

MINUTE ITEM

This Calendar Item No. C3  
was approved as Minute Item  
No. 3 by the State Lands  
Commission by a vote of 3  
to 0 at its 1-31-81  
meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM

C 0 3 1

1/81  
W 22444  
Maricle  
PRC 5947

GENERAL PERMIT - PUBLIC AGENCY USE

APPLICANT: Contra Costa County  
Sanitation District No. 5  
County Administration Building  
Sixth Floor  
Martinez, California 94553  
Attention: J. Michael Walford  
(Dave Okita)

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:  
10' X 40' (400 square feet), tide and submerged  
land, Carquinez Strait, Port Costa, Contra  
Costa County.

LAND USE: Treated effluent disposal facility; 10 inch  
outfall line.

TERMS OF PROPOSED PERMIT:  
Initial period: 49 years from March 1,  
1981.

CONSIDERATION: The public health and safety with the State  
reserving the right at any time to set  
a monetary rental if the Commission finds  
such action to be in the State's best interest.

BASIS FOR CONSIDERATION:  
2 Cal. Adm. Code 2005.

PREREQUISITE TERMS, FEES AND EXPENSES:  
Applicant is in the process of acquiring  
upland rights from the Southern Pacific  
Transportation Company.

Filing fee and processing costs have been  
received.

STATUTORY AND OTHER REFERENCES:  
A. P.R.C.: Div. 6, Parts 1 & 2; Div. 13.  
B. Cal. Adm. Code: Title 2, Div. 3; Title 14,  
Div. 6.

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OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

1. The annual rental value of the site is estimated to be \$100.
2. A Final EIR/EIS dated January 1977, was prepared by and published jointly by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the East/Central Contra Costa County Wastewater Management Agency, pursuant to CEQA and NEPA.
3. This project is situated on State land identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to P.R.C. 6370.1, and is classified in a use category, Class "C", which authorizes Multiple Use.

APPROVALS OBTAINED:

State Water Resources Control Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:

United States Corps of Engineers, and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

EXHIBITS:

- A. Land Description.
- A-1. Plat.
- B. Location Map.
- C. EIR Summary.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. DETERMINE THAT AN EIR/EIS HAS BEEN PREPARED AND CERTIFIED FOR THIS PROJECT BY THE UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND THE EAST/CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AGENCY.
2. CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE EIR/EIS HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION, AND FINDS THAT IT IS IN SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE WITH CEQA.
3. DETERMINE THAT THE PROJECT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

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4. FIND THAT GRANTING OF THE PERMIT WILL HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT UPON ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS IDENTIFIED PURSUANT TO SECTION 6370.1, OF THE P.R.C.
  
5. AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO CONTRA COSTA COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 5 OF A 49-YEAR GENERAL PERMIT - PUBLIC AGENCY USE, FROM MARCH 1, 1981; IN CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY, WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO SET A MONETARY RENTAL IF THE COMMISSION FINDS SUCH ACTION TO BE IN THE STATE'S BEST INTEREST; FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 10-INCH DIAMETER OUTFALL LINE ON THE LAND DESCRIBED ON EXHIBIT "A" AND "A-1" ATTACHED AND BY REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF.

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EXHIBIT "A"

