



## 1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION PACKET

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15082, *Notice of Preparation and Determination of Scope of EIR*, Cambria has distributed this Notice of Preparation/Project Information Packet for the Cambria Emergency Water Supply Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

The sections that follow describe the Project's regional location, summarize the Project Background and Description, and list the issue areas to be evaluated through the EIR, which will be prepared in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15161, *Project EIR*.

### 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Cambria is located in central California's coastal region, in the northwest portion of San Luis Obispo County (SLO County); see [Exhibit 1, \*Regional Context\*](#). Cambria lies within the Santa Rosa Creek Valley, south of San Simeon. The Project site is located in unincorporated SLO County, north of Cambria, north and east of the Hearst San Simeon State Park (State Park). The Project site is more specifically located southeast of the San Simeon Monterey Creek Road/Van Gordon Creek Road intersection, at 990 San Simeon Monterey Creek Road; see [Exhibit 2, \*Local Context\*](#).

The approximately 96-acre Project site involves two parcels of land (APNs 013-051-024 and 013-051-008) owned by the Cambria Community Services District (CCSD) and used as their San Simeon well field and percolation pond system. Access to the Project site is provided along the northern site boundary, via San Simeon Monterey Creek Road.

### 1.3 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

All of Cambria's potable water is supplied from groundwater wells in the San Simeon Creek and Santa Rosa Creek aquifers. For water Year 2013/2014, the total rainfall in Cambria was approximately 80 percent of the minimum rainfall needed to fully recharge these two aquifers. This severe drought condition has placed Cambria's water supply in immediate jeopardy. Consequently, on January 30, 2014, the CCSD Board of Directors declared a Stage 3 Water Shortage Emergency, the most stringent of three water shortage levels, which included an unprecedented ban on all outdoor use of potable water. As part of its same January 30, 2014 meeting, the CCSD also authorized emergency contracting procedures to complete an emergency water supply project. Reflecting on the severity of the drought conditions experienced in Cambria, as well as the rest of California, on January 17, 2014, Governor Edmund G. Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency to exist in California due to current drought conditions. Similarly, on March 11, 2014, the SLO County Board of Supervisors proclaimed a local State of Emergency due to the County's drought conditions. On April 25, 2014, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order to mitigate the effects of the drought conditions upon California's people and property. The CCSD anticipates continued water shortages and drought conditions over the course of the next 20 years, as a result of climate change impacts.<sup>1</sup>

In response to the ongoing severe drought emergency, as well as the forecast drought conditions, the CCSD proposed and constructed the Cambria Emergency Water Supply Project (Project). The Project is specifically intended to avoid current and projected water supply shortages, and provide additional benefits including: preventing migration of secondary wastewater effluent into the San Simeon well field production wells; preventing intrusion of seawater into the CCSD's San Simeon well field production wells; avoiding potential ground subsidence; and maintaining adequate groundwater levels at the San Simeon well field to ensure proper production well operations (no loss of suction). Due to continued water shortages and forecast drought conditions, the CCSD anticipates the need for use of the Project facilities during at least 8 to 10 years of the next 20 years.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> CDM Smith, *Cambria Emergency Water Supply Project Description*, Page 1, June 2014.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*.



