the structure, resulting in injury, loss of life, or property damage. If a proposed project would exacerbate risk of surface fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or seismic-related landslide, this would be a significant impact. The West Napa fault zone crosses the western portion of the Planning Area. However, development of WMP projects would not increase seismic stresses by either introducing a substantial load to seismic faults or by introducing a lubricant, such as water in a reservoir, thereby exacerbating risk of surface fault rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or seismic-related landslide. In addition, Policy SN 1-1 of the 2040 General Plan requires setbacks from seismic hazards, especially in areas that are prone to earthquakes and landslides. Policy SN 1-3 of Goal SN-1 of the 2040 General Plan requires that a geotechnical report be prepared, and its mitigation measures be incorporated into the design. These policies would be implemented through the regulation and development review process, which requires that all construction comply with the CBC. The impact would be less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Ground-disturbing earthwork associated with projects constructed under the WMP may increase erosion rates, potentially causing accelerated erosion. Construction activities would cause ground disturbance and vegetation removal at construction sites, exposing soil to rain and wind and potentially causing accelerated erosion, thereby resulting in significant impacts. However, Chapter 8.36.120 of the City's Municipal Code requires compliance with the City's grading ordinance and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, ensuring preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and issuance of a grading permit for all construction projects, as required by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and the City's municipal code. These policies are implemented through the regulation and development review process, which requires that all construction comply with the CBC. Compliance with federal and local erosion-related regulations applicable to projects carried out under the WMP would ensure that construction activities as a result of WMP implementation would not result in significant erosion impacts. The impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

In addition to seismic-related ground failure described in a) above, construction in areas with the potential to exacerbate risk of non-seismic–related landsliding caused by heavy precipitation or improper grading or cuts could also expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects. However, the project area is fairly level; moreover, Policy S-3.2 of the 2040 General Plan requires that a geotechnical report be prepared, and its mitigation measures be incorporated into

the design. This policy is implemented through the regulation and development review process, requiring that all construction comply with the CBC, which addresses engineered fills and cuts. This impact would remain less than significant, and no additional mitigation is required. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

Land subsidence has not occurred in the project area. Future development under the WMP would not include groundwater extraction or substantial dewatering that would result in subsidence. Subsidence as a result of peat loss or soil extraction is not an issue in the City of Napa; therefore, the impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Expansive soils occur in the project area, and structures built on expansive soils would be subject to the expansion and contraction of these soils, which could cause structural damage if the subsoil, drainage, and foundation are not properly engineered. However, soil sampling and treatment procedures for expansive soils, as well as other soil-related issues, are addressed by the CBC. Compliance with the CBC would create conditions suitable for construction. The impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

Improperly located or designed septic systems could cause water quality issues. The septic system's design depends on the permeability and other aspects of the soil in which it will be constructed. The NapaSan provides customers within its service boundary with wastewater disposal. NapaSan owns and operates the sanitary sewer collection system and wastewater treatment plant that serves the City. Future development under the WMP would be served by NapaSan and would not involve installation of septic systems or other alternative wastewater disposal systems. This impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Although the surficial Holocene deposits in the City of Napa Planning Area have a low sensitivity for paleontological resources, Sonoma Volcanics and Great Valley Sequence present in the margins of Napa are highly sensitive for paleontological resources. If fossils are present where development is planned under the WMP, they could be damaged by earth-disturbing activities during construction, such as excavation for foundations, placement of fills, trenching for utility systems, and grading for roads and staging areas. The more extensive and deeper the earth-disturbing activity, the greater the potential for damage to paleontological resources, which could have a significant impact.

Implementation of existing Mitigation Measure GEO-6 from the 2040 General Plan EIR would reduce the potential impact on paleontological resources by requiring worker awareness training for any

projects that would disturb previously undisturbed geologic units with high paleontological sensitivity, a stop-work order within 25 feet of the paleontological resources find, and development of a Paleontological Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (PMMP) if the Qualified Paleontologist determines that the find is important to the scientific record. With implementation of existing Mitigation Measure GEO-6 from the 2040 General Plan EIR, the impact would be less than significant. No new or substantially more severe significant impact would occur with implementation of this General Plan EIR mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure GEO-6: Provide Worker Awareness Training, Stop Work in Case of Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources During Construction, and As Appropriate, Prepare a Paleontological Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (PMMP)

For any proposed development in the City that would disturb previously undisturbed surficial or subsurface geologic units with high paleontological sensitivity, the following procedures must be undertaken. High sensitivity geologic units in the City are Sonoma Volcanics and Great Valley Sequence.

Prior to commencing ground disturbance of previously undisturbed native sediments in areas where geologic units at the surface or subsurface have high paleontological sensitivity, the project applicant shall engage a Qualified Paleontologist, as defined by SVP 2010, to provide worker awareness training to ensure that all project construction workers are trained on recognition of paleontological resources. In addition, the project applicant shall inform the contractor and construction personnel of the immediate stop-work procedures to be followed In case of discovery of a paleontological resource during construction, ground-disturbing activities shall temporarily be halted within 25 feet of the find until the discovery is examined by a Qualified Paleontologist. Work within the sensitive area shall resume only when deemed appropriate by the Qualified Paleontologist. The Qualified Paleontologist shall determine whether the discovery is scientifically significant, how to involve other responsible or resource agencies and stakeholders, and what methods to follow for resource recovery.

If the Qualified Paleontologist determines that the resource is not scientifically important, the conclusion shall be documented in a letter to the City of Napa to demonstrate compliance with applicable statutory requirements.

