Date: June 3, 2025

Item Number: _____

Resolution Number: _____

☒ 4/5 Vote Required

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DETERMINING THAT THE CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY RIGHTS BY GRANT OF EASEMENT AGREEMENTS WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT SONOMA COUNTY WATER AGENCY AND WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT; ADOPTING RESPONSIBLE AGENCY FINDINGS PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT, AND AUTHORIZING THE GENERAL MANAGER TO EXECUTE TWO GRANT OF EASEMENT AGREEMENTS WITH THE CITY OF SANTA ROSA FOR THE FULTON ROAD SEWER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS, WEST 3RD STREET TO SANTA ROSA CREEK PROJECT; AND THE SANTA ROSA CREEK TRAIL - DUTTON AVENUE ACCESS (WEST SIDE) PROJECT RESPECTIVELY, AND ANY OTHER RELATED DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE TRANSACTIONS, IN A FORM APPROVED BY COUNTY COUNSEL. (4/5 VOTE REQUIRED)

Whereas, The Sonoma County Water Agency (Sonoma Water) owns and maintains Santa Rosa Creek, which provides flood protection within the City of Santa Rosa; and

Whereas, The City of Santa Rosa (City) requires access to a portion of Santa Rosa Creek lands owned by Sonoma Water at two locations to complete the Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek Project (Fulton Road Sewer Easement Agreement) and the Santa Rosa Creek Trail - Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project (Santa Rosa Creek Trail Easement Agreement); and

Whereas, City has requested that Sonoma Water grant a perpetual easement on a portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 034-110-078 (Fulton Road Sewer Easement Agreement) and a perpetual easement on a portion of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-495-011 (Santa Rosa Creek Trail Easement Agreement); and

Whereas, Pursuant to Section 65402 of the California Government Code, the proposed easements have been submitted to the planning agency within whose jurisdiction the proposed easements are situated for General Plan conformance; and

Whereas, Sonoma Water staff have reviewed City's proposed project plans and determined that the granting of easements for both projects will not adversely affect Sonoma Water; and

Whereas, the City, as lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) that disclosed the potential environmental impacts and measures to mitigate adverse effects of the Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek Project.

Whereas, the Santa Rosa City Council approved the IS/MND for the Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek Project, adopted findings, and adopted a Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan on August 3, 2023, and filed a Notice of Determination in accordance with CEQA on August 10, 2023; and

Whereas, the City, as lead agency under CEQA, prepared an IS/MND that disclosed the potential environmental impacts and measures to mitigate adverse effects of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail - Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project; and

Whereas, the Santa Rosa City Council approved the IS/MND for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail - Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project, adopted findings, and adopted a Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan on July 9, 2024, and filed a Notice of Determination in accordance with CEQA on July 15, 2024; and

Whereas, Sonoma Water, as a responsible agency, must make certain findings prior to granting the easement for the projects; and

Whereas, Sonoma Water, as a responsible agency, has prepared a Notice of Determination for granting the easements to the City for each of the projects in accordance with CEQA, the State CEQA Guidelines, and Sonoma Water's Compliance Procedures for CEQA.

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the Board of Directors of Sonoma Water hereby finds, determines, and declares as follows:

1. Each of the foregoing recitals is true and correct.

2. Sonoma Water concurs with each of the findings concerning environmental impacts and mitigation measures in the Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek Project IS/MND, Resolution No. 1326 in Exhibit A and prepared by the City, incorporating those findings by reference into this Resolution.

3. Sonoma Water, as a responsible agency, concurs with and incorporates by reference the City's CEQA Initial Study Checklist in Exhibit A.

4. Finds that there are no further additional feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures within Sonoma Water's jurisdiction that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect the Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Project would have on the environment.

5. Sonoma Water concurs with each of the findings concerning environmental impacts and mitigation measures in the Santa Rosa Creek Trail - Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project

IS/MND, Resolution No RES-2024-098 in Exhibit B and prepared by the City, incorporating those findings by reference into this Resolution.

6. Sonoma Water, as a responsible agency, concurs with and incorporates by reference the City's CEQA Initial Study Checklist in Exhibit B.

7. Finds that there are no further additional feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures within Sonoma Water's jurisdiction that would substantially lessen or avoid any significant effect the Santa Rosa Creek Trail - Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project would have on the environment.

8. This Board hereby finds and determines that the real property rights conveyed by the Grant of Easement Agreements to the City for both projects will not adversely affect Sonoma Water.

9. The Board hereby authorizes Sonoma Water's General Manager to execute two Grant of Easement Agreements with the City of Santa Rosa, and any other related documents necessary to complete the transactions, in a form approved by County Counsel.

Directors:

Hermosillo: Rabbitt: Coursey: Gore: Hopkins:

Ayes: Noes: Absent: Abstain:

So Ordered.

Exhibit A

RESOLUTION NO. 1326

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OF THE CITY OF SANTA ROSA ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM AND APPROVING THE FULTON RD SEWER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS, WEST 3RD ST TO SANTA ROSA CREEK PROJECT

WHEREAS, the Fulton Rd Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd St to Santa Rosa Creek Project ("Project") replaces the existing sewer main that is located on Fulton Road and serves the Countryside subdivision; and

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Rosa ("City") proposes to undertake the Project to improve the sewer service to the Countryside subdivision and to protect Santa Rosa Creek by replacing the existing sewer main that is deformed and subject to potential failure; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), an Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration ("IS/MND") that included a "Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program" ("MMRP") was prepared for the Project and circulated for 30 days starting on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, a Notice of Intent ("NOI") to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration ("MND") was posted at the Sonoma County Clerk in accordance with CEQA requirements on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the NOI to adopt a MND was uploaded to the State Clearinghouse CEQA Submit system in accordance with CEQA requirements on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the NOI to adopt a MND was published in The Press Democrat in accordance with CEQA requirements on July 15, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the NOI to adopt a MND was mailed to surrounding property owners within 500 feet of the Project in accordance with CEQA requirements on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, the NOI to adopt an MND was also posted to the City's website at http://cippublic.srcity.org/ciplist.html under Project CIP Number 2117 on June 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, to solicit input from Native American tribes in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 and CEQA guidelines, Project notification letters were sent to the Lytton Rancheria of California and the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, and mitigation measures were included to monitor and address any inadvertent discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources; and

WHEREAS, comments on the MND were received from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("CDFW") and CDFW requested additional information and revisions to the mitigation measures proposed in the MND; and

WHEREAS, responding to CDFW comments did not result in a "substantial revision" as defined by Section 15073.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines and no new, avoidable significant effects were identified from the comments that would require the document to be recirculated.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Public Utilities ("Board") of the City of Santa Rosa hereby finds and determines:

1. The IS/MND and MMRP have been prepared and completed in compliance with the requirements of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines and presented to the Board of Public

Utilities along with comments received and minor revisions and clarifications to the MND and MMRP.

2. The Board has reviewed and considered the information in the IS/MND and MMRP and the MND reflects the Board's independent judgment and analysis of the potential environmental effects of the Project.

3. The potential environmental impacts of the Project are fully disclosed in the MND, and based upon the record, the proposed Project will not have a significant effect upon the environment if specific environmental protection actions, mitigation measures, and monitoring actions listed in the MND and MMRP are implemented.

4. The Board hereby approves and adopts the MND and MMRP, and the mitigation measures set forth in the attached MMRP are hereby imposed as conditions of approval of the Project.
5. The Board hereby determines that impacts identified in the MND as potentially significant will be reduced to a less than significant level because the City has agreed to mitigation measures and thus a MND is appropriate for the Project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Public Utilities of the City of Santa Rosa approves the Fulton Rd Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd St to Santa Rosa Creek Project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Public Utilities directs staff to file a Notice of Determination for the Project consistent with the requirements of CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED by the City of Santa Rosa Board of Public Utilities this 3rd day of August, 2023.

AYES: (7) Chair Galvin III, Vice Chair Arnone, Board Member Badenfort, Board Member Bartholow, Board Member Walsh, Board Member Watts, and Board Member Wright

NOES: (0)
ABSENT: (0)
ABSTAIN: (0)

APPROVED: _____
Daniel J. Galvin III
Chair

ATTEST: Michelle Montoya
_____
Michelle Montoya
Recording Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Morgan S. Biggerstaff
Morgan S. Biggerstaff (Aug 8, 2023 16:05 PDT)
_____
City Attorney

Attachment - Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

ATTACHMENT: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek
June 2021 Revised December 2022

Pursuant to Section 21081.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines[1], the mitigation measures listed in this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) are to be implemented as part of the proposed project. The MMRP identifies the time at which each mitigation measure is to be implemented and the person or entity responsible for implementation. The initials of the designated responsible person will indicate completion of their portion of the mitigation measure. The City of Santa Rosa Transportation and Public Works' (City) project manager's signature on the Certification of Compliance will indicate complete implementation of the MMRP.

The mitigation measures included in the MMRP are considered conditions of approval of the proposed project. The City agrees to implement the mitigation measures proposed in the MMRP. Implementation of the mitigation measures included in the MMRP is expected to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

TIME OF IMPLEMENTATION

Project Design:	The mitigation measure will be incorporated into the project conditions of approval plans and specifications prior to approving the project.
Pre-construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented prior to project construction.
Construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented during construction.
Post-construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented or monitored after project construction is complete.

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND DEPARTMENTS

The City as Lead Agency will be responsible for overall implementation of the MMRP. The City's project manager will sign off on the mitigation measures included in the MMRP. Periodically, other City staff, consultants or regulatory agencies will be involved in the implementation of specific mitigation measures. In these instances, the staff, department, or agency will be identified in the MMRP.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

The City will be responsible for providing signatures on the Certification of Compliance. The Certification of Compliance is a double-check to ensure that the MMRP was fully implemented.

RECORD KEEPING

The City's project manager will maintain the records of the MMRP. When the MMRP is fully implemented, the original signed copy will be maintained by the City.

1 California Code of Regulations Title 14.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

Complete the Certification of Compliance after mitigation measures have all been initialed. Use this Certification of Compliance to ensure the full implementation of each mitigation measure.

Project Design

The City's project manager has reviewed the project design, the plans, and the contract special provisions to verify that designated mitigation measures have been incorporated.

Signature & title Date

Pre-construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented prior to construction.

Signature & title Date

Construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented during construction.

Signature & title Date

Post-construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented and/or monitored after completion of construction.