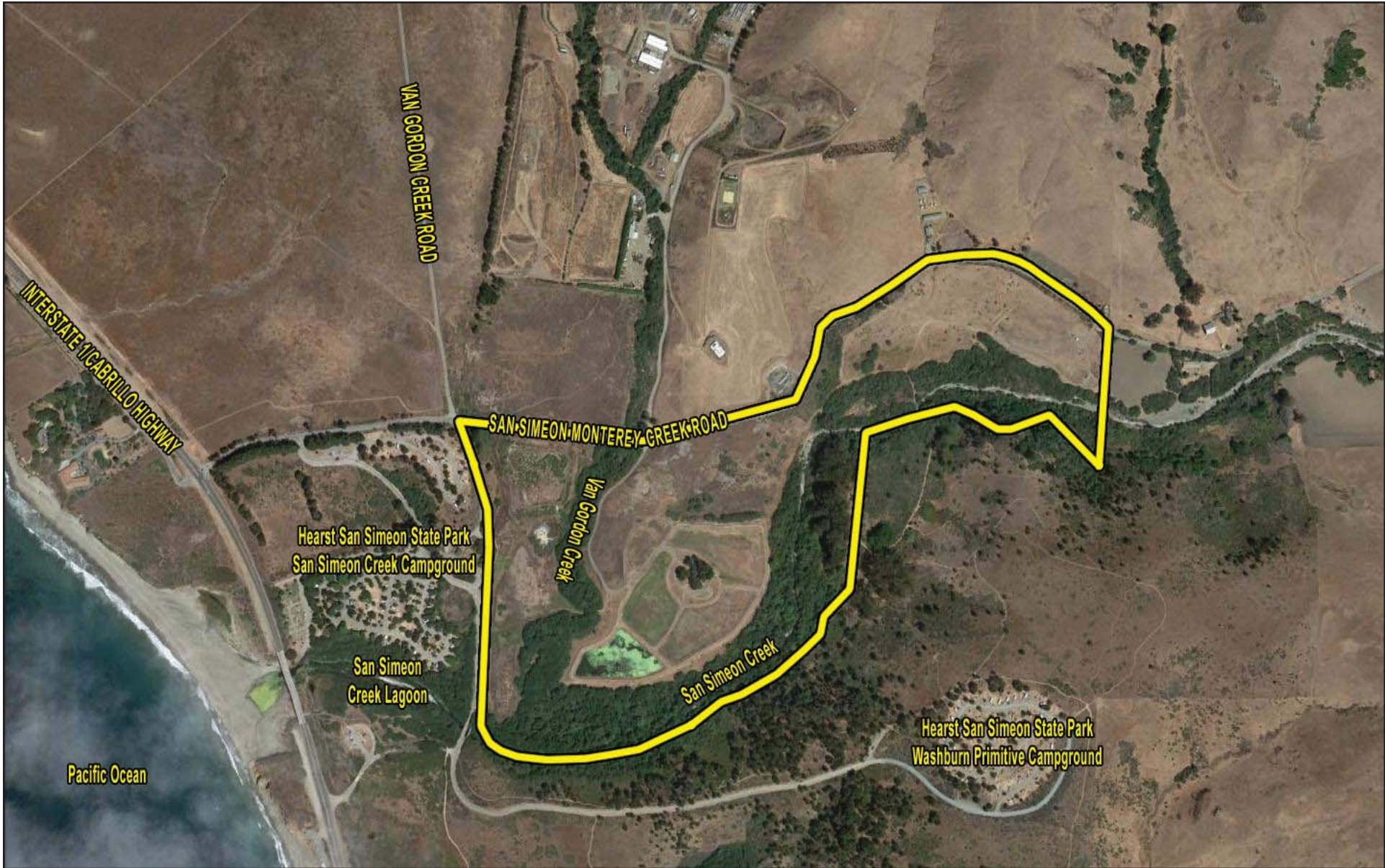
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CAMBRIA EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

# Regional Context



Source: Google Earth, 2014.  
- Project Boundary

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# Local Context



On April 22, 2014, the CCSD submitted an application to SLO County for an Emergency Coastal Development Permit (E-CDP), in order to construct and operate the proposed Project. On May 15, 2014, the County issued an E-CDP (ZON2013-00589), authorizing construction and operation of an emergency brackish water supply project to serve existing development within the CCSD's service area, subject to various conditions. E-CDP Condition 5 required construction authorized by the CDP to be completed within 180 days from Permit issuance. Project construction began on May 20, 2014 and was completed on November 14, 2014. Testing and commissioning of the completed facility began on December 8, 2014 and was completed on January 20, 2015, when Project operations began. The Project is unique in that Project design and construction occurred concurrent with Project analysis and permitting.