LAND DESCRIPTION

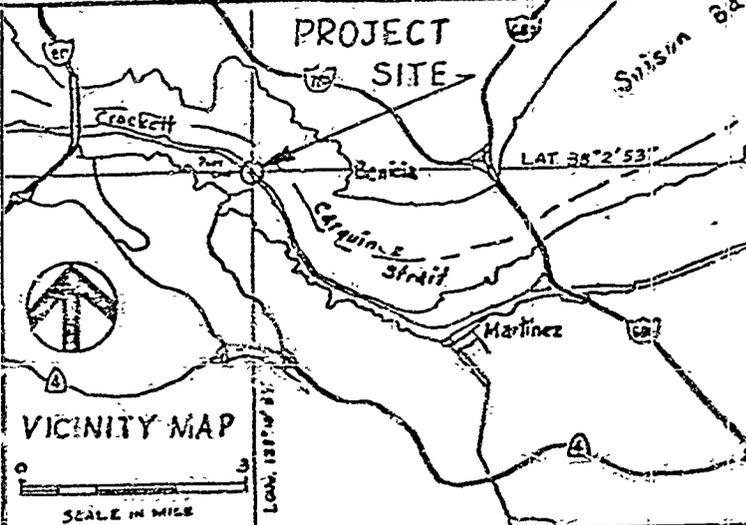
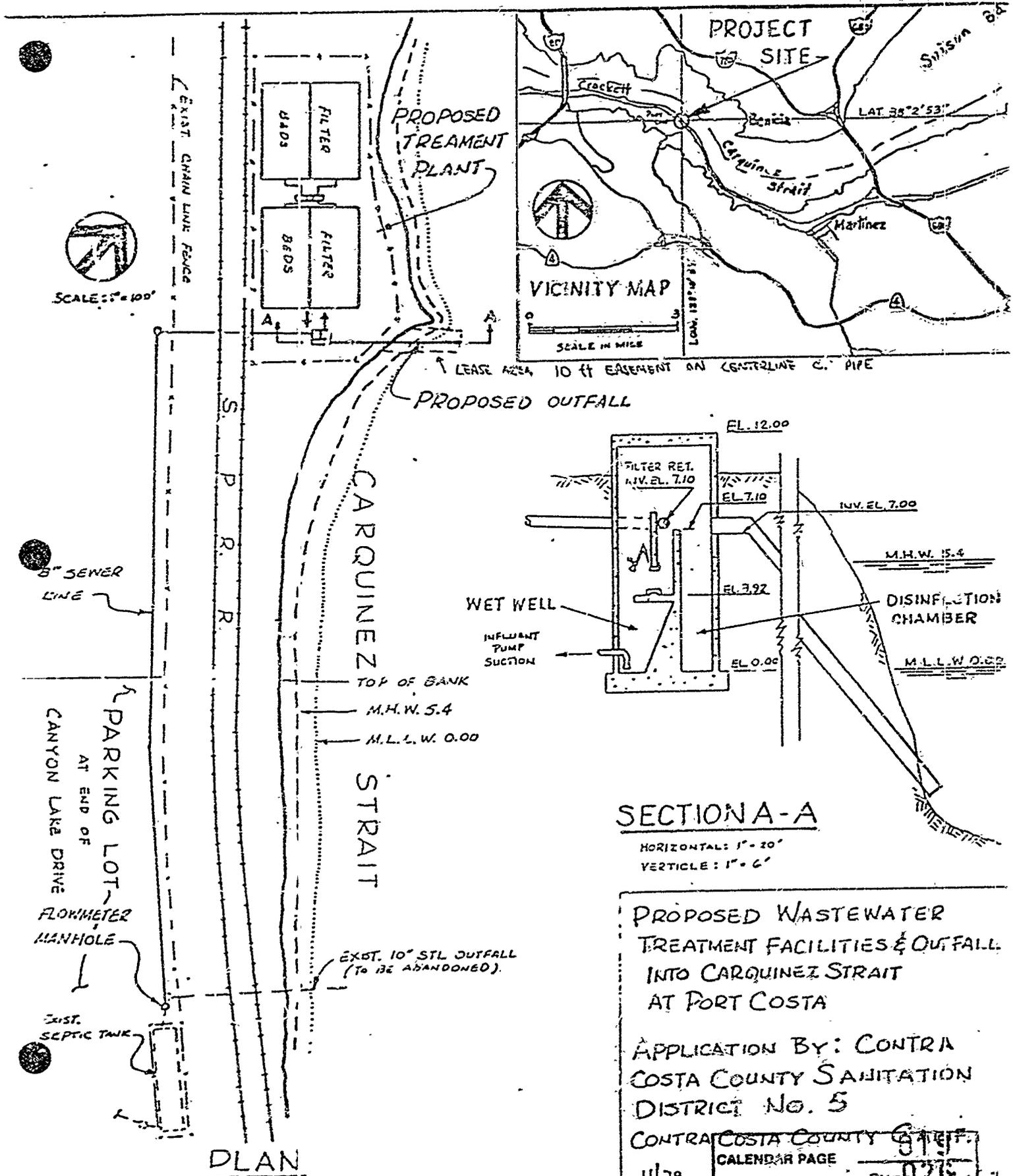
W 22444

A strip of tide and submerged land 10 feet wide and 40 feet long, lying in Carquinez Strait at Port Costa, Contra Costa County, California, said strip being located as shown on Exhibit "A-1".

END OF DESCRIPTION

PREPARED DECEMBER 22, 1933 BY TECHNICAL SERVICES UNIT, ROY MINNICK, SUPERVISOR.