Signature & title Date

AIR QUALITY

AQ1

The following Feasible Control Measures, as described by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, shall be implemented during construction to minimize fugitive dust and emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or be covered.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed or stabilized as soon as possible. Building slabs shall be poured as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used to stabilize the pad.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BBAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure AQ1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIO1

~~To avoid impacts to roosting wester red bats, any felled trees should be left overnight prior to removal from the site or on-site chipping to allow any bats to exit the roost.~~

Prior to any tree removal, a qualified biologist shall conduct a habitat assessment for bats. The habitat assessment shall be conducted a minimum of 30 to 90 days prior to tree removal and shall include a visual inspection of potential roosting features. (e.g., cavities, crevices in wood and bark, exfoliating bark for colonial species, suitable canopy for foliage roosting species). If suitable habitat trees are found, they shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked, CDFW shall be notified immediately, and tree trimming or removal shall not proceed without approval in writing from CDFW. Trees may be removed only if: a) presence of bats is presumed, or documented during the surveys described below, in trees with suitable habitat, and removal using the two-step removal process detailed below occurs only during seasonal periods of bat activity from approximately March 1 through April 15 and September 1 through October 15, or b) after a qualified biologist, under prior written approval of the proposed survey methods by CDFW, conducts night emergency surveys or complete visual examination of roost features that establish absence of roosting bats. Two-step tree removal shall be conducted over two consecutive days, as follows: 1) the first day (in the afternoon), under the direct supervision and instruction by a qualified biologist with experience conducting two-step tree removal, limbs and branches shall be removed by a tree cutter using chainsaws only. Limbs with cavities, crevices or deep bark fissures shall be avoided, and 2) the second day the entire tree shall be removed. If a bat roosting or maternity colony cannot be avoided, the project shall prepare and implemented a bat mitigation and monitoring plan approved in writing by CDFW.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO1 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials _____ Date _____

BIO2

To avoid potential impacts to Yellow-breasted chat and other migratory bird species (nesting birds), to the extent practical, all construction activities should be performed between September 1 and January 31 to be outside the nesting season. If work must be performed during the nesting season (between February 1 and August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be performed in all areas within ~~250~~ 500 feet of proposed activities The survey shall be conducted within seven days of construction and whenever a lapse in construction exceeds seven days. If nests are found, an appropriately sized no-disturbance buffer shall be placed around the nest at the direction of the qualified biologist conducting the survey. Buffers shall remain in place until all young have fledged, or the biologist has confirmed that the nest has been naturally predated.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO2 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

BIO3

To reduce potential harm to Foothill yellow-legged frog and Western pond turtle, the following measures shall be implemented:

- An environmental training shall be provided to all construction workers prior to the start of work. Training shall include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the project site, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered in the project area.
- A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 48 hours of ground disturbing activities for foothill yellow-legged frog and western pond turtle. If possible, the animal shall be allowed to leave the area on its own.
- A qualified biological monitor shall be present during riparian vegetation removal activities. If either species is found, the animal may be relocated to suitable habitat outside the project area by a CDFW-approved biologist.
- Trenches and holes shall be covered and inspected daily for stranded animals, to the extent possible. Trenches and holes deeper than one foot shall contain escape ramps at a maximum slope of 2:1 to allow trapped animals to escape.
- During project activities, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following maintenance activities, all trash and maintenance debris shall be removed from work areas.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO3 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO3 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

BIO4

To protect steelhead and Coho salmon that may be present, the following measures shall be implemented:

- The *Fish Management Plan for South Fulton Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, City of Santa Rosa, California* prepared by Hagar Environmental Science, August 2020, shall be implemented.
- All dewatering will be conducted within the ~~NOAA/NMFS~~ CDFW work window of August 1 to ~~November 30~~ October 15. Pumps used in the dewatering process will be fitted with screens not larger than 0.2 inch to prevent the impingement or entrainment of fish species. A qualified fisheries biologist will conduct fish salvage during dewatering operations. Salvaged fish will be relocated to suitable nearby habitat outside the Project Action Area.
- A spill prevention plan will be prepared describing measures to be taken to minimize the risk of fluids or other materials used during construction (e.g., oils, transmission and hydraulic fluids, cement, fuel) from entering streams or contaminating adjacent riparian areas. In addition to a spill prevention plan, a cleanup protocol will be developed before construction begins and will be implemented in case of a spill.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIO5

The following measures shall be implemented to mitigate for the construction-related loss of riparian habitat:

- A special status plant survey shall be conducted at the appropriate time of year prior to the start of the construction season according to CDFW's *2018 Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities*. The results of the survey shall be provided to CDFW for acceptance.
- Planting within the Santa Rosa Creek channel shall be according to the *Riparian Restoration Plan, ~~South Fulton Trunk Sewer Project~~ Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements West 3rd St to Santa Rosa Creek, City of Santa Rosa, City of Santa Rosa*, prepared by Sol Ecology September 2020, revised November 2022. The Restoration Plan and any revisions to the Restoration Plan shall be approved in writing by CDFW.
- Prepare re-vegetation and erosion control plans for all graded and disturbed areas to prevent sedimentation to the low flow channel.
- Protect and preserve all healthy native trees as per tree ordinance. When grading for hydraulic capacity requires removal, mitigate all tree removals with replacement of appropriate native species.
- Create a vegetation and tree protection plan. Orange construction fencing shall be placed around all existing riparian vegetation to avoid potential effects to this sensitive vegetation community during construction activities.
- Grading operations shall be confined to smallest work area possible for construction.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO5 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO5 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that post-construction monitoring and reporting requirements specified in the *Riparian Restoration Plan, South Fulton Trunk Sewer Project, City of Santa Rosa* are adhered to.

Initials _____ Date _____

BIO6

The City shall comply with permit terms from USACE (Nationwide Permit 58 under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), Regional Board (Section 401 Water Quality Certification) and CDFW (Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement). At a minimum, permit terms shall include in-stream construction methodologies contained in the *In-stream Construction Methodologies Memorandum* contained as Appendix A of the Initial Study.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that project permit terms are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure pre-construction permit terms are implemented.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that project terms are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that any post-construction permit monitoring and reporting requirements are adhered to.

Initials Date

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CR1

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event prehistoric-era or historic-era archaeological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. Prehistoric-era archaeologic site indicators could include chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes, grinding implements such as mortars and pestles, and locally darkened soil containing the previously mentioned items as well as fire altered stone and dietary debris such as bone and shellfish fragments. Historic-era archaeologic site indicators could include items of ceramic, glass and metal, and features such as structural ruins, wells and pits containing such artifacts. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional archaeologist immediately after the find. Such archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site and assess the necessity for mitigation and contact local Native American tribes, as appropriate. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure CR1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure CR1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

CR2

If human remains are encountered during grading, excavation or trenching, all construction activity shall cease and the contractor shall immediately contact the City and the Sonoma County Coroner's Office. If the remains are determined by the Coroner's Office to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted and the procedures outlined in CEQA §15064.5 (d) and (e) shall be implemented by the City or its designee.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure CR2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure CR2 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

GEOLOGY & SOILS

GS1

The City shall prepare an erosion control plan for the project. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented by the project to minimize construction-related erosion and runoff. Suggested BMPs include, but are not limited to:

- Schedule construction activities during dry weather. Keep grading operations to a minimum during the rainy season (October 15 through April 15).
- Protect and establish vegetation.
- Stabilize construction entrances and exits to prevent tracking onto roadways.
- Protect exposed slopes from erosion through preventative measures. Cover the slopes to avoid contact with storm water by hydroseeding, applying mulch or using plastic sheeting.
- Install straw wattles and silt fences on contour to prevent concentrated flow. Straw wattles should be buried 3 to 4 inches into the soil, staked every 4 feet, and limited to use on slopes that are no steeper than 3 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical. Silt fences should be trenched 6 inches by 6 inches into the soil, staked every 6 feet, and placed 2 to 5 feet from any toe of slope.
- Designate a concrete washout area to avoid wash water from concrete tools or trucks from entering gutters, inlets or storm drains. Maintain washout area and dispose of concrete waste on a regular basis.
- Establish a vehicle storage, maintenance and refueling area to minimize the spread of oil, gas and engine fluids. Use oil pans under stationary vehicles.
- Protect drainage inlets from receiving polluted storm water through the use of filters such as fabrics, gravel bags or straw wattles.
- Check the weather forecast and be prepared for rain by having necessary materials onsite before the rainy season.
- Inspect all BMPs before and after a storm event. Maintain BMPs on a regular basis and replace as necessary.

Additionally, erosion control measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW shall be incorporated into the project specifications.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that erosion control measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that erosion control measures are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

GS2

The City shall comply with bank stabilization measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW and those measures shall be incorporated into the project specifications. At a minimum, those measures shall include slope protection including the placement of an erosion control blanket and prepared willow cuttings as live stakes:

- Per the recommendation of RGH, once the pipeline has been backfilled per the recommendations presented herein and the requirements of the City of Santa Rosa, the creek bank should be re-established. Creek bank fill should be keyed and benched into the surrounding creek bank face for a distance of at least 5 feet on either side of the trench. Fill should be placed in thin horizontal lifts (approximately 8 inches thick), moisture conditioned to near-optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density per ASTM test standard D-1557. The fill materials should be free of perishable matter and rocks or lumps over 6 inches in diameter and must be approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to use.
- The erosion control blanket shall be biodegradable with a functional longevity of 24 months. It shall be of consistent thickness and covered on the top and the bottom with biodegradable fiber netting. It shall be capable of withstanding a shear stress of 2.0 psf and flow velocity of 6 fps.
- Lives stakes shall be willow cuttings from a healthy, native stand. Cut poles while the plant is dormant. Species shall be Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Species may not be substituted without project biologist's written approval. Live stakes shall be 1-inch to 3-inch in diameter and of sufficient length to reach the ordinary high water level, at approximately 2 feet on center. Stakes shall be pierced through the erosion control blanket. Select the longest, straightest poles available and use only two- to four-year old plants. Strip all but the top two or three side branches from poles. Trim off the terminal bud on top. Cut the bottom end at a 45 degree angle to make a point. Poles and branches shall be trimmed with sharp tools. Soak poles for 5 to 7 days before planting.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that bank stabilization measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that bank stabilization measures are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that bank stabilization measures and any post-construction permit monitoring and reporting requirements are adhered to.

Initials _____ Date _____

GS3

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event paleontological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional geologist or paleontologist immediately after the find. Such consultant shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure GS3 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that that Mitigation Measure GS3 is implemented during construction, if required. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HM1

The contractor shall be required to follow the provisions of § 5163 through 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (California Code of Regulations, Title 8) to protect the project area from being contaminated by accidental release of any hazardous materials.

In general, the Contractor shall maintain awareness of potential signs of soil and groundwater contamination throughout the project limits and shall notify the District immediately upon discovery of any potential soil or groundwater contamination.