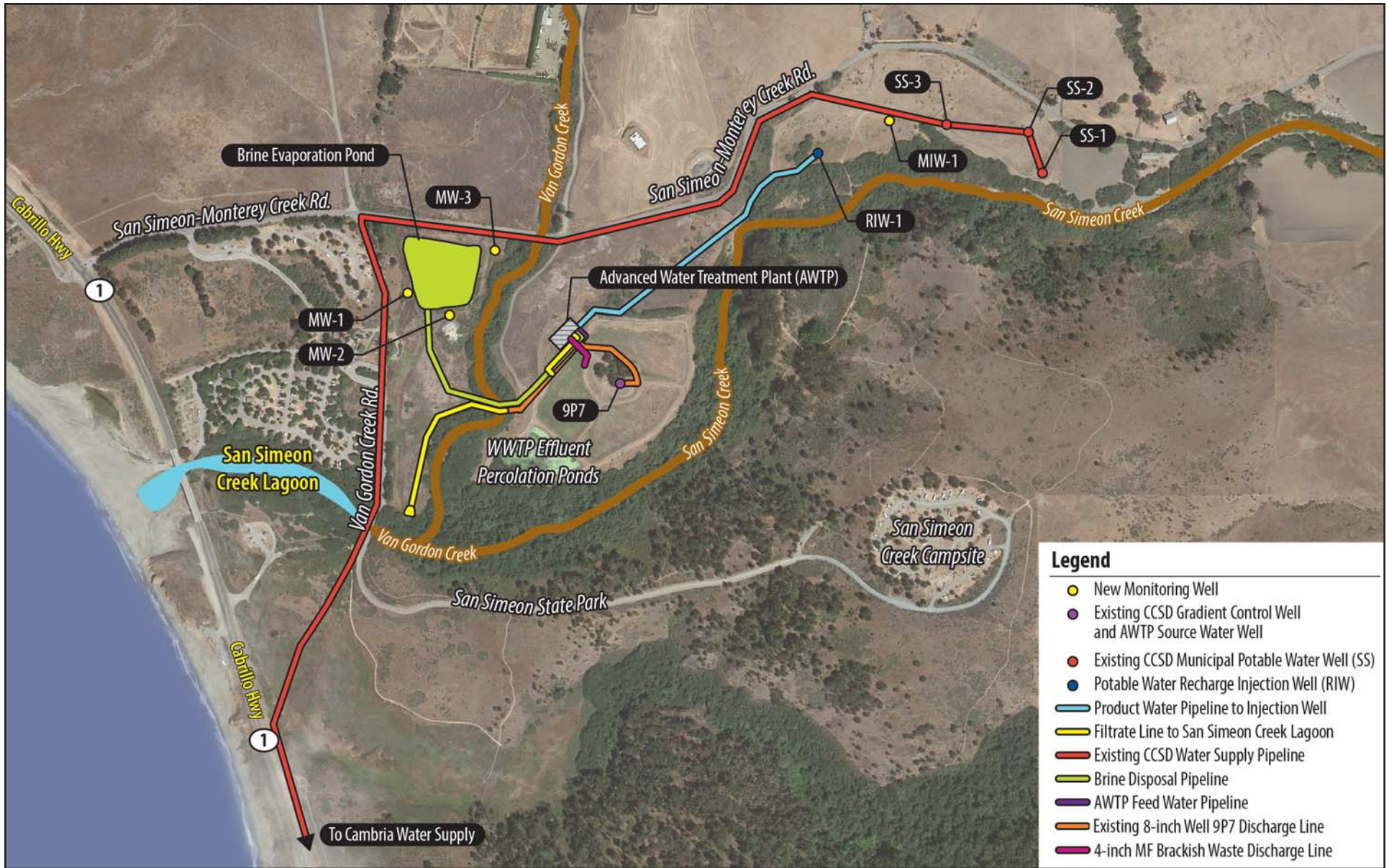
The E-CDP also included a list of conditions concerning Project construction/operations and general land use entitlement matters, as well as hydrology/water quality, light/glare, noise, air quality, cultural resources, and biological resources, among other conditions. In order to authorize the Project, E-CDP Condition 6 required that the CCSD apply for a Regular Coastal Development Permit (R-CDP) within 30 days from E-CDP issuance. In compliance with E-CDP Condition 6, the CCSD applied to the County for an R-CDP on June 13, 2014. The Project's R-CDP will allow operation of the Project facilities during future dry seasons. Support documentation submitted along with the R-CDP application included hydrogeological data and the *Cambria Emergency Water Supply Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)* (RBF Consulting, June 20, 2014).