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**SECTION A-A**  
 HORIZONTALS: 1" = 20'  
 VERTICALS: 1" = 6'

**PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES & OUTFALL INTO CARQUINEZ STRAIT AT PORT COSTA**

APPLICATION BY: CONTRA COSTA COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 5

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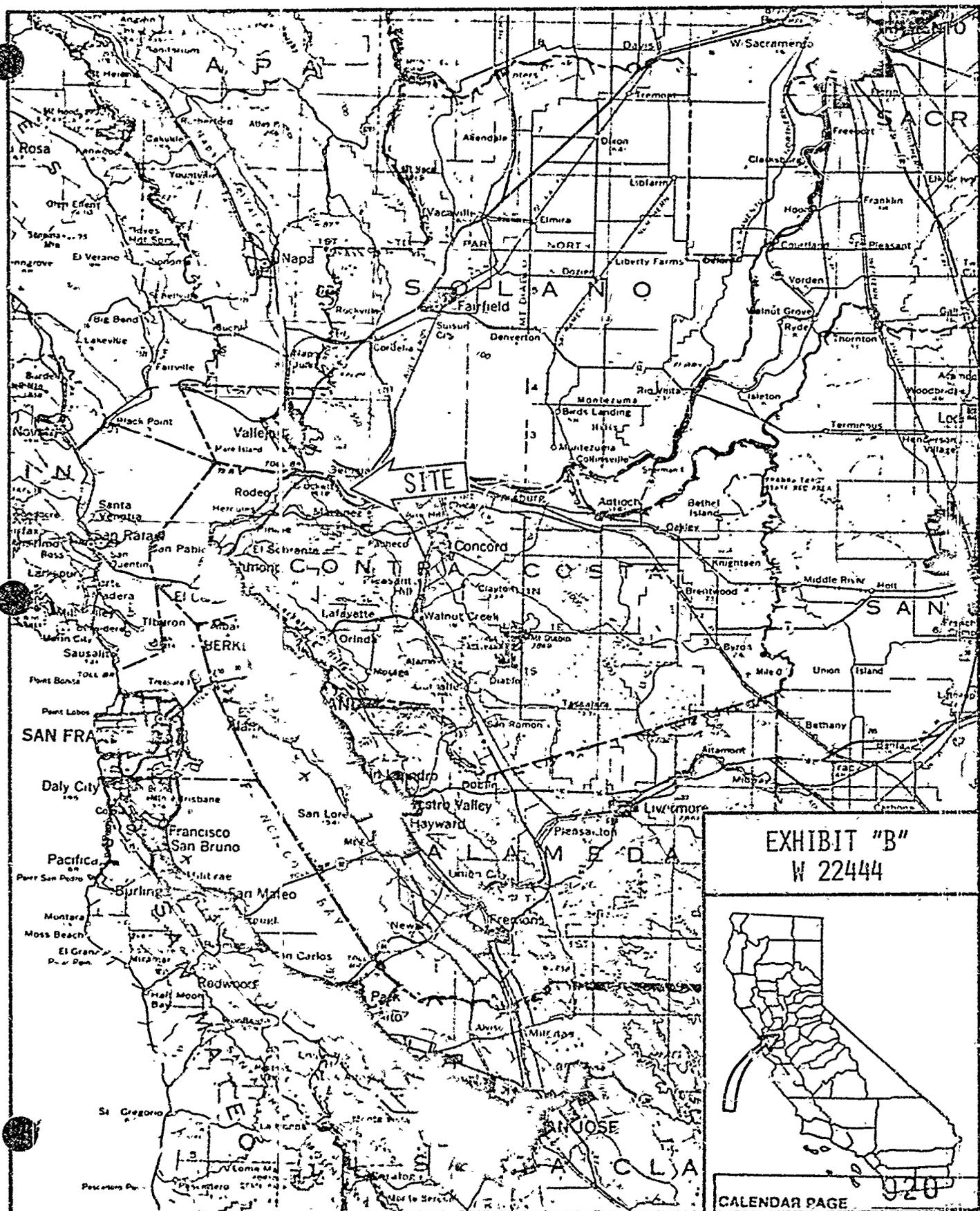


EXHIBIT "B"  
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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT SUMMARYI. Introduction

The following is a summary of a 1976-77 EIR for EAST/CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA COUNTY WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The East/Central Costa County Management Agency is a joint exercise of powers agency formed under the laws of the State of California, and is commonly referred to as the EAST/CENTRAL COUNTY AGENCY. The public jurisdictions who are members of the Agency are the Cities of Antioch, Pittsburg and Brentwood, the County of Contra Costa, the Oakley Sanitary Districts; and Contra Costa County Sanitation Districts Nos. 5, 7A, 7B, 15 and 19, serving the communities of Port Costa, West Pittsburg, Shore Acres, Concord Naval Weapons Depot, Bethel Island and Discovery Bay.

II. Project Description

The purpose of the proposed plan is to provide adequate treatment and disposal for sewage for a present day population of 90,000 persons in Contra Costa County, California, including the Cities of Antioch, Brentwood and Pittsburg. This involves local secondary treatment disinfection, dechlorination and discharge to the surface waters of the Sacramento River at Mountain View (via marsh enhancement) and at Port Costa. The community of Port Costa is comprised of a population of 250 persons, and is presently served through the Port Costa Sanitary District by a large septic tank and outfall to the Carquinez Strait; the district is required under current law to upgrade its treatment level.