If the Qualified Paleontologist determines that the paleontological resource is of scientific importance and there are no feasible measures to avoid disturbing this paleontological resource, the Qualified Paleontologist shall prepare a PMMP. The PMMP shall include measures to fully document and recover the resource of scientific importance. The Qualified Paleontologist shall submit the PMMP to the City for review and approval within 10 business days of the discovery. Upon approval by the City, ground-disturbing activities in the project area shall resume and be monitored as determined by the Qualified Paleontologist for the duration of such activities. The PMMP shall include measures for a preconstruction survey, a training program for construction personnel, paleontological monitoring, fossil salvage, curation, and final reporting, as applicable.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	X		
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have significant and unavoidable impacts for the generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment and for the potential to conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–b.

Significant changes associated with GHG emissions could occur with implementation of projects in the WMP. Construction of WMP components including tanks, pump stations, and pipelines would involve activities that would result in a one-time emission of GHGs. The WMP would indirectly and directly generate GHG emissions through operation of pump stations, use of new or larger emergency electrical generators, and employee vehicle trips for operation and maintenance of future facilities. Therefore, construction and operation emissions associated with implementation of the WMP will be further evaluated in the PEIR against the air district's significance thresholds.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X
c. Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			X
e. Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?			X
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The Initial Study for the 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact for all significance thresholds under *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Future development under the WMP could involve the transport, use, storage, generation, and disposal of hazardous materials, including lead and asbestos from building materials, chemicals, or fertilizers and pesticides from landscaping. Many businesses in the Planning Area currently use hazardous materials and generate hazardous wastes, which require regulatory oversight to protect human health and the environment. These uses are regulated by the Napa County Planning Building and Environmental Services under state and federal laws and regulations, including the Department of Toxic Substances Control, which regulates the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste, and the State Water Resources Control Board, which enforces the CWA and protects the quality of ground and surface waters. Routine transport of hazardous materials on SR 29 and SR 121 are regulated and monitored by Caltrans, and the California Highway Patrol.

Although the use and storage of hazardous materials releases cannot feasibly be eliminated, the requirements of existing regulatory programs combined with implementation of general plan policies (such as those listed in the *Hazards and Hazardous Materials* section of the 2040 General Plan EIR) would reduce potential impacts of routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions to a less-than-significant level. The impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Implementation of the WMP would lead to additional development in the project area, which would be subject to existing regulations described above and subsequent environmental review under CEQA. Construction equipment that is typically used for water supply, treatment, transmission and distribution projects has the potential to release oils, greases, solvents, and other finishing materials through accidental spills. Given the nature of hazardous materials that would be used, stored, or disposed of (e.g., materials for construction equipment, contaminated soil), there is a possibility for upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Accidental releases of small quantities of these substances could contaminate soils and degrade the quality of surface water and groundwater, resulting in a public safety hazard. However, the handling and disposal of these materials would be governed according to regulations enforced by the Napa Fire Department, Certified Unified Program Agency, Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and Department of Toxic Substances Control. In addition, regulations under the federal CWA require contractors to avoid allowing the release of materials into surface waters as part of their SWPPP and NPDES permit requirements. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the use of hazardous materials during construction would result in a reasonably foreseeable upset or accident condition that would cause a significant hazard to the public or environment.

In addition to the regulatory requirements noted above, reasonably foreseeable spills under operational conditions would be handled according to the specifications of the Napa County Area Plan. This plan identifies hazardous materials that pose a threat to the community, include

procedures for emergency response, provides for notification and coordination of emergency response personnel, provides for public safety including notification and evacuation, establishes training, and identifies emergency response supplies and equipment. Because compliance with the existing regulatory scheme would be required for all future projects to avoid or minimize impacts related to the release of hazardous materials into the environment, this impact would be less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

c. Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Implementation of the WMP would lead to development of water supply, treatment, transmission and distribution projects that could result in the release of hazardous emissions or entail the handling of hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. There are existing and proposed land uses designated for schools throughout the City of Napa Planning Area. The general plan does not explicitly incorporate policies to limit the use of hazardous materials near school sites or limit the development of proposed schools near existing contamination; however, Policy PHE 2-1 in the Public Health and Equity Element of the 2040 General Plan calls for the protection of sensitive receptors such as schools from impacts of stationary and non-stationary sources of pollution. The City also routinely consults with the school district prior to discretionary approval of new businesses and industry that use hazardous materials near existing school sites as part of the project review process. Additionally, school siting regulations implemented by the Department of Education prohibit locating proposed schools near existing contamination. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No hazardous material release sites have been identified on the most recent Cortese List in the project area (California Environmental Protection Agency 2026). There are few open leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites, cleanup sites, and Solid Waste Information System sites in the project area. The project area is not located on a Superfund or other National Priorities List site; therefore, it would not result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment through exposure to such sites. All future projects would be required to be consistent with the general plan and zoning and could be subject to individual environmental review under CEQA. Implementation of the WMP would not change existing provisions regarding hazardous material sites. Existing regulations would ensure that sites containing hazardous materials be cleaned up to existing standards for the proposed land use prior to development. The impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

e. Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The closest public airport is the Napa County Airport (i.e., KAPC) located approximately 5 miles south of the City of Napa, and just south of the water service area boundary. The public use airport has three runways with daily and nightly operations (AirNav 2026). The very southern portions of the project area are in Zones D and E of the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. Much of this land is open space or in agriculture/vineyard use; industrial uses and a lodging use are also present. In Zone D, aircraft can range from 300 to 1,000 feet above the ground, and residential uses, as well as uses hazardous to flights, are prohibited in this zone. Zone E, the zone farthest from the airport, there is a low risk of accident, and noise impacts are much less and classified as overflight annoyance. The only prohibited uses in this zone are noise-sensitive outdoor uses. Overflight easements or deed notices may be required for other development uses in this zone.