If hazardous materials are encountered during construction or occur as a result of an accidental spill, the contractor shall halt construction immediately, notify the City, and implement remediation in accordance with the project specifications and applicable requirements of the Regional Board. Disposal of all hazardous materials shall be in compliance with current California hazardous waste disposal laws.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure HM1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that that Mitigation Measure HM1 is implemented during construction, if required. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

HM2

For portions of the project occurring within the Santa Rosa Creek channel, the City shall adhere to all permit terms contained in the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW permits for such construction. In-stream containment shall, at a minimum, include:

- Refueling of equipment within the floodplain or within 300 feet of the waterway is prohibited. If critical equipment must be refueled within 300 feet of the waterway, spill prevention and countermeasures must be implemented to avoid spills. Refueling areas shall be provided with secondary containment including drip pans and/or placement of absorbent material. No hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances should be stored within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a waterway. The Applicant must perform frequent inspections of construction equipment prior to utilizing it near surface waters to ensure leaks from the equipment are not occurring and are not a threat to water quality.
- The Applicant shall develop and maintain onsite a project-specific Spill Prevention, Containment and Cleanup Plan outlining the practices to prevent, minimize, and/or clean up potential spills during construction of the Project. The Plan must detail the Project elements, construction equipment types and location, access and staging and construction sequence.
- Raw cement, concrete (or washing thereof), asphalt, drilling fluids, lubricants, paints, coating material, oil, petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to fish and wildlife resulting from or disturbed by project-related activities, shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the United States.
- The discharge of petroleum products, any construction materials, hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, raw cement, concrete, asphalt, paint, coating material, drilling fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances to surface water and/or soil is prohibited.
- Discharge of unset cement, concrete, grout, damaged concrete spoils, or water that has contacted uncured concrete or cement, or related washout to surface waters, ground waters, or land is prohibited. If concrete washout is necessary at a site, washout containment to prevent any discharge shall be used. Wastewater may only be disposed by delivery to a sanitary wastewater collection system/facility (with authorization from the facility's owner or operator) or a properly licensed disposal or reuse facility.
- The contractor shall install the necessary containment structures to control the placement of wet concrete and to prevent it from entering into the channel outside of those structures. No concrete shall be poured within the channel if the 15-day weather forecast indicates any chance of rain greater than 20 percent.
- All cement-based products (concrete, mortar, etc.) poured or applied wet onsite shall be excluded from the wetted channel or areas where they may come into contact with water flow. The product shall be kept moist for 30 days and runoff from the product shall not be allowed to enter the stream. Commercial sealants may be applied to the product surface or mixture where difficulty in excluding flow for a long period may occur. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the situ until the sealant is cured.
- At all times when the contractor is pouring or working with wet concrete, there shall be a designated monitor to inspect the containment structures and ensure that no concrete or other debris enters into the channel outside of those structures.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that in-stream containment measures specified in Mitigation Measure HM2 and any additional permit terms are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that in-stream containment measures and permit terms are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

NOISE

N1

The following measures shall be implemented at the construction site to reduce the effects of construction noise on adjacent residences:

- Noise-generating activities at the construction sites or in areas adjacent to the construction sites associated with the project in any way shall generally be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Any work outside of these hours shall require special permission from the City. There should be a compelling reason for permitting construction outside the designated hours.
- The City shall provide notice to all residents within 100 feet of the construction activities at least 48 hours prior to commencing construction. The notice shall include the contact information for the City's noise disturbance coordinator and the anticipated construction schedule.
- All internal combustion engine driven equipment shall be equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.
- Staging of construction equipment and all stationary noise-generating construction equipment, such as air compressors and portable power generators, shall be staged as far as practical from existing noise sensitive receptors.
- "Quiet" air compressors and other "quiet" stationary noise sources shall be utilized where technology exists.
- Noise from construction workers' radios shall be controlled to the point where radio noise is not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- A sign providing contact information for the construction manager shall be posted onsite of construction-related questions/complaints.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure N1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure N1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

RECREATION

R1

The contractor shall develop a bicycle and pedestrian bypass plan for the portion of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail during construction for City review and approval. The plan shall include adequate signage and direction to route bicycle and pedestrian traffic around the construction area and to the detour route. Maps of the bypass route shall be posted at all Santa Rosa Creek Trail access locations impacted by construction. Additionally, Sonoma County Regional Parks requires the following:

- Two weeks prior to starting construction and closing the trail, post temporary and/or detours signs on the trail. The temporary signs shall include information such as the start and end dates of the trail closure.
- The Contractor shall obtain a revocable license agreement from Regional Parks prior to starting construction activity on the northern trail.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure R1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall review and approve the contractor's trail bypass plan and ensure Regional Parks has issued a revocable license prior to construction on the north side.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure R1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

TRANSPORTATION

T1

The contractor shall develop and submit an appropriate Traffic Control Plan (TCP) in accordance with the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for review and approval by the City for all project elements that impact traffic circulation. The TCP shall ensure through traffic access during periods where active construction is not taking place and ensure at least one passable lane of south bound traffic is maintained.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure T1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall review and approve the contractor's traffic management plan.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure T1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

T2

The contractor shall provide advanced notice regarding timing, location and the duration of construction activities to local emergency responders. The contractor shall ensure emergency responders can always have access through the construction area. The contractor shall also ensure that all traffic lanes in Fulton Road are passable or can be immediately made passable in the event of evacuation.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure T2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure T2 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

TCR1

Protection of Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), and Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (Treatment Plan) is developed and implemented for the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) prior to the start of project construction. The Treatment Plan shall detail recommended steps for protecting, and preserving, archaeological resources and TCRs in the event they are discovered during construction. The Treatment Plan shall include Construction Monitoring and describe Protection and Preservation strategies to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to protect any archaeological resources and TCRs encountered during construction. Construction Monitoring, Protection and Preservation are described in more detail below:

- Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that if potential unanticipated archaeological resources or TCRs are uncovered during construction, the contractor shall halt work, and workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context. Project personnel shall not collect cultural materials, examples of which are provided in the following description. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

  A program of archaeological and Tribal monitoring shall be instituted for ground-disturbing activities associated with the project's APE. Monitoring shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist and a FIGR Tribal monitor and will consist of directly watching the excavation, grading, trenching, and other earth-moving processes. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the piece of equipment that encounters the suspected materials must be stopped, and the find inspected by the monitoring archaeologist and FIGR Tribal monitor. If the deposit contains Historic Resources, Archaeological Resources, or TCRs as defined by CEQA, all work must be stopped in the immediate vicinity. The City, archaeologist and FIGR will determine if Protection and Preservation is possible, consistent with the Treatment Plan. Work may proceed after a find has been appropriately addressed and a qualified archaeologist and FIGR Tribal representative agree that no further damage would result.

- Protection and Preservation: The preferred treatment of archaeological resources and TCRs is protection and preservation. Protection can be achieved by either avoidance (not developing within the boundaries of an archaeological resource), by covering an archaeological resource with geo-fabric and sufficient fill to protect it during and after construction, or by reducing/restricting development within the boundaries of a resource. Opportunities for Protection and Preservation of resources directly within the pipeline route are limited but shall be implemented, where feasible.

- Consultation: In the event Opportunities for Protection and Preservation are not feasible, the City and FIGR shall engage in good faith consultation and determine appropriate next steps.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure TCR1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that a Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan has been prepared and approved by FIGR prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure TCR1 and the Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

To: **Public Agencies, Interested Parties, and Sonoma County Clerk**

Project Title: **Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek**

Lead Agency: **City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department**
69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contact: **Andy Wilt**
Tel: (707) 543-3878, E: AWilt@srcity.org

Review Period: **June 30, 2022, to July 29, 2022**

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Santa Rosa has prepared this notice to inform agencies and interested parties that it is releasing an Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the City's Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek.

Project Description and Location

The City of Santa Rosa (City) desires to undertake a project to replace approximately 300 feet of failing sewer pipe that was first installed in 1969 under Santa Rosa Creek just westerly of the Fulton Road Bridge. The sewer was originally constructed using 18-inch diameter asbestos cement pipe (ACP) to serve a significant geographical area; however, due to construction of other nearby regional collection facilities, it now serves 60 homes located in the Countryside subdivision southwesterly of Fulton Road and Santa Rosa Creek. The sewer has become partially obstructed and needs to be replaced. The project would include use of open trench construction methods to construct a replacement 8-inch diameter gravity flow sewer under Santa Rosa Creek.

Providing Comments

- A 30-day public review period will extend from June 30, 2022, to July 29, 2022. The IS/MND will be available for public review online at http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html under Project CIP Number 02117.

Agencies and interested parties may provide written comments on the IS/MND for the project. Comments may be directed to the attention of Andy Wilt, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401, AWilt@srcity.org.

After the review period closes, the Santa Rosa Board of Public Utilities will consider a recommendation to adopt the IS/MND for the project during a regularly scheduled public meeting. We encourage you to check the Board of Public Utilities webpage to confirm the date and time of the Board of Public Utilities meeting at the following website address: https://srcity.org/686/Board-of-Public-Utilities

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title: **Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek**

Date of Preparation: June 30, 2022

Lead Agency: City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works

Project Description: The City of Santa Rosa (City) desires to undertake a project to replace approximately 300 feet of failing sewer pipe that was first installed in 1969 under Santa Rosa Creek just westerly of the Fulton Road Bridge. The sewer has become partially obstructed and needs to be replaced. The project would include use of open trench construction methods to construct a replacement 8-inch diameter gravity flow sewer under Santa Rosa Creek.

Project Location: West side of Fulton Road at Santa Rosa Creek, Northwest Santa Rosa

General Plan: In Public Right of Way or public utility easements

Zoning: In Public Right of Way or public utility easements

Findings:

1. With the incorporation of mitigation measures, this project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, nor to curtail the diversity of the environment.
2. This project will not have a detrimental effect upon either short-term or long-term environmental goals.
3. This project will not have impacts that are cumulatively considerable.
4. This project will not have environmental impacts that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

- Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A Mitigated Negative Declaration will be prepared.