III. Environmental Setting

The locality studied included extensive residential, agricultural, industrial and recreational areas bounded on the north by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. The River system supports many needs including fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, freshwater withdrawal for irrigation, domestic supply and industrial use.

IV. Environmental Impacts

The principal motivation for the proposed project is water mitigation. The project will provide uniformly upgraded treatment reducing the quantity of biological oxygen demanding material (BOD) and suspended solids discharged into the Sacramento-San Joaquin River System. The water quality objective of the project is to provide a cost effective reduction of the role of domestic wastes in the water quality problem of the San Francisco Bay-Delta system. Overall, the proposed project will achieve this objective. Nonetheless, there will continue to be a discharge of effluent materials, such as BOD, suspended solids, and dissolved solids and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Growth in the study area population will increase the volume of sewage treated, increases in effluent volume will partially offset the increased level of treatment that the project provides. The project planning period is from the present to the year 2000. Over the course of this period activities such as fresh water withdrawals and agricultural, industrial and municipal discharge will continue and will act in concert to determine the region's water quality. In this context, the proposed project represents the expenditure of local, state and federal monies in the application of the best available technology toward fulfilling the East/Central area's obligation to participate in a regional water quality improvement effort. Although further improvements

in municipal discharge are conceivable through advances in water treatment, land disposal or reclamation and reuse, the present application of these techniques is of limited feasibility for the majority of the project area's wastewater. Their future implementation is reserved for a time when such additional clean-up measures are cost effective in a regional context. The principal indirect environmental impact of the project stems from its design population. The most promising mitigation measures for growth accommodation are institutional constraints which would direct the utilization of project capacity according to environmental and social planning objectives.

V. Mitigation Measures

The most significant mitigating measure would be provision for detention of treated effluent. Detention would allow selective discharge during high current and/or ebb tide which would reduce both local outfall impacts and the quantity of pollutants injected upstream in the San Joaquin Delta. Detention would provide buffering capacity in the event of plant malfunction, minimizing the need to discharge inadequately treated, disinfected or dechlorinated waste. Outfall design has not been specified at this stage of the project planning. Several alternative configurations will achieve different degrees of initial dilution of effluent plume shape and performance under variable tidal currents. Identification of outfall criteria in the next design phase can mitigate potential water quality impacts. A thorough archeological survey will be made of pipeline routes at the time the exact routes are surveyed. Sites which are found to be archeologically valuable will be excavated by qualified personnel prior to the pipeline construction. Identified sites will be protected by rerouting portions of routes which would disrupt these sites. The destruction of plant and animal life common to the disturbed area will be restored with a topsoil cover and reseeded.

VI. Alternatives

In addition to the no project alternative, thirty-two system configuration alternatives were considered. These range from completely local treatment to full regionalization. Six points of surface water discharge and several methods of land disposal reuse of treated wastewater.

The options for Port Costa include:

1. upgrading the existing facilities and discharge locally;
2. transport wastewater to the Martinez collection system for conveyance to and treatment at Pacheco;
3. transport wastewater to a proposed facility in Crockett.

VII. Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

While plants have not been sited on any designated wetlands, the pipeline for each alternate site passes through approximately a quarter mile of wetlands. The possible dangers of construction of an outfall and pipeline in wetland areas include:

1. disturbance, reduction in numbers, or alterations in composition of wetlands species, including rare and endangered species, due to loss of habitat, interruption or mitigation, or human activity;
2. damages incurred by dredging to the surrounding waters and sediments; and
3. deterioration in aquatic life due to wastewater discharge into surrounding waters.

The principal wetland impacts due to expansion of residential, commercial or industrial uses would be a:

1. reduction of marsh species by removal of habitat, and
2. interference with animal activity by noise and human activity.

A third impact of the spread of urban area into wetlands would be the disruption of marsh ecosystems by introduced species of plants, such as weeds and trees, and animals, such as dogs, cats, and rodents.

In the case of Port Costa, the small volume of effluent and the high assimilative capacity of the river at the Carquinez Strait reduce discharge impacts to insignificance.

#### VIII. Short term v. long term

The short term project construction will include consumption of raw material, temporary noise, dust, and traffic disruption, and disturbance of small areas of upland, wetland and mudflat habitat. Outfall construction will result in short term water quality impacts. By providing significant improvement in the quality of the Study Area's wastewater, the proposed project is intended to maintain and enhance the environmental quality of the region. This enhancement is sought as a long-term benefit to the area to maintain or to improve the beneficial uses of the Sacramento River Estuary.