An aircraft crash occurring within the City would be a potentially disastrous hazard. Napa County Airport poses the greatest risk for aircraft hazards to the City. The Napa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is currently being updated, contains goals and strategies to help plan for disaster events, such as an aircraft crash. Although arriving and departing planes from the Napa County Airport do pass over the project area, these flight paths are generally over rural and agricultural areas. In addition, the Napa Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with other fire protection agencies, which could assist the City in the event of an accident. Thus, implementation of the WMP projects would not change any of the land uses within the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan or otherwise alter safety conditions for people in the project area. The impact would be less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Development under the WMP, including new water supply, treatment, transmission and distribution projects, has the potential to create obstacles to the implementation of emergency response or evacuation plans adopted for the City of Napa. Relevant emergency response or evacuation plans in the Planning Area include the Napa County Emergency Operations Plan and the Napa County Operational Area Hazard Management Plan. Several 2040 General Plan policies and implementing actions address the reduction of risk due to hazards, which, in turn, reduces the impact of new development on emergency response plans. Policy SN 5-4 ensures that future development plans provide adequate evacuation routes. Policy SN 5-5 would require that the City regularly assess adequacy of emergency response and evacuation routes and identify need for road extensions to serve neighborhoods that do not have sufficient evacuation routes or access for emergency services. Adherence to existing regulations and the policies in the general plan would reduce this impact to less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

Several factors contribute to susceptibility to wildfire danger in Napa County: most notably climate, winds, vegetation, and water supply. Under the Fire and Resources Assessment Program, CAL FIRE has designated the Planning Area as a Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (Non-VHFHSZ). This indicates that the Planning Area is a Non-VHFHSZ, and that the probability of a wildfire affecting the incorporated City is very low. Areas outside the Napa City limits but within the water service area boundary and operational limits are within Very High, High and Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs) (CAL FIRE 2024).

Implementation of WMP projects could create significant impacts if future developments were located in areas that exacerbated the potential wildfire risk. There are no areas in the Planning Area that have been classified by the state as having Very High fire risk. However, there are areas outside of the Planning Area to the east and west that have experienced devastating fires in the recent past (i.e., the Nun's, Glass, Patrick and Atlas fires). Chapter 15.04.010 of the City of Napa Municipal Code adopts the California Fire Code as amended, which regulates fire safety for existing and new construction. The California Strategic Fire Plan also reduces the fire risk of new development by focusing on fire suppression and prevention efforts, including hazard and risk assessment, land use planning, cooperation between fire protection jurisdictions, fire-resistant development, and post-fire recovery efforts.

Future WMP projects will be built to enhance reliability and strengthen resiliency against wildfires. Features include, but are not limited to, rechargeable solar battery power for generator auto transfer switch; electrical hookup ready for backup mobile generator; flanged connections plumbed for backup portable pump; and redundant fire pump available to facilitate maintenance.

Additionally, several policies in the general plan address potential fire hazards. Policy HS-5.3 says that the City shall implement the requirements of Chapter 7A (Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure) if the CBC in or adjacent to Wildland/Urban Interface areas. Policy SN 5-1 advises implementing best practices to address wildfire prevention on open space land in and around the City. Policy SN 5-2 facilitates communication and education to the community on fire safety, wildland fire protection measures, and evacuation/emergency response to wildland fires. Policy SN 5-3 would continue to educate property owners and the public about local fire hazard prevention programs, vegetation management strategies, and other disaster preparation activities in areas threatened by wildfire. Policy SN 5-4 would ensure that future development plans provide adequate evacuation routes, vegetation management policies, and fire-reduction design measures. Policy SN 5-5 would assess the adequacy of emergency response and evacuation routes. Policy SN 5-6 would explore the feasibility of extending Linda Vista to Browns Valley Road to serve areas north of Napa Fire Station 5 to improve provision of emergency fire service. Implementation of these policies combined with the CBC standards and the review of all new structures in the project area by the Napa Fire Department would ensure that hazards from wildfire associated with future development would be less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	X		
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	X		
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would:			
Result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site;	X		
Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site;	X		
Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	X		
Impede or redirect flood flows?	X		
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	X		
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for all significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–e.

Significant changes associated with hydrology and water quality could occur because new development could occur in undeveloped areas outside the Planning Area; therefore, impacts will be further evaluated in the PEIR.

XI. Land Use and Planning

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Physically divide an established community?			X
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for both significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Physically divide an established community?

Implementation of projects identified in the WMP would not physically divide the City of Napa or any other established community within the City's water service operational area. The WMP primarily includes water supply, treatment, transmission, and distribution improvements, many of which would occur at existing facilities. Proposed facilities such as a new water storage tank, WTP improvements or expansion, booster pump stations, and associated pipelines would be constructed within existing utility corridors, public rights-of-way, or previously developed sites and would not introduce barriers or obstructions that could divide a community. Accordingly, implementation of the WMP would not result in the physical division of an established community, and no new or substantially more severe significant impact would occur.

b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The City regulates land use within its jurisdiction through implementation of its zoning and subdivision ordinances and through enforcement of the goals and policies set forth in the 2040 General Plan, which guides future development. The 2040 General Plan emphasizes preservation of Napa's small-town character and historic neighborhoods while balancing the needs of residents, local businesses, and visitors. The 2040 General Plan is organized around 10 Guiding Principles. Those most relevant to water system planning include fostering connected neighborhoods with vibrant, walkable districts and revitalized corridors; promoting a diverse range of housing types to meet the needs of all segments of the community; and supporting continued downtown revitalization.