Public Review Period: June 30, 2022, to July 29, 2022

Mitigation Measures: See Initial Study

Where to Submit Comments: City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department
69 Stony Circle
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contact Person: Andy Wilt
(707) 543-3878
AWilt@srcity.org

Attachment: Initial Study

FULTON ROAD SEWER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS, WEST 3RD STREET TO SANTA ROSA CREEK

Santa Rosa, California

Initial Study

June 2022

Prepared for:
City of Santa Rosa
Transportation and Public Works Department
69 Stony Circle
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Prepared by:
Brelje & Race Engineers
475 Aviation Blvd., Suite 120
Santa Rosa CA 95403
707/576-1322

Contents

Figures

Appendices

PROJECT DATA

Project Title:	Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek
Lead Agency:	City of Santa Rosa Transportation and Public Works Department 69 Stony Circle Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Contact Person:	Andy Wilt (707) 543-3878 AWilt@srcity.org
Project Location:	Fulton Road at Santa Rosa Creek, Northwest Santa Rosa
General Plan Designation:	In Public Right of Way or public utility easements
Zoning:	In Public Right of Way or public utility easements

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Initial Study is to provide the Lead Agency, the City of Santa Rosa (City), with an assessment of relevant environmental information associated with implementation of the proposed project in order to determine whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be required for the project. This environmental evaluation is intended to fully inform the Lead Agency, other interested agencies, and the public of the proposed project and associated environmental impacts. This Initial Study has been prepared in conformance with the requirements of §15063 of the 2019 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

If the Lead Agency determines that there is no substantial evidence that the project may cause a significant effect on the environment, then a Negative Declaration may be prepared. A Negative Declaration may include conditions of approval to avoid or reduce potential impacts. However, if the Initial Study determines that the project may cause an unavoidable or unknown significant effect on the environment, the Lead Agency must prepare an EIR.

The Initial Study process also enables the Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse effects before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to move forward under a Mitigated Negative Declaration. This facilitates the environmental evaluation portion of the project development process and eliminates unnecessary EIRs.

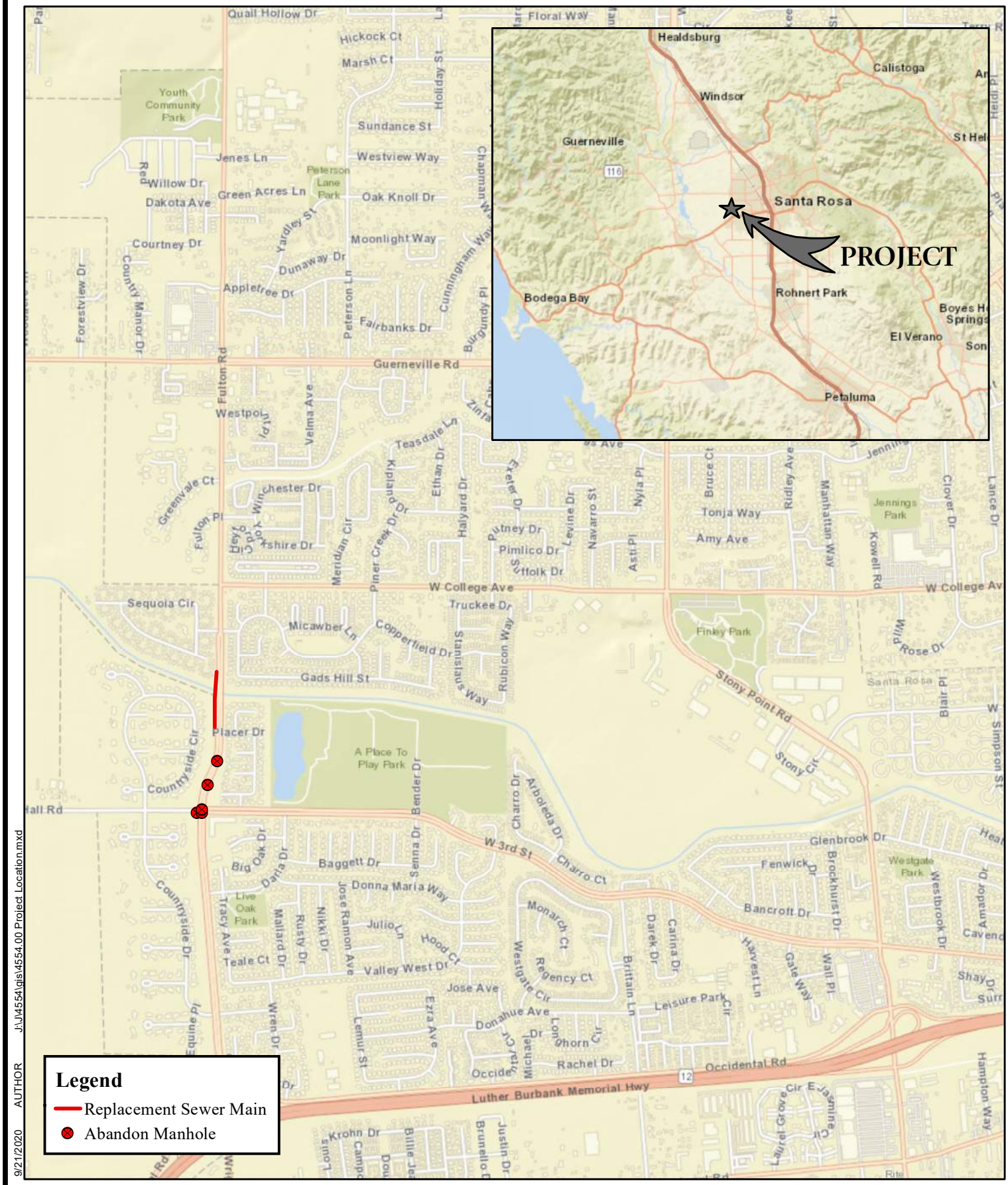
PROJECT SETTING AND BACKGROUND

The project is located along the west side of Fulton Road where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek, between Chatham Drive and Placer Drive in northwest Santa Rosa. With the exception of the Santa Rosa Creek corridor, the project area is entirely surrounded by developed residential subdivisions and a mobile home park to the northwest. The Santa Rosa Creek corridor in the project area has been channelized but retains an open bottom and a narrow band of riparian vegetation. The Santa Rosa Creek Trail is along the northerly bank of the creek.

Fulton Road is a four-lane road where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek, separated by a median. Stripped on-road Class II bike lanes are provided on either side as well as sidewalks and landscaped buffers from adjacent residential uses. The Santa Rosa Creek Trail is a designated Class 1 Shared Use Path and provides an undercrossing for bikes and pedestrians under Fulton Road as well as ramps to bike and pedestrian facilities on Fulton Road. No improvements to these bike and pedestrian facilities are proposed by the 2018 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Update[1]. Santa Rosa CityBus Route 6 runs along Fulton Road in the project area. Sonoma Water owns the creek channel and maintains access roadways on both sides of the creek to perform channel maintenance.

The project location is shown on Figure 1. An aerial view of the overall project is shown on Figure 2 and the creek crossing location is shown on Figure 3. Figure 4 shows the northern end of the sewer main and Figure 5 shows the southern end. Figure 6 shows the sewer manhole abandonment.

[1] https://srcity.org/2711/Bicycle-and-Pedestrian-Master-Plan



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

NORTH

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE 1

PROJECT LOCATION

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Project Overview.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)

NORTH

0 50 100 200 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE 2

PROJECT OVERVIEW

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Creek.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)

NORTH

0 5 10 20 Feet

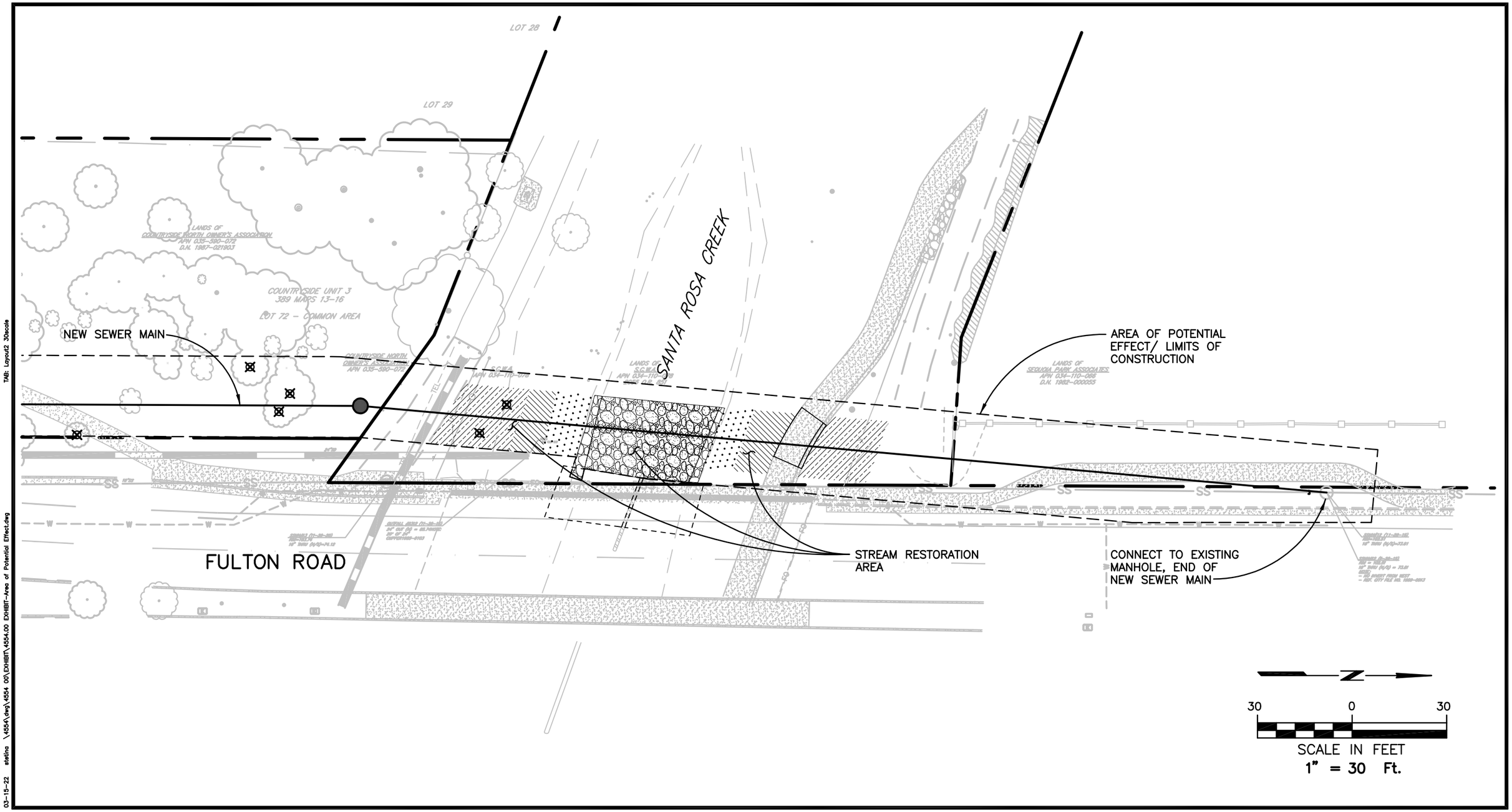
Brelje & Race

FIGURE 3

CREEK CROSSING

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022



TAB: Layout2 30scale

03-15-22 stetina \4554\dwg\4554 00\EXHIBIT\4554.00 EXHIBIT-Area of Potential Effect.dwg

SOUTH FULTON TRUNK SEWER REPAIR

AREA OF EFFECT / LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION

MARCH 2022

Figure 4

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475 Aviation Blvd. - Suite 320 - Santa Rosa, CA 95403 - 707-576-1322
www.bkrce.com

NEW MAINTENANCE PARKING AREA

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT/ LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION

NEW SEWER MAIN

NEW MANHOLE, START OF NEW SEWER MAIN

LOT

LOT 29

LANDS OF COUNTRYSIDE NORTH OWNER'S ASSOCIATION APN 035-590-072 D.N. 1997-021903

COUNTRYSIDE NORTH OWNER'S ASSOCIATION APN 035-590-072

COUNTRYSIDE UNIT 3 389 MAPS 13-16

LOT 72 - COMMON AREA

FULTON ROAD

30 0 30

SCALE IN FEET

1" = 30 Ft.