The IS/MND was made available for a 30-day public review period from June 23, 2014 to July 22, 2014. A total of approximately 20 comment letters were received during the public review period. Additionally, a meeting with public agencies was held at the California Coastal Commissions' (CCC) Santa Cruz office on August 27, 2014. In response to the comment letters and the subsequent consultation with public agencies, the Project was modified and additional design features were added. Notable differences between the earlier Project analyzed in the IS/MND and the Project that was constructed include realignment of the filtrate, brine disposal, and product water pipelines, and installation of gopher and frog barriers around the evaporation pond's perimeter. Additionally, discharge into San Simeon Creek via a surface flow discharge structure was included.

## **1.4 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS**

The CCSD proposed the Cambria Emergency Water Supply Project (Project) in response to the CCSD Board of Directors' January 30, 2014 declaration of a Stage 3 Water Shortage Emergency in Cambria. The Project involves construction and operation of emergency water facilities at the CCSD's existing San Simeon well field and percolation pond system property. The Project was designed and constructed to treat brackish water using advanced treatment technologies and recharge the CCSD's San Simeon well field aquifer with advance treated water. The brackish water source is a combination of diluted seawater that occurs from the subterranean dispersion of salts from a deeper saltwater wedge into an overlying freshwater interface zone, creek underflow, and percolated treated wastewater effluent. The Project is capable of pumping up to 452 gallons per minute (gpm) of advance treated water into a re-injection well located a minimum of two months travel time from existing potable production Wells SS-1 and SS-2. A 400 gpm maximum extraction rate from existing CCSD Well SS-1, SS-2, or a combination of both wells can occur during Project operations. The Project's net water production is approximately 300 gpm, or approximately 250 acre-feet over an assumed six-month dry season. The Project's operational period varies according to the amount and timing of seasonal rainfall and the water levels in the CCSD's well field. In addition to providing water supply augmentation during dry periods, the Project prevents both seawater intrusion into the groundwater aquifer and potential subsidence, and protects existing well pumps from losing suction. The Project provides up to 100 gpm of fresh water to San Simeon Creek Lagoon when operational.

The Project facilities are illustrated on [Exhibit 3, \*Project Facilities\*](#), and summarized, as follows:



Source: Google Earth, 2014.

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# Project Facilities



- Extraction Well - The Project's source water is pumped from existing Well 9P7 (aka well 27S-8E-9P7).
- Advanced Water Treatment Plant (AWTP) – An AWTP treats brackish water to advance treated water quality suitable for injection into the groundwater basin to augment the potable water supply. The AWTP's main treatment processes include membrane filtration (MF), reverse osmosis (RO), and advanced oxidation process (AOP) utilizing ultraviolet (UV) light, and hydrogen peroxide.
- Recharge Injection Well (RIW-1) – The treated AWTP product water is re-introduced/pumped for injection into the San Simeon groundwater basin through RIW-1.
- Evaporation Pond – The AWTP generated waste stream (brine) is disposed for evaporation in the Project's Title 27 compliant evaporation pond (in the same location and footprint occupied by a basin that was previously used to store treated wastewater effluent). The evaporation pond provides both monitoring and lining to ensure brine containment. The brine evaporation is aided with five mechanical spray evaporators within three-sided sound enclosures.
- Lagoon Surface Discharge – Included as mitigation to protect the San Simeon Creek Lagoon, AWTP product water is pumped during dry weather conditions for surface discharge onto CCSD property, near the vicinity of the upstream end of the San Simeon Creek Lagoon. An interconnecting four-inch diameter pipeline provides treated water from the AWTP to the surface discharge structure near the head of the San Simeon Creek Lagoon. The water provided to the lagoon is treated and tested to meet Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) conditions specified within a NPDES General Permit for Low Threat Discharges. The lagoon water pipeline discharge structure dissipates velocity, in order to create a sheet flow of mitigation water, prior to it entering the upstream area of the San Simeon Creek Lagoon.
- Monitoring Wells (MW) – The Project includes five monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, and one un-named monitoring well). Monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2 and MW-3 are provided up-gradient and down-gradient from the evaporation pond. Monitoring well MW-4 is being provided up-gradient from the lagoon water discharge structure to ultimately replace existing monitoring well 16D1 (aka well 27S-8E-16D1). MW-4 was added to the original Project in response to RWQCB concerns over the 100 gpm high quality lagoon water biasing its testing towards higher quality results. An un-named groundwater MW is also provided on the CCSD well field, between RIW-1 and the existing production wells.
- Pipelines – Four pipelines:
  - AWTP Feed Water Pipeline: connects with the Well 9P7 Discharge Pipeline between Well 9P7 and the AWTP;
  - Product Water Pipeline: connects the AWTP with RIW-1;
  - Lagoon Water Pipeline: connects the AWTP to the lagoon discharge structure (this alignment includes horizontal directional drilling placement under Van Gordon Creek); and,
  - Brine Disposal Pipeline: a double contained pipeline that connects the AWTP to the evaporation pond (this alignment includes horizontal directional drilling placement under the Van Gordon Creek).