The Planning Division is primarily responsible for administering laws, regulations, and requirements related to the City's physical development. Implementation of the WMP would not conflict with the 2040 General Plan, any applicable specific plans, or existing environmental protection regulations. Rather, the WMP will help implement the 2040 General Plan.

Relevant general plan policies, including CSS 1-1 through CSS 1-5, call for development and implementation of a Climate Action Plan (CAP) to reduce GHG emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2040. The CAP is intended to align with the principles of the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy and the requirements of Senate Bill 375.

Through periodic updates to the WMP and construction of recommended infrastructure improvements, the City would ensure that the potable water distribution system is capable of supporting anticipated development consistent with the 2040 General Plan. Based on prior and ongoing evaluations of the City's short- and long-term water system needs no foreseeable environmental impacts related to the water distribution system would occur from buildout under the 2040 General Plan. The impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

XII. Mineral Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?			X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR determined that there are no known Mineral Resources in the Planning Area; thus, this topic was excluded from the EIR.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–b. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

There are no known mineral resources that would be affected by implementation of projects in the WMP, and the project would not amend any policy or ordinance provision in a manner that would increase restrictions on the recovery of mineral resources. There would be no impact and no new or substantially more severe significant impact would occur.

XIII. Noise

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	X		
b. Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	X		
c. Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for all significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–c.

Significant noise impacts could occur because new development could occur in undeveloped areas outside the 2040 General Plan Planning Area; therefore, impacts will be further evaluated in the PEIR.

XIV. Population and Housing

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X
b. Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for both significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

In 2022, the City produced 12,534 acre-feet of water, averaging 11.2 MGD. This marks a significant decline in water demand compared to 2008, when the City produced 16,123 acre-feet, an average of 14.4 MGD, to meet the needs of its customers. This reduction in water use has occurred despite continued population growth and urban development, reflecting the effectiveness of conservation efforts, increased efficiency, and changing water use behaviors over time. Implementation of the WMP will help implement the 2040 General Plan. The WMP includes improvements for the near-term (2026 through 2030 by year), mid-term (2031 through 2035 by year), and long-term (2036 through 2055 as a single group) (Appendix A, *Recommended Water System Capital Improvement Projects*). The WMP addresses redundancy and reliability, not demands from projected growth. Therefore, the project would not induce substantial unplanned population growth in the project area, either directly or indirectly. The impact is less than significant and would remain unchanged from the less-than-significant impact determination in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

b. Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No aspect of implementation of the project would result in the displacement of any existing housing or people. There would be no impact and no new or substantially more severe significant impact would occur.

XV. Public Services

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:			
Fire protection?			X
Police protection?			X
Schools?			X
Parks?			X
Other public facilities?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would result in less-than-significant impacts related to public services.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

Fire protection?

During construction of WMP projects, occasional incidents may require fire protection or emergency response. However, most proposed projects are within the urbanized portions of the City of Napa, which is already served by established fire protection and emergency service providers. Projects located in outlying unincorporated areas would continue to receive service from municipal fire departments, local fire protection districts, and CAL FIRE. Any temporary increase in fire or emergency service calls during construction would be minor and short-term and would not create a substantial demand for additional fire protection capacity or necessitate the construction of new or expanded fire facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or performance standards.

Operational and maintenance activities associated with WMP projects would be similar in nature to existing water system operations. Although new facilities would require periodic maintenance, these

activities would not substantially increase long-term demand for fire protection services. Operation of the WMP projects would not generate population growth or other conditions that would require new or physically altered fire protection facilities to maintain established service levels. Accordingly, construction and operation of WMP projects would not result in a substantial adverse effect on fire protection services or create the need for new or modified facilities. This impact would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

Police protection?

During construction of WMP projects, incidents could require law enforcement services; however, many proposed projects are located in the urbanized areas of the City of Napa, which is currently served by existing public services like police protection. The remaining outlying areas in unincorporated Napa County receive police protection services from Napa County Sheriff's Department and California Highway Patrol. The temporary increase in law enforcement incidents would not be substantial and would not result in the need to construct new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times or meet performance objectives.

Operation and maintenance activities associated with WMP projects would be similar to existing water system operations. Although new facilities would be constructed that would require staff maintenance. Operation of the WMP projects would not substantially change the demand for law enforcement services and would not create a need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios or response times or meet performance objectives. Accordingly, construction and operation of WMP projects would not result in a substantial adverse effect on law enforcement services or create the need for new or modified facilities. This impact would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

Schools?

Public school facilities in the City of Napa Planning Area are under the jurisdiction of the Napa Valley Unified School District. As an entity independent from the City, the school district is solely responsible for school facility planning, enrollment management, school closures, maintenance activities, and overall asset management.

Implementation of the WMP would not result in direct or indirect population growth in the project area. The purpose of the WMP is to enhance system redundancy and reliability, rather than accommodate or induce development or future population increases. Because the project would not generate new residential growth or otherwise increase demand for educational services, it would not create the need for new or expanded school facilities. This impact would be less than significant and is consistent with the conclusions reached in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

Parks and other public facilities?

The City of Napa provides parks and recreational services in the Planning Area, and the City is served by the Napa County Library system. Implementation of the WMP would not result in direct or indirect population growth in the project area. The purpose of the WMP is to enhance system redundancy and reliability, rather than to accommodate or induce development or future population increases. Because the project would not generate new residential growth or otherwise increase

demand for parks and other public facilities, it would not create the need for new or expanded parks or other public facilities like libraries. This impact would be less than significant and is consistent with the conclusions reached in the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

XVI. Recreation

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X
b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for both significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–b. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated or include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The project would not generate new or increased demand for recreational facilities. Any potential increase in demand associated with population growth is addressed in Section XIV, *Population and Housing*. Although individual WMP improvements would occur at various locations in and outside the City of Napa—some of which are situated near existing parks or recreational amenities—construction activities are not expected to require closure of any parks or recreational facilities.