TAB: Layout1 30scale

03-15-22 steline \455A\dwg\4554 00\EXHIBIT\4554.00 EXHIBIT-Area of Potential Effect.dwg

SOUTH FULTON TRUNK SEWER REPAIR

AREA OF EFFECT / LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION

MARCH 2022

Figure 5

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5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Manhole APE.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)

NORTH

0 30 60 120 Feet

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FIGURE 6
MANHOLE ABANDONMENT
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

PROJECT OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE AND NEED

The City retained Woodard & Curran to conduct an alternatives analysis for the repair or replacement of the sewer under Santa Rosa Creek. A Technical Memorandum describing the findings of the analysis indicates that the 18-inch ACP sewer was lined in 1985 to correct a pipe joint offset underneath the creek channel, which reduced the diameter to 14 inches. The City conducted a closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspection of the pipe liner in 2009 that showed the liner deformed to an elliptical shape with a slight bump on the invert. The City conducted another CCTV inspection in 2014 that showed worsening deformity, including a much larger bulge in the third quadrant (6 o'clock to 9 o'clock position). A 2017 CCTV inspection revealed further deformity. During the 2017 inspection, the CCTV camera was not able to pass through the deformed area. Based on the CCTV inspections, the City has concluded that (1) the slope of the sewer is not consistent (the sewer invert goes up and down), (2) the liner is not stable and is continuing to deform, and, (3) part of liner has an upside-down U-shape with the invert lifted.

The project would replace that portion of substandard sewer main to prevent the potential of future leakage or sewage backup. The Technical Memorandum's alternatives analysis identified and assessed the technical feasibility of several potential solutions to correct the failing liner. Alternatives considered and dismissed are described below.

Cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) spot repair: This solution would repair only the deformed portion of the existing PE liner by locally heating the liner pipe at the spot location and pulling in an inflatable flow-through packer or a mandrel to re-round the pipe, then insert the CIPP liner. This was deemed infeasible due to the unknown condition of the host pipe, the potential for the re-rounding tools to become stuck in the pipe, and the potential for the repaired section to collapse between re-rounding and insertion of the CIPP liner.

Mechanical point repair: This solution would repair the damaged portion of the pipe with a proprietary system consisting of two stainless steel bands and an EPDM compressions seal, installed using an inflatable packer. This was deemed infeasible due to the inflatable packer not producing sufficient pressure to reshape the PE liner, and the degree of lift in the liner exceeding the limits of the repair system.

Remove and replace liner: This solution would remove and replace the entire liner between existing manholes. This was deemed infeasible due to the unknown condition of the host pipe, which may collapse when the existing liner is removed, or may be deformed such that a new liner would also have an inconsistent slope, and concerns that creek scour may remove the host pipe, leaving the liner exposed to the creek.

Reroute flow: This solution would reroute flow from the approximately 60 parcels in the Countryside Development to drain south towards the Llano Trunk sewer, allowing the portion of the sewer under the creek to be abandoned. This option was deemed infeasible due to insufficient elevation drop between the existing sewer from the Countryside development and the tie-in location in the Llano Trunk sewer.

Pipe bursting existing pipe: This solution would use the trenchless pipe bursting technique to break out the existing pipe and pull a new PE pipe into the void formed behind the bursting head. This was deemed infeasible due to the host pipe being ACP, which is only allowed to be burst a maximum length of 100 feet by California regulations, and because it is unknown if the existing concrete cap over the host pipe is reinforced, which cannot be burst.

Sliplining: This solution would pull a smaller diameter pipe into the existing pipe and fill the annular space with grout. Due to the deformations in the existing pipe, the sliplined pipe would likely contain similar deformations, and was therefore deemed infeasible.

Pipe jacking with ductile iron pipe (DIP): This solution would use bore and jack equipment to install a new smaller diameter DIP through the existing PE liner. This was deemed infeasible due to the DIP bells being larger than the existing liner, and due to the bell and spigot joints of DIP not being able to withstand the thrust force of the jacking, causing some of the joints to break.

Inverted siphon: This solution would install an inverted siphon beneath Santa Rosa Creek. Two methods of construction were proposed: open cut with pilot tube guided auger boring, and horizontal directional drilling. Both methods would avoid open cut construction within the creek. These were both deemed infeasible due to insufficient elevation drop necessary for the siphon hydraulics to properly function.

Pump station and force main: This solution would install a pump station to collect wastewater from the Countryside Development and convey it via a force main to the existing sewer in Placer Drive, on the east side of Fulton Road. This solution was deemed feasible, but not preferred due to significant on-going maintenance requirements and the need for provision of emergency power.

The City has selected to replace the sewer main segment utilizing an open cut across Santa Rosa Creek. This method allows the City to be confident in the segment's flow gradient and integrity. Gravity flow will ensure the sewer continues to flow in the event of emergency. It is further described below.

POLICY SETTING

Development in the project area and Santa Rosa in general is guided by the City's General Plan[2] and zoning ordinance. The City's General Plan anticipates and plans for growth until 2035. The General Plan includes infrastructure planning to accommodate orderly development associated with growth projections to 2035, including wastewater services. The General Plan has projected that development within the City's urban growth boundary (UGB) is expected to reach a total population of 237,000 by 2035 and approximately 25,225 new housing units will be developed within the UGB. The proposed project occurs within an existing developed area. The project occurs within existing public right of way or public utility easements and is consistent with zoning in the project area.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Santa Rosa (City) desires to undertake a project to address approximately 300 feet of failing sewer pipe that was first installed in 1969 under Santa Rosa Creek just westerly of the Fulton Road Bridge. The sewer was originally constructed using 18-inch diameter asbestos cement pipe (ACP) to serve a significant geographical area; however, due to construction of other nearby regional collection facilities, it now serves just 60 homes located in the Countryside subdivision southwesterly of Fulton Road and Santa Rosa Creek. The sewer was lined with a 14-inch diameter polyethylene liner in 1985. The liner has deformed, causing the sewer to become partially obstructed and needs to be replaced. The proposed project would use traditional

[2] *Santa Rosa General Plan 2035*. City of Santa Rosa. November 3, 2009.

open cut construction across Santa Rosa Creek to place a new pipe just west from the existing failing pipe, eliminating unknowns regarding the condition of the existing pipe and liner, and potential impact to bridge footings.

Additional sewer replacement is proposed upstream of the obstructed pipe to allow for increased pipe slope, and installation of smaller, more appropriately sized pipe from the Countryside subdivision. The existing 18-inch sewer continues upstream, south from the Countryside subdivision tie-in to West Third Street. This sewer is no longer in use and will be abandoned as a part of this project.

NORTH OF SANTA ROSA CREEK

Work on the north side of the Santa Rosa Creek channel would include installation of approximately 130 feet of 8-inch sewer main from the northern edge of the existing asphalt path to an existing manhole (SMH #12) to intertie with the existing sewer. This work would primarily occur in the landscaped setback area between Fulton Road and the westerly adjoining residential area. Installation depths would average approximately 28 feet below the existing ground surface. No trees are anticipated to be removed. Construction would occur near four existing redwood trees. Those trees would be109 preserved unless significant damage to their roots occurs during sewer main installation.

The concrete bike pathway and its retaining wall would be closed to public use during installation. The retaining wall would be cut and removed within the trench width and reconstructed after sewer main installation. Similarly, the asphalt path would be closed during construction and reconstructed. The existing sidewalk in the landscape area parallel to Fulton Road would be removed and replaced.

SOUTH OF SANTA ROSA CREEK

Work on the south side of the Santa Rosa Creek channel would include extending the 8-inch sewer main approximately 13 feet from the south side of the existing asphalt path to a new manhole to be located in the existing landscaped area. The path would be closed during construction and reconstructed after sewer main installation.

The sewer main would continue south from the new manhole approximately 340 feet to a second new manhole to intertie with the existing sewer system. The southern portion of the new sewer main would be installed at an average depth of approximately 25 feet.

The new intertie manhole would be provided with a 12-foot wide hammerhead driveway off of Fulton Road to provide maintenance access, parking and a vehicle turnaround, and extend 80 feet westerly from Fulton Road. The existing sidewalk would be maintained within the driveway. The existing sidewalk from the turnaround to Santa Rosa Creek would be closed during construction and pedestrians would be directed to the other side of Fulton Road. Several landscape trees would be removed, including: one 17-inch sycamore, one 7-inch cypress; two 4-inch ornamentals; one 6-inch ornamental; one 7-inch ornamental; and, one 10-inch ornamental.

WORK IN SANTA ROSA CREEK CHANNEL

The work contained between the southern and northern edges of the existing asphalt paths on each bank includes installation of approximately 160 feet of 8-inch sewer main below the creek, averaging 16 feet west

(downstream) of the existing sewer main (on the west side of the Fulton Road Bridge). A plan and profile view of proposed work within the stream channel is provided on Figure 7.

An approximately 10-foot wide trench would be excavated through the existing banks and streambed. Depths would vary from approximately 25 feet at the top of the banks to between 2 and 3 feet below the existing stream bottom. Within the creek channel, one 7-inch oak and one 15-inch oak would be removed on the south bank.