## **1.5 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

The EIR will focus on the following environmental issues:

- Aesthetics;
- Air Quality;
- Biological Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Hydrology and Water Quality;
- Land Use and Planning; and
- Noise.



Due to the decision to prepare an EIR, an Initial Study for the current Project was not prepared. This option is permitted under CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(a), which states that if the Lead Agency determines that an EIR will be required for a Project, the Lead Agency may skip further initial review and begin work on the EIR. An Environmental Checklist is attached to indicate the areas being considered within the EIR. As previously noted, an IS/MND was prepared in June 2014 for an earlier version of the Project; see Section 1.3, *Background and History*.



## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Threshold	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<b>1. AESTHETICS.</b> <i>Would the Project:</i>				
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 within a state scenic highway?	X			
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	X			
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	
<b>2. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES.</b> <i>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the Project:</i>				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			X	
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			X	
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
<b>3. AIR QUALITY.</b> <i>Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the Project:</i>				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or Projected air quality violation?	X			
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-	X			





Threshold	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	X			
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	
<b>4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	X			
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	X			
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	X			
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	X			
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	X			
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X
<b>5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	X			
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	X			
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	X			
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	



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<b>6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1) 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
2) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
3) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
4) 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 on-or off-site 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 risks to life or property?			X	
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
<b>7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Generate greenhouse gas 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 greenhouse gases?			X	
<b>8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X



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e. For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?				X
f. For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?				X
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			X	
<b>9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	X			
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	X			
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?			X	
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	X			
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	X			
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?			X	
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X



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j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X
<b>10. LAND USE AND PLANNING. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Physically divide an established community?				X
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	X			
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X
<b>11. MINERAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
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
<b>12. NOISE. <i>Would the Project result in:</i></b>				
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	X			
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	X			
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	X			
e. For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f. For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?				X
<b>13. POPULATION AND HOUSING. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X



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c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
<b>14. PUBLIC SERVICES.</b>				
a. Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
1) Fire protection?			X	
2) Police protection?			X	
3) Schools?				X
4) Parks?				X
5) Other public facilities?				X
<b>15. RECREATION.</b>				
a. Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b. Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X
<b>16. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			X	
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			X	
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or				X



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otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.				
<b>17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	X			
c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the Project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's Projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X
<b>18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE. <i>Would the Project:</i></b>				
a. Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	X			
b. Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a Project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past Projects, the effects of other current Projects, and the effects of probable future Projects)?	X			
c. Does the Project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	



## LEAD AGENCY DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

I find that, although the proposal could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in Section 5.0 have been incorporated. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

I find that the proposal MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated." An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

Signature

Cambria Community Services District

Agency

Mr. Robert C. Gresens, P.E.,  
District Engineer

Printed Name and Title

March 4, 2015

Date