Implementation of the WMP would not substantially increase the use of existing recreational facilities or accelerate their physical deterioration. The WMP does not include the development, expansion, or modification of recreational facilities, nor would it create conditions that directly require such construction. Based on these considerations, the project would result in a less-than-significant impact on recreational resources, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

XVII. Transportation

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?			X
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			X
c. Substantially increase hazards because of a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			X
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact for all significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Implementation of WMP projects would not permanently alter any roadways, bicycle lanes, sidewalks, or other non-motorized transportation facilities. Many of the WMP projects and improvements would be buried underground (e.g., water pipelines). Where features would be built aboveground (e.g., a water tank), these features would be on parcels out of the road right-of-way.

Construction of WMP projects and improvements could temporarily interfere with bicycle, pedestrian, and transit vehicle movement (e.g., from trenching for installation of facilities) and cause transit delays due to pipeline installation work that occurs in public roads. Without adequate measures, such construction activities could thereby temporarily conflict with Policies TE 1-1, TE 1-2, and TE 1-3 in the City's 2040 General Plan. These policies call for maintaining a roadway network that reflects not just automobile operations, but also multimodal movement and adjacent land uses and a more connected system of streets, pedestrian facilities, and bicycle facilities as new development and redevelopment is undertaken. However, implementation of Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) plans (based on California Vehicle Code) could include measures such as lane narrowing, maintaining at least one lane of traffic, and, in some cases, detours to support infrastructure projects that would minimize this impact and avoid substantial conflicts with City policies. In conclusion, this impact would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

On December 28, 2018, the California Office of Administrative Law cleared the revised CEQA Guidelines for use. Among the changes to the guidelines was removal of vehicle delay and level of service (LOS) from consideration under CEQA. LOS is a qualitative measure that would assess the level of congestion and delay of a roadway segment. With the adopted guidelines, transportation impacts are now evaluated based on a project's effect on vehicle miles traveled (VMT). VMT is calculated by multiplying the number of vehicle trips by the estimated number of miles driven per trip. Projects that create significant impacts under VMT would be required to mitigate their impacts through transportation demand management measures such as car sharing, improved transit, and enhanced bicycle infrastructure.

Implementation of the WMP would not involve residential or commercial development and would not accommodate or induce population growth. The WMP is designed to improve system redundancy and reliability rather than meet demands associated with future development. As a result, the project would not directly or indirectly generate substantial unplanned population growth in the project area and represents a unique project type for purposes of VMT analysis.

According to the 2040 General Plan EIR, VMT per capita under No Project conditions is 11.3, while implementation of the general plan would reduce VMT per capita to 9.03. This represents a 15 percent reduction from baseline conditions. Because the WMP would not result in additional residential or commercial development beyond what is already anticipated in the 2040 General Plan and would not result in a substantial number of new operations and maintenance trips, it would not alter the VMT growth assumptions evaluated in the 2040 General Plan EIR.

As the 2040 General Plan does not generate new VMT beyond what was previously analyzed, implementation of the WMP would not result in new or more severe VMT impacts. This impact would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

c. Substantially increase hazards because of a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Implementation of the WMP would not change the design or configuration of any public road. As described in Chapter 1, *Introduction/Project Description*, proposed improvements would be limited to upgrades to the City's water system infrastructure. Therefore, the project would not result in an increase in hazards due to a design feature.

During construction of individual components (e.g., distribution pipelines, pump station improvements, WTP treatment improvements, SCADA improvements), construction activities could temporarily create hazards from trenching in the roadway, which could result in a significant impact. As described in Impact a., this potential impact would be minimized through implementation of TTC plans, which could include measures such as lane narrowing, maintaining at least one lane of traffic, and, in some cases, detours to support infrastructure projects. This would also include backfilling trenches at the end of the workday and erecting temporary barriers to separate motorists from potential hazards. Temporary use of construction equipment in the roadway would not be considered an incompatible use and would not pose a substantial hazard given adherence to City of Napa Standard Specifications and Standard Plans. Over the long term, implementation of WMP projects would not introduce any new land uses that could create potential for use of incompatible equipment on roadways. Therefore, this impact would be less than

significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

d. Result in inadequate emergency access?

Implementation of WMP projects would not alter the permanent design or configuration of any public roadway. In accordance with the California Fire Code, WMP projects would provide for fire apparatus and emergency vehicle access to new proposed facilities (e.g., new water storage tank), as appropriate. During construction of individual components, trenching, and use of heavy equipment in roadways would reduce roadway capacity and potentially impede emergency vehicle movement and access if appropriate traffic controls are not implemented.

As described previously, the City would prepare TTC plans for operations within the City of Napa public right-of-way. Adherence to these guidelines would include comprehensive traffic control measures (e.g., lane closure procedures) and a requirement to notify public safety personnel in advance of construction activities affecting roadways. The guidelines would also require advance notification of any owner of a private driveway whose access would be temporarily disrupted during construction activities. With adherence to these guidelines, emergency vehicle access would be maintained during construction of proposed components. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:			
a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k), or	X		
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have a less-than-significant impact with mitigation for both significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a.–b.