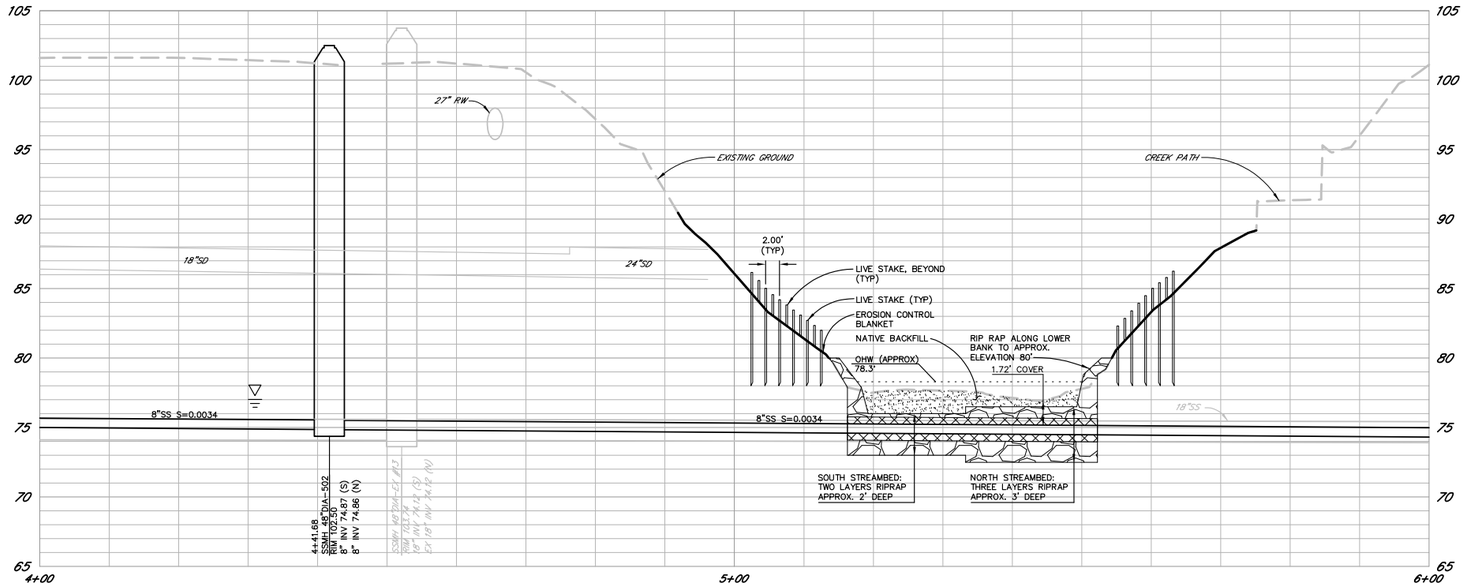
Within the stream bed, the pipe would be concrete encased. To protect the area from scour, approximately 15 feet upstream of the pipe and approximately 10 feet downstream of the pipe, the area would be excavated for placement of rip rap – approximately two feet deep on the south side of the creek, and approximately 3 feet deep on the north. Rip rap would be placed up to and on top of the concrete encasement. Native streambed material removed during excavation would be used to backfill on top of the rip rap to restore the bed and flowline. The existing stream bed is at approximately 77 feet above sea level (FSL). Excavation would extend to approximately 72.5 FSL for placement of riprap. Riprap would also be placed up the banks to approximately 80 FSL to provide bank scour protection.

Within the banks, the trench would be backfilled and compacted to restore the surface to existing grade. The portions of the banks which were disturbed by trenching or equipment tracking would be stabilized using bioengineering. The area will be covered with a biodegradable erosion control blanket, and placement of willow cuttings as live stakes and riparian planting mitigation for tree loss would occur after construction.

SEWER ABANDONMENT

The existing approximately 300 feet of sewer between existing SSMH #13 and existing SSMH #12 under Santa Rosa Creek would be abandoned in-place and filled with cellular concrete material to prevent collapse. This would be done from above the top of bank and is not expected to have any impact to the stream.

Approximately 1,480 additional feet of sewer and five additional manholes, extending south to West Third Street, will also be abandoned in-place with cellular concrete. Abandonment will occur from the existing manholes. Ground disturbance will be limited to the area immediately surrounding these existing manholes where the ground surface will be restored to match adjacent pavement, curb and gutter, or natural ground. These locations would require closure of one lane of traffic on Fulton Road but would not otherwise disturb surrounding areas.

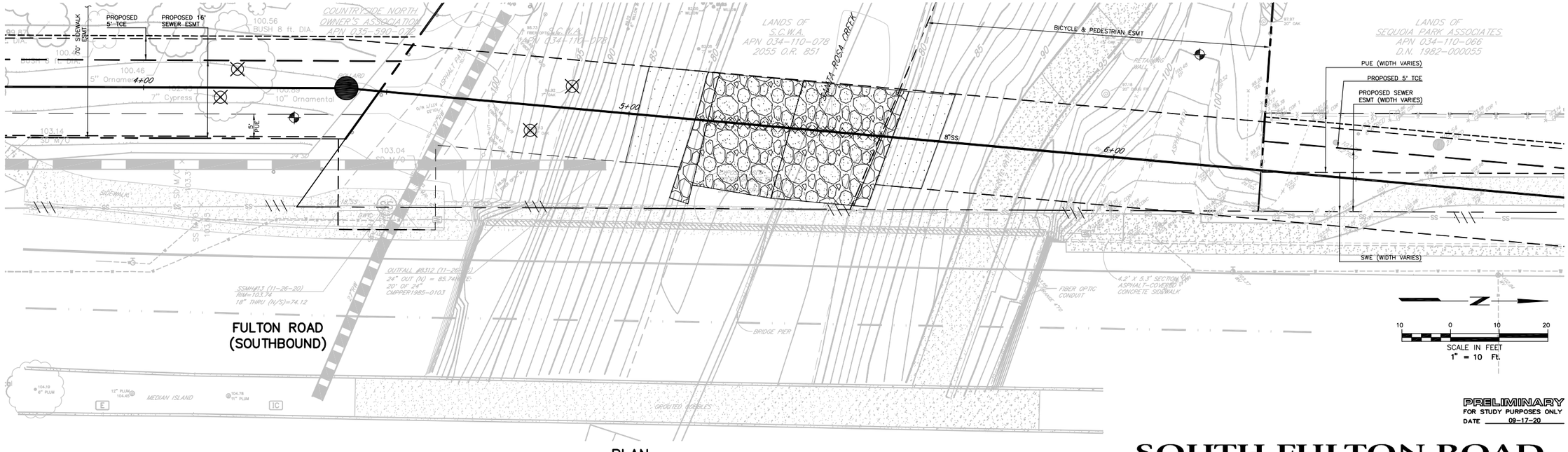


PROFILE

SCALE: HORZ. 1" = 10'
VERT. 1" = 5'

LEGEND

- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- APPROX GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOCATION
- APPROX GROUNDWATER DEPTH AT TIME OF DRILLING (6/22/2020)
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AND LIVE STAKING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SLOPE PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS
- CONCRETE PIPE ENCASEMENT PER DETAIL SHEET 9
- NATIVE BACKFILL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CREEK SCOUR PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS
- RIPRAP IN ACCORDANCE WITH CREEK SCOUR PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS



PLAN

PRELIMINARY
FOR STUDY PURPOSES ONLY
DATE 09-17-20

SOUTH FULTON ROAD TRUNK SEWER REPAIR

CREEK CROSSING PLAN & PROFILE

SEPTEMBER 2020

FIGURE 7

Brelje & Race
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
475 Aviation Blvd. • Suite 120 • Santa Rosa, CA 95403 • 7075764322
mail@brelje.com

STOCKPILING

Material stockpiling could occur on the existing creek asphalt paths and within the existing landscaped areas on either side of the sewer main trenching. Trench spoils would be disposed of according to City standards.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is anticipated to take approximately 90 working days over five months and begin in spring 2022. Construction will be conducted by approximately five equipment operators and laborers utilizing the following equipment:

- One track excavator medium to large size
- One earth compactor
- One roller
- One backhoe/loader
- One wheel loader (two yard bucket)
- One water truck
- One crane truck
- One or two ten wheel dump trucks

Approximately 3,400 cubic yards of imported bedding and backfill material and an export of approximately 3,400 cubic yards of native trench material unsuitable for bedding and backfill will be required. For scour protection, approximately 88 cubic yards of riprap will be imported, and 88 cubic yards of native bed material will be exported. For asphalt paving, approximately 38 cubic yards of asphalt and base materials will be imported and an approximately equal volume of native material will be exported. Sidewalk replacement will required approximately 15 cubic yards of imported materials and an approximately equal volume of material will be exported. A total volume of approximately 3,555 cubic yards of materials will be imported and exported. Exported materials will be stockpiled or disposed of according to regulations by the City or the contractor. Stockpiling will occur within the construction easement.

Shoring

Due to the depth of trenching required during construction and the materials to be excavated, temporary excavations for pipeline trenches would be shored in accordance with OSHA requirements. Shoring should be capable of supporting an active pressure of 43H in pounds per square foot (where H is the height of the trench wall in feet) in a trapezoidal distribution, as described in the project's Geotechnical Study Report.[3]

Property Acquisition

Work will occur outside of the City right-of-way on three different parcels. The creek is contained within a parcel owned by Sonoma Water. North of the creek, the sewer will be installed within a landscape strip parcel owned by Sequoia Park Associates. South of the creek, the sewer and a portion of the access driveway and turnaround will be installed within a landscape strip parcel owned by Countryside North Owner's

[3] *Geotechnical Study Report, South Fulton Trunk Sewer, Fulton Road at Santa Rosa Creek, Santa Rosa, CA*. RGH Consultants. September 4, 2020.

Association. A permanent sewer easement and a temporary construction easement must be obtained on each of these parcels.

In-stream Construction Measures

Construction within the Santa Rosa Creek channel will occur in a highly regulated environment. As described in the Biological Resources and Hydrology and Water Quality sections of this document, the project will be constructed under permit terms from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (Regional Board) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFW). As part of the permit applications, several technical documents have been prepared that describe techniques that will be employed to protect the environment, implement bypass of Santa Rosa Creek flows during construction, dewater the construction site within the channel, and provide mitigation for impacts to the stream and riparian vegetation. They are included as appendices to this CEQA document as the following:

- Appendix A: In-stream Construction Methodologies
- Appendix B: Fish Management Plan for the South Fulton Trunk Sewer Replacement Project
- Appendix C: Riparian Restoration Plan, South Fulton Trunk Sewer Project

These documents serve as a baseline set of measures that shall be implemented. Permit terms and conditions may include additional requirements to safeguard special status species, water quality and the environment.

Schedule

Construction is anticipated to take approximately 90 working days over 5 months and begin in spring 2022. Due to the depth of trenching associated with sewer main installation, it is estimated that approximately ten feet of main would be installed per day.

Construction within the Santa Rosa Creek channel will be constrained between July and October (with the potential to be extended until November). Construction in the wetted portion of the creek and stream diversion shall only occur between August and November (consistent with NOAA Fisheries regulations).

There are three trails within the project area that will required closure. The gravel path on the south side of the creek will require closure for approximately three days, plus occasional short-term closures over the course of approximately two months to bring equipment and materials into and out of the creek work area. The concrete path beneath the bridge will require closure for approximately two weeks to allow for reconstruction of the retaining wall. The asphalt path on the north side of the creek will require closure for approximately three days.