Tribal consultation will occur during the CEQA process for the WMP and the results of consultation, and any impacts and mitigation measures identified as a result of consultation will be presented in the WMP EIR.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
Would the project:			
a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?			X
c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X
d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X
e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for all significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Construction and operational activities associated with implementation of the WMP are not expected to generate wastewater-requiring treatment, nor would the proposed improvements require the use of treated potable water. Any negligible increase in water or wastewater demand would be accommodated by existing service providers operating in the City of Napa and surrounding areas, or by individual or community septic and well systems serving specific project locations. Likewise, implementation of the WMP is not anticipated to require substantial new electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications infrastructure. Existing utility systems would adequately serve the needs of WMP projects. No new public service facilities would be required, and impacts would be less than significant.

Construction activities would occur primarily during dry periods outside of the irrigation season to minimize operational disruptions. Ground disturbance would be limited to project sites and associated staging areas. Best management practices would be implemented to reduce erosion and sedimentation associated with stormwater flows. Implementation of WMP projects would not result in substantial impacts on downstream stormwater drainage facilities or necessitate expansion of existing systems, aside from improvements already identified as part of the WMP. Construction-related impacts would, therefore, be less than significant.

The City of Napa's storm drainage system includes open ditches, culverts, and underground pipes of varying sizes and capacities, serving an area of approximately 22 square miles. The system operates by gravity, conveying stormwater runoff from low-lying or poorly graded areas into natural drainage channels. Runoff enters the system through roadside ditches or street storm drains and is conveyed through the drainage network to natural channels that ultimately discharge to the Napa River or its tributaries. All WMP projects would be designed to avoid adverse effects on existing stormwater drainage facilities, and no expansion of such facilities would be required. Operational impacts on stormwater infrastructure would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

Construction of proposed water system improvements, including storage tanks, booster pump stations, pressure-regulating stations, and distribution pipelines, would require limited quantities of water for soil compaction and dust control. These activities typically involve moistening excavated soils during trenching and backfilling. The overall volume of water required for these purposes would be minor relative to available supplies.

Where feasible, construction contractors in the City of Napa may use publicly available recycled water for non-potable construction needs. Use of recycled water would further reduce demand on the City's potable water system. Given the small scale of construction related water use and the availability of recycled water in certain areas, construction of the WMP improvements would not result in a substantial increase in water demand or adversely affect local water supplies.

Implementation of the WMP includes both the construction and long-term operation of water system infrastructure, as well as the deployment of water management programs. The improvements identified in the WMP do not require new or expanded water supply entitlements. Instead, the WMP is designed to optimize the City's use of its existing water supply portfolio. By improving system efficiency and reliability, the WMP would enhance the City's ability to meet existing and future water demands using current entitlements. As a result, implementation of the WMP would have a beneficial effect on the City's long-term water supply management.

Operation of WMP facilities would improve the City's capacity to use available surface water supplies and support sustainable groundwater management. Key operational benefits include enhanced surface water integration through upgraded distribution and storage infrastructure, and support for groundwater sustainability through monitoring, management programs, and infrastructure improvements. Groundwater management in the Napa Valley Subbasin is overseen by the Napa County Groundwater Sustainability Agency, established in 2019, pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The City participates in the Napa County Groundwater Sustainability Agency and contributed to the development of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan,

completed in January 2022. Implementation of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan is ongoing and includes projects and management actions to maintain long-term groundwater sustainability, and continued groundwater monitoring and modeling to evaluate subbasin conditions and the effectiveness of implemented measures.

Operation of the WMP facilities would not require additional water supply entitlements beyond those already held by the City. Consistent with the findings of the City of Napa's 2040 General Plan EIR, the impact on water supply availability during normal, dry, and multiple dry years would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

c. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Implementation of the WMP would result in the construction of infrastructure to address the City's existing and future water system deficiencies. These improvements would replace and repair aging water storage and distribution system infrastructure or ensure adequate water infrastructure to accommodate growth in the City's service area. Construction activities for WMP projects would require the disinfection and flushing of newly constructed pipelines, and other water facilities (tanks/wells) prior to connection to the existing system and operation of the new facilities. Disinfection activities would involve heavily chlorinating the water in the water facilities (tanks/pipelines) and then flushing it and dechlorinating the water. Dechlorinated water from the disinfection and flushing tank and pipeline processes would be discharged to the City's, or, for the outlying service areas, other local agencies' storm drainage systems or wastewater collection systems. As a result, this flushed water would not contain chemicals or pollutants such that it would affect NapaSan's ability to comply with its applicable stormwater NPDES permit or wastewater treatment processes or requirements.

Operation of WMP projects would not directly require wastewater treatment. Based on this information, any change in the quantity or quality of wastewater caused by implementation of the WMP would be accommodated by NapaSan and would not result in a violation of any wastewater treatment or discharge requirements. As a result, this impact would be less than significant, consistent with the conclusions of the 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Construction of WMP improvements would generate short-term solid waste, primarily consisting of demolished asphalt and concrete, as well as excavated soils. These materials would be transported to the Napa County Recycling and Transfer Facility on Devlin Road in American Canyon, where they would be consolidated and hauled to permitted disposal sites. The primary receiving facility is the Potrero Hills Landfill in Suisun City, with additional materials directed to Clover Flat Resource Recovery Park in Calistoga and other licensed landfills within the region.

Potrero Hills Landfill has a total permitted capacity of 13.8 million tons and a maximum permitted capacity of 83.1 million tons, with operations currently projected to continue through 2048 (CalRecycle 2026). As the landfill approaches capacity in the future, the Regional Water Quality Control Board will evaluate expansion or closure options. Napa Recycling and Waste Services may

also seek future system expansions to accommodate the City's long-term solid waste needs. All construction-related waste generated by WMP projects would be handled in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local solid waste regulations.