GROWTH INDUCEMENT POTENTIAL

The proposed project is not anticipated to induce growth as the project area is currently developed. Further, the project responds to an existing wastewater collection system deficiency identified by the City.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVALS

The project is generally under City review authority. Due to the nature of the project and open trench cut across Santa Rosa Creek, it is expected that the following additional agencies will have review or permit authority over the project:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

The project will require permits from CDFW for impacts to the stream channel and potential to take or otherwise harm state-protected wildlife and plant species.

North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Regional Board has discretionary authority regarding the following permits and approvals:

- NPDES Permit. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated responsibility for issuance of Clean Water Act (CWA) NPDES permits to the Regional Water Quality Control Boards within California. These permits are required to ensure protection of surface waters from construction and other land-disturbing activity.
- 401 Water Quality Certification for potential impacts to wetlands or waters.

US Army Corps of Engineers

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has discretional authority regarding the following permit:

- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for potential impacts to wetlands and waters of the US.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

- USFWS consultation would occur through the USACE Section 404 process to determine the project's potential impact to federally listed species.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA Fisheries)

- NOAA Fisheries consultation would occur through the USACE Section 404 process to determine the project's potential impact to federally listed anadromous fish species.

Sonoma Water

Sonoma Water owns the Santa Rosa Creek channel and oversees flood control operations. The proposed project will require an encroachment permit from Sonoma Water.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST

The following list of questions is provided by Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines in order to determine a project's environmental impacts. The checklist utilized herein was updated by the State of California in 2022.

Based on the project description, answers to the questions fall into one of four categories:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

A "No Impact" response indicates that no impact would result from implementation of the project. A "Less Than Significant Impact" response indicates that an impact would occur, but the level of impact would be less than significant. A "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation" response indicates that an impact is involved and, with implementation of the identified mitigation measure, such impact would be less than significant. A "Potentially Significant Impact" response indicates that there is substantial evidence that impacts may be significant if mitigation measures are unknown, infeasible, or not proposed. Each response is discussed at a level of detail commensurate with the potential for adverse environmental effect.

The discussion following each checklist consists of a *Setting* section including environmental and regulatory information, an *Analysis* section, a *Cumulative Impacts* discussion, and a section for identification of *Mitigation Measures*, as necessary. The *Analysis* section includes a discussion addressing whether the project would result in potential adverse environmental impacts. All potential impacts have been considered, including on-site and off-site impacts, direct and indirect impacts, construction and operation-related effects, as well as cumulative effects. The *Cumulative Impacts* section presents information regarding the project's potential cumulative impacts and is included in this section. If an impact(s) has been identified and mitigation is required to reduce the impact to a less than significant level, then such measures are contained in the *Mitigation Measures* sections.

I AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	□	□	□	■
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	□	□	□	■
c. In nonurbanized 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?	□	■	□	□
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The project is in a developed portion of Northwest Santa Rosa along Fulton Road where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek. Fulton Road is a four-lane road separated by a central median in the project area. The Fulton Road Bridge that crosses Santa Rosa Creek provides views of the creek corridor from the sidewalk. Santa Rosa Creek is channelized in the project area but supports a narrow band of riparian vegetation lined with Sonoma Water access roads on each side. The Santa Rosa Creek Trail is located along the north side of the channel.

The area is within the central portion of the Santa Rosa Plain and topography is generally flat. There are no vistas in the project area from which the project would be visible. The major sources of light and glare in the project vicinity are from Fulton Road street lighting, vehicular traffic and residential development. There are no other designated scenic highways in the project area[4].

[4] http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/

Analysis

a. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

A scenic vista is generally considered a view of an area that has remarkable scenery or a resource that is indigenous to the area. The project site is not considered to be a scenic vista for the purposes of this environmental analysis because it is entirely within a developed area of Santa Rosa along Fulton Road. While Santa Rosa Creek and the Santa Rosa Creek Trail do provide scenic resources in the project area they are not characteristic of a scenic vista. The project will not have any significant impact on a scenic vista—all project components in the channel will be underground and surfaces will be restored upon completion of construction.

The proposed project would not result in the disturbance or elimination of open space area or remove an object of aesthetic value. The project would not result in long-term physical adverse changes to the height or bulk of structures or view blockages along the view shed of the replacement project as the sewer main would be constructed below ground and surfaces would be restored to existing conditions. Therefore, obstruction of the limited scenic views in the project area would not occur.

Construction activities would create dust, expose soil from excavation and create soil piles from trenching and excavation, but these activities would cease after construction is complete. Short-term construction impacts associated with the project would not have a significant impact on any scenic vista.

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

There are no scenic highways near the project. The City has not designated any scenic corridors in the project vicinity.

The project would primarily be installed below grade with all surfaces restored. None of the project elements would be visible from a scenic highway or corridor. Any visual impacts would be short term and limited to the construction phase of the proposed project.

Several landscape trees would be removed outside of the creek channel, including: one 17-inch sycamore, one 7-inch cypress; two 4-inch ornamentals; one 6-inch ornamental; one 7-inch ornamental; and one 10-inch ornamental. There are four redwood trees near the proposed sewer main on the northwest end of the project. The trees measure 12, 27, 28 and 24 inches in diameter. It is anticipated that the project can be constructed without removal of the trees. These are also landscape trees. Removal of these trees will not have a significant impact to the street frontage due to the large number of landscape trees in the area.

Within the creek channel, one 7-inch oak and one 15-inch oak would be removed on the south bank. Mitigation associated with the environmental permits will require tree replacement for the removed oaks, as described in the Biological Resources section.

c. In nonurbanized areas, would the project 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?

The project would not significantly degrade the existing visual character of the project area. The project would be installed below grade in existing roadways or public utility easements and therefore would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site or surroundings. As an underground public utility replacement project in a public utility easement, the project would not conflict with zoning regulations in the project area.

Impacts to the scenic quality of the Santa Rosa Creek corridor will be generally be limited to the construction window. Removal of the 15-inch oak on the south bank will visually alter immediate views and the tree is visible from Fulton Road. The tree loss will be mitigated in excess of requirements in the Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance and consistent with the environmental permits, as described in the Biological Resources section (Mitigation Measure BIO5). Several additional landscape trees would be removed associated with the sewer main installation to the south of the creek that are not protected by the Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance and will not have a significant impact to the street frontage due to the large number of landscape trees in the area.

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The project would not create a new substantial source of light or glare. The project would be constructed below grade with all surfaces restored and no new light sources are proposed.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to aesthetic resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Please see Mitigation Measure BIO5 in the Biological Resources section.

II AGRICULTURAL & FOREST RESOURCES

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 (CalFire) 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.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	□	□	□	■
c. Would the project 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))?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	□	□	□	■
e. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The zoning designations in the immediate project area include mobile home park (MH) to the north and planned development (PD) to the south. Except for Santa Rosa Creek, the project area is entirely developed with residential uses. The project would occur almost entirely within Fulton Road, developed landscape areas and Santa Rosa Creek within existing or future public utility easements. No agricultural zoning is in the project area. Local zoning is shown on Figure II-1.

REGULATORY SETTING

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

Agricultural lands within the state of California are rated according to soil quality and irrigation status by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. The best quality land is called Prime Farmland, followed by Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and so on, in decreasing order of importance. The maps are updated every two years with the use of aerial photographs, a computer mapping system, public review, and field reconnaissance.

The project area is designated as Urban and Built-up Land, as shown on Figure II-2.

Williamson Act

Agricultural land in the project area may also be subject to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, more commonly referred to as the Williamson Act. The Williamson Act enables local governments to enter contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments that are lower than normal because they are based on farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value.

Analysis

a. Would the project 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?

As shown on Figure II-2, the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program[5] designates the project site and surrounding areas as Urban and Built-up Land. Project components would generally be located within the developed roadway, sidewalk, creek channel and landscaped areas that do not support farmland. The project would not convert Farmland to non-agricultural uses.

b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

The project is within developed roadway, sidewalk, creek channel and landscaped areas that do not support farmland and are not under agricultural production. Zoning designations in the project area are residential in nature and there are no Williamson Act contracts in the project vicinity. The project would not remove any land from agricultural production and would therefore not conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts.

[5] *Sonoma County Important Farmland—2016*. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency.

5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Zoning.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)

NORTH

0 75 150 300 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE II-1

PROJECT AREA ZONING

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Farmland.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)
California Dept. of Conservation (2016)

Brelje & Race

FIGURE II-2
IMPORTANT FARMLAND

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
JUNE 2022

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

Forest land, as defined by the U.S. Forest Service, includes land at least ten percent of which is stocked by trees of any size, or land formerly having had such tree cover that would be naturally or artificially regenerated. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between heavily forested and non-forested lands that are at least ten percent stocked with forest trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and built-up lands.

The project does not propose any activities related to timber harvest nor would it result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. As such, there would be no impact to forest land or conversion of designated land to non-forest uses. The project locations are not zoned for and do not currently support timberland nor are they zoned as timber production land by the City, as shown on Figure II-1.

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

The project location does not currently support forest land and the project area is developed with residential uses within the City limits. The proposed project would not result in any impact to forest land.

e. Would the project 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?

Because the replacement sewer main would be located underground and primarily in existing developed areas, the project would not impact agricultural resources in the project area or result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to agricultural and forestry resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to agricultural and forestry resources have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

III AIR QUALITY

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:	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	□	□	■	□
b. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	□	■	□	□
d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

BAY AREA AIR BASIN

The project is in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (BAAB) that consists of the counties surrounding the San Francisco Bay including portions of Sonoma and Solano Counties and all of Napa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The local air quality agency is the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).

REGIONAL CLIMATE

Sonoma County's climate, like much of California, is Mediterranean in nature. Summers are warm and dry, and winters are cool and moist. Local climate variation is typical in Sonoma County. The Santa Rosa area typically has hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The average January high is 57 °F with an average low of 37 °F. July average high is 83 °F with an average low of 50, influenced by proximity to the San Francisco Bay and coastal fog. Rainfall predominantly occurs during the months of November through March. The normal historic rainfall average is approximately 32 inches annually.

Regulatory Setting

Air quality in the project vicinity is regulated by several jurisdictions, including EPA, ARB, and BAAQMD. These entities, described below, develop rules, regulations, and policies to attain the goals or directives imposed upon them through legislation.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Clean Air Act

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) required the US EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and set deadlines for their attainment. Two types of NAAQS have been established: primary standards, which protect public health, and secondary standards, which protect public welfare from non-health-related adverse effects, such as visibility restrictions. The FCAA also required each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. The SIP is periodically modified to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. The US EPA has responsibility to review all state SIPs to determine conformance to the mandates of the FCAA, and the amendments thereof, and determine if implementation would achieve air quality goals. If the US EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) may be prepared for the nonattainment area that imposes additional control measures. Failure to submit an approvable SIP or to implement the plan within the mandated time frame may result in sanctions being applied to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources in the air basin.

STATE REGULATIONS

California Clean Air Act

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing the California Clean Air Act of 1988. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires that all air districts in the state endeavor to achieve and maintain California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ozone, CO, sulfur dioxide (SO2), and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) by the earliest practical date. The CCAA specifies that districts focus particular attention on reducing the emissions from transportation and area-wide emission sources, and the act provides districts with authority to regulate indirect sources. Each district plan is required to either (1) achieve a five percent annual reduction, averaged over consecutive three-year periods, in district-wide emissions of each nonattainment pollutant or its precursors, or (2) provide for implementation of all feasible measures to reduce emissions. Any planning effort for air quality attainment would thus need to consider both state and federal planning requirements.

LOCAL REGULATIONS

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

The BAAQMD is designated by law to adopt and enforce regulations to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standards. The BAAQMD was the first regional agency created by the state in 1955 that regulates stationary sources of air pollution within the BAAB. The District also regulates a variety of other programs such as Spare the Air, state Air Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) and federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs) and open burning. The main purpose of the BAAQMD is to enforce local, state, and federal air quality laws, rules, and regulations in order to maintain the ambient air quality standards (AAQSs) and protect the public from air toxics through local, CARB ATCM, and federal EPA NESHAP-specific control regulations.

Because the Bay Area Air Basin is not an attainment area for all state and federal criteria pollutants, the BAAQMD is required to update its Clean Air Plan. The most recent update is the 2017 Clean Air Plan[6]. The BAAQMD provides the following summary of the Clean Air Plan:

> The 2017 Plan provides a regional strategy to protect public health and protect the climate. To protect public health, the plan describes how the Air District will continue our progress toward attaining all state and federal air quality standards and eliminating health risk disparities from exposure to air pollution among Bay Area communities. To protect the climate, the plan defines a vision for transitioning the region to a post-carbon economy needed to achieve ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets for 2030 and 2050, and provides a regional climate protection strategy that will put the Bay Area on a pathway to achieve those GHG reduction targets.
>
> The 2017 Plan includes a wide range of control measures designed to decrease emissions of the air pollutants that are most harmful to Bay Area residents, such as particulate matter, ozone, and toxic air contaminants; to reduce emissions of methane and other "super-GHGs" that are potent climate pollutants in the near-term; and to decrease emissions of carbon dioxide by reducing fossil fuel combustion.

CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutants subject to federal ambient standards are referred to as "criteria" pollutants because the US EPA publishes criteria documents to justify the choice of standards. California and Federal standards for criteria pollutants for the year 2017 are shown below.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	State Standard	Federal Primary Standard
Ozone	1-Hour 8-Hour	0.09 ppm 0.07 ppm	-- 0.070 ppm
PM10	Annual 24-Hour	20 ug/m^3 50 ug/m^3	-- 150 ug/m^3
PM2.5	Annual 24-Hour	12 ug/m^3 ---	12 ug/m^3 35 ug/m^3
Carbon Monoxide	8-Hour 1-Hour	9.0 ppm 20.0 ppm	9.0 ppm 35.0 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual 1-Hour	0.03 ppm 0.18 ppm	.053 ppm 100 ppb
Sulfur Dioxide	24-Hour 3-Hour 1-Hour	0.04 ppm -- 0.25 ppm	.14ppm -- 75 ppb
Lead	30-Day Avg. Calendar Quarter 3-Month Avg.	1.5 ug/m^3 -- --	-- 1.5 ug/m^3 0.15 ug/m^3

ppm = parts per million

[6] *2017 Clean Air Plan: Spare the Air, Cool the Climate*. BAAQMD. April 9, 2017.

ppb = parts per billion
ug/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

MONITORING STATION DATA

Ambient air quality measurements are routinely conducted at nearby air quality monitoring stations. The nearest monitoring station to the project is in Santa Rosa. Both CARB and the US EPA use this type of monitoring data to designate areas according to attainment status for criteria air pollutants established by the agencies. The purpose of these designations is to identify those areas with air quality problems and thereby initiate planning efforts for improvements. The three basic designation categories are nonattainment, attainment, and unclassified. Unclassified is used in an area that cannot be classified based on available information as meeting or not meeting the standards. In addition, the California designations include a subcategory of the nonattainment designation, called nonattainment-transitional. The nonattainment-transitional designation is given to nonattainment areas that are progressing and nearing attainment.

Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The project area is within the BAAQMD. The project would not conflict with or obstruct the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan, intended to provide an integrated control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter (PM), toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases. Because the project is a small-scale infrastructure replacement project intended to meet existing wastewater demands in an existing residential area, the project does not increase trips to/from the project area that would result in increased vehicular emissions.

Because the project will not directly increase on-going emissions of monitored air pollutants and will not impact the area's attainment status, any impact to the BAAQMD's Clean Air Plan, and Ozone Strategy would be less than significant.

b. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The BAAQMD is responsible for monitoring and reporting air quality data for the county within the Bay Area Air Basin. Both the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. These ambient air quality standards represent safe levels that avoid specific adverse health effects associated with each pollutant, termed criteria pollutants.

The Bay Area Air Basin is currently designated as nonattainment for several state and national ambient air quality standards shown below.

Standard	2019 State Status[7]	2018 Federal Status
Ozone 8-Hour	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Ozone 1-Hour	N/A	N/A
PM2.5	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM10	Nonattainment	Unclassified
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	N/A
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	N/A
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	N/A

The BAAQMD provides useful guidance in assessing the project's potential impacts on attainment status. The BAAQMD's 2017 Air Quality Guidelines[8] establish recommended thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants for project construction and operation for CEQA analysis. The Air Quality Guidelines do not provide screening levels for this type of infrastructure project, so it is necessary to conduct an analysis using the Road Construction Emissions Model (RoadMod), Version 8.1.0, per Air Quality Guidelines recommendations for linear pipeline projects.

The BAAQMD's thresholds are presented below with a comparison to modeled project construction-related emissions generated utilizing the RoadMod model. Emissions shown below assume non mitigated emissions with an approximately five-month construction period.

BAAQMD Thresholds of Significance		Project Emissions
Criteria Air Pollutants & Precursors	**Construction-related Average Daily Emissions (lb/day)**	**RoadMod Construction Emission Estimates (lb/day)**
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	54	2.02
Nitrous Oxides (NOx)	54	18.82
Particulate Matter (PM10)	82 (exhaust only)	0.20
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	54 (exhaust only)	0.04

As shown in the table above, the project's construction-related emissions are modeled to be lower than the BAAQMD's thresholds of significance. Based on the above, emissions associated with project

[7] http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm
[8] *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. Bay Area Air Quality Management District. May 2017.

construction are less than significant. Project operational emissions would be essentially unchanged due to the replacement and energy neutral nature of the project.

Construction activities associated with the project have the potential to create localized short-term dust impacts, PM10 and PM2.5. Mitigation Measure AQ1 includes feasible control measures and reduces such impacts to a less than significant level, as recommended by the BAAQMD's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures.

c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

As a wastewater infrastructure replacement project for an existing trunk sewer line, operation of the project would not alter air quality in any appreciable way. During the construction phase of the project, generation of dust and equipment exhaust can be expected to increase. A portion of this dust would contain PM10 and PM2.5, which are criteria air pollutants regulated at both the federal and state levels. Diesel particulate matter would be emitted by construction equipment and trucks. Equipment operation and trucks also emit nitrogen oxides during construction that contribute to regional ozone levels.

Although demolition, grading, and construction activities would be temporary, they could have the potential to cause both nuisance and health air quality impacts. PM10 and PM2.5 area the pollutants of greatest concern associated with dust and the BAAQMD is designated as nonattainment for both. If uncontrolled, PM10 and PM2.5 levels downwind of the construction area could possibly exceed state standards. Construction activities in the project area could impact residents adjacent to the project. To mitigate air quality impacts associated with exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations to less than significant levels, Mitigation Measure AQ1 shall be implemented.

d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people??

The project would not create objectionable odors or other emissions above regulatory thresholds. The project includes replacement of an existing segment of sewer main and does not currently produce odors. Properly constructed, operated and maintained wastewater collection systems do not result in odors that adversely affect substantial numbers of people.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to air quality resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

AQ1

The following Feasible Control Measures, as described by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, shall be implemented during construction to minimize fugitive dust and emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or be covered.

- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed or stabilized as soon as possible. Building slabs shall be poured as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used to stabilize the pad.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BBAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

IV BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Sol Ecology, Inc. prepared a biological resources report for the project[9]. The purpose of the biological assessment is to review the project in sufficient detail to determine to what extent the proposed action may affect any endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitats and to gather information necessary to complete a review of potential biological resource impacts from development of the proposed project, under CEQA. The Sol Ecology report describes the results of the site survey and assessment of the project site for the presence of sensitive biological resources protected by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Excerpts of the report are contained in this section.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project 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 (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project 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 Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project 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?	□	■	□	□
e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	□	□	■	□
f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	□	■	■	□

[9] *Biological Resources Report, South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA*. Sol Ecology. August 27, 2020.

Overview

On April 22, May 20, and July 23, 2020 Sol Ecology, Inc. (Sol Ecology) performed biological resource surveys at South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement Project in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The biological report was prepared in accordance with legal requirements set forth under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) 50 CFR 402; 16 U.S.C. 1536 (c) and follows the standards established in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidance and ESA guidance provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration/National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA/NMFS or NMFS). Information necessary to complete a review of potential biological resource effects from the proposed project under the CEQA guidelines was also provided.

The report describes the results of the site survey and assessment of the project site for the presence of sensitive biological resources protected by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. The report also contains an evaluation of potential effects to sensitive biological resources that may occur from the proposed project and potential mitigation measures to compensate for those effects.

Regulatory Background

The following sections explain the regulatory context of the biological assessment, including applicable laws and regulations that were applied to the field investigations and analysis of potential project impacts.

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Sensitive biological communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values, such as wetlands, streams, or riparian habitat. These habitats are protected under federal regulations such as the Clean Water Act; state regulations such as the Porter-Cologne Act, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Program, and CEQA; or local ordinances or policies such as city or county tree ordinances, Special Habitat Management Areas, and General Plan Elements.

Water of the US

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates "Waters of the United States" under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Waters of the U.S. are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all other waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3).

Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands as defined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Areas that are inundated at a sufficient depth and for a sufficient duration to exclude growth of hydrophytic vegetation are subject to Section 404 jurisdiction as "other waters" and are often characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Other waters, for example, generally include lakes, rivers, and streams. The placement of fill material into Waters of the U.S generally requires an individual or nationwide permit from the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Waters of the State

The term "Waters of the State" is defined by the State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) protects all waters in its regulatory scope and has