Operation of new WMP facilities would result in incremental increases in solid waste, primarily associated with routine maintenance activities. These waste streams would continue to be managed through the City's existing solid waste collection, transfer, and disposal system. Standard operating practices ensure that all waste is delivered to licensed disposal or recycling facilities and handled in accordance with applicable solid waste management requirements.

Because construction waste generation would be temporary and would not require expansion of existing disposal capacity or hauling infrastructure, and because operational waste would be accommodated within the City's established solid waste system, the impact on solid waste services would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the City's 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Implementation of WMP projects would be in compliance with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Construction specifications would contain requirements for the handling, storage, cleanup, and disposal of hazardous materials. For additional information about hazardous materials compliance and permitting requirements, refer to Section IX, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*. Implementation of WMP projects would also comply with applicable policies of the 2040 General Plan such as Policy CCS 1-2, which calls for the City to reduce solid waste from City operations; Policy CSPR 7-1, which calls for the City to safely manage solid waste management services in a manner that provides for future growth of the City; and Policy CSPR 8-7, which calls for the City to strive to reach the statewide goal of ensuring that 75 percent of solid waste generated is either reduced at source, recycled, or composted from the year 2020 forward. As a result, this impact would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the City's 2040 General Plan EIR. There would be no new or substantially more severe significant impact.

XX. Wildfire

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as Very High FHSZs, would the project:			
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks of, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	X		
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts on the environment?	X		
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	X		

2040 General Plan EIR Findings

The 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts for all significance thresholds.

Discussion of Project Impacts

a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

See response to Impact f. in Section IX, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*.

b.–d.

Although the 2040 General Plan EIR found that development under the 2040 General Plan would have less-than-significant impacts, potential impacts from wildfire will be analyzed in the PEIR because the Napa County region has experienced several major wildfires in the recent past. Also, potential impacts will be analyzed, because some of the proposed WMP projects are to be in high or Very High FHSZs outside the 2040 General Plan Planning Area, not within the urbanized areas of the City of Napa.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

	New Potentially Significant Impact	Substantially More Severe Significant Impact	No New or Substantially More Severe Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	X		
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	X		
c. Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	X		

This Environmental Checklist has concluded that the proposed project could have potentially significant impacts in the areas of aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, GHG emissions, hydrology and water quality, noise, TCRs, and wildfire. Consequently, an EIR is required for the proposed project to address these issues.

Chapter 3
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Chapter 2, Environmental Checklist

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XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

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Appendix A

Recommended Water System Capital Improvement Projects

Table I-1 - Summary of Costs for Recommended Potable Water System Improvements[(a)]

CIP Budget ID	Project Category	Project Name	Project Description	Reason for Improvement	Year	Timing	Source of Recommendation
WD26UTDV	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Development Related Improvements	Repairs and upgrades to the water distribution system	Development	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD26UTHV	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Hydrant and Valve R&R	Conduct upgrades and/or replacements of fire hydrants, valves and air-vacs	Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD26UTMT	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Meter Replacement and ERT Upgrade Program	Install electronic radio transmitter (ERT) devices on meters, new handheld reading devices and mobile collectors	Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WD26UT01 63WD26UT02 63WD26UT04 63WD26UT05 63WD26UT06 63WD26UT07	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD26UTRR	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Water Main R&R	Water main rehabilitation and replacement includes new installations and abandonments	Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD27UTDV	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Development Related Improvements	Repairs and upgrades to the water distribution system	Development	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD27UTHV	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Hydrant and Valve R&R	Conduct upgrades and/or replacements of fire hydrants, valves and air-vacs	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD27UTMT	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Meter Replacement and ERT Upgrade Program	Install electronic radio transmitter (ERT) devices on meters, new handheld reading devices and mobile collectors	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WD27UT01	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD27UTRR	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Water Main R&R	Water main rehabilitation and replacement includes new installations and abandonments	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD28UTDV	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Development Related Improvements	Repairs and upgrades to the water distribution system	Development	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD28UTHV	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Hydrant and Valve R&R	Conduct upgrades and/or replacements of fire hydrants, valves and air-vacs	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD28UTMT	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Meter Replacement and ERT Upgrade Program	Install electronic radio transmitter (ERT) devices on meters, new handheld reading devices and mobile collectors	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WD28UTRR	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2029	Near-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7

Table I-1 - Summary of Costs for Recommended Potable Water System Improvements[(a)]

CIP Budget ID	Project Category	Project Name	Project Description	Reason for Improvement	Year	Timing	Source of Recommendation
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2030	Near-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Feasibility Study for Pressure Regulator Stations	Assess the feasibility of PRS automation including but not limited to proximity to power, communications (cell vs. fiber), maintenance needs, siting, and standardizing of equipment	Improve water quality in the distribution system (Zone 1 PRS); increase operational flexibility (all PRS)	2031	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2031	Mid-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Study for Napa River Crossings	Assess up to five pipelines crossing the Napa River and provide recommendations for renewal or replacement	Renewal and Replacement	2031	Mid-term	City staff
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2032	Mid-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2033	Mid-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2034	Mid-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2035	Mid-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Distribution - Distribution Mains	Replace or Abandon Distribution Pipelines	Refer to City CIP Projects GIS layer	Renewal and Replacement	2036-2055	Long-term	Horizontal Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
63WQ26UTBP	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Paving Operations Phase 2		Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	City staff
63WQ26UTHP	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ23UT09	Water Quality - Treatment	Milliken Diversion Dam Rehabilitation	Diversion Dam Repairs due to 2025 storms, and associated long-needed imrovements, necessary to ensure stable supply to Milliken Water Treatment Plant	Repairs and Improvements	2026	Near-term	City staff
63WQ20UT02	Water Quality - Treatment	SCADA Improvements	Update SCADA components and associated equipment to ensure functionality and safe operation of the water system	Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	City staff, FY 26 Budget

Table I-1 - Summary of Costs for Recommended Potable Water System Improvements[(a)]

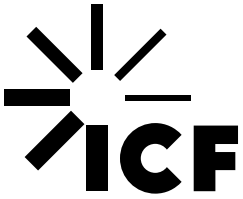
CIP Budget ID	Project Category	Project Name	Project Description	Reason for Improvement	Year	Timing	Source of Recommendation
63WQ26UTBP	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ26UTHP	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ20UT02	Water Quality - Treatment	SCADA Improvements	Update SCADA components and associated equipment to ensure functionality and safe operation of the water system	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	City staff, FY 27 Budget
WQ28UT01	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Dewatering Facility Construction	Construct a new dewatering facility that uses a centrifuge to mechanically dry sludge	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ20UT03	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Treated Water Reservoir Mixer and Aeration system	Install a mixer and aeration system in the Barwick Jamieson WTP Clearwell	Improve water quality in the distribution system	2028	Near-term	WSMP - Chapter 7
63WQ28UTBP	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Catwalk	Repairs and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	City staff
	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Surge Protection Valve	Repairs and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	City staff
WQ28UT02	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Upgrades Design	Design major improvements and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ26UTHP	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
	Water Quality - Treatment	Milliken Diversion Dam Rehab	Diversion Dam imrovements necessary to ensure stable supply to Milliken Water Treatment Plant	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	City staff
63WQ28UTBP	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2029	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
WQ28UT02	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Upgrades Phase I	Execute major improvements and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2029	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ26UTHP	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2029	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ28UTBP	Water Quality - Treatment	Barwick Jamieson WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2030	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
	Water Quality - Treatment	Dwyer PS	Construct new pump station	Improve Operations and Hazard Mitigation	2030	Near-term	City staff

Table I-1 - Summary of Costs for Recommended Potable Water System Improvements[a]

CIP Budget ID	Project Category	Project Name	Project Description	Reason for Improvement	Year	Timing	Source of Recommendation
WQ28UT02	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Upgrades Phase II	Execute major improvements and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2030	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
63WQ26UTHP	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Treatment Improvements		Renewal and Replacement	2030	Near-term	Operating & Capital Budget - FY 25/26 and 26/27
	Water Quality - Treatment	Hennessey WTP Upgrades Phase II+	Execute major improvements and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2031	Mid-term	City staff
	Water Quality - Treatment	Milliken WTP Upgrades	Execute major improvements and upgrades	Renewal and Replacement	2036-2055	Long-term	City staff
	Water Quality - Treatment	Study for THM mitigation	Determine potential strategies to mitigate THMs at WTPs and water distribution system	Improve water quality in the distribution system	2036-2055		WSMP - Chapter 7
	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Falcon Ridge PS R&R and Upsize	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM and install additional pumping capacity and pipeline improvements	Renewal and Replacement; Storage capacity deficiency	2026	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
63WT27UTPS	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Alta Heights 1 PS R&R and Upsize	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM and install additional pumping capacity and pipeline improvements	Renewal and Replacement; Storage capacity deficiency	2027	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
63WT27UTPS	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Browns Valley PS R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
63WT27UTPS 63WT28UTPS	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Lakeview PS R&R and Upsize	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM and install additional pumping capacity and pipeline improvements	Renewal and Replacement; Storage capacity deficiency	2028	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
63WT29UTPS	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Alston PS R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2030	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
63WT29UTPS 63WT30UTPS 63WT31UTPS	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Alta Heights 1 PS R&R and Upsize	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM and install additional pumping capacity and pipeline improvements	Renewal and Replacement; Storage capacity deficiency	2031	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
TBD	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Hagen Oaks PS R&R and Upsize	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM and install additional pumping capacity and pipeline improvements	Renewal and Replacement; Storage capacity deficiency	2031	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
TBD	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Holly Court PS R&R and Upsize	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM and install additional pumping capacity and pipeline improvements	Renewal and Replacement; Storage capacity deficiency	2032	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM and WSMP - Chapter 7
TBD	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Pipeline Condition Assessment Program	Implement Pipeline Condition Assessment program for 36-inch steel pipeline	Renewal and Replacement	2033	Mid-term	

Table I-1 - Summary of Costs for Recommended Potable Water System Improvements[(a)]

CIP Budget ID	Project Category	Project Name	Project Description	Reason for Improvement	Year	Timing	Source of Recommendation
TBD	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Silverado Highlands PS R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2033	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM
TBD	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Hillcrest PS R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2034	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM
TBD	Water Transmission - Pump Stations	Dwyer PS R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 18 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2034	Mid-term	Vertical Assets TM
WT26UTTK	Water Transmission - Storage Tanks	Milliken Tank R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 16 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2026	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
WT27UTTK	Water Transmission - Storage Tanks	B Tank R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 16 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
WT27UTTK	Water Transmission - Storage Tanks	Milliken Tank R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 16 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2027	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
WT28UTTK	Water Transmission - Storage Tanks	C Tank R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 16 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2028	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
WT28UTTK	Water Transmission - Storage Tanks	C Tank R&R	Various improvements - refer to Table 16 in Vertical Assets TM	Renewal and Replacement	2029	Near-term	Vertical Assets TM
	Water Transmission - Storage Tanks	Zone 4 - Browns Valley Tank	Install new 0.8 MG storage tank	Storage capacity deficiency	2031	Mid-term	WSMP - Chapter 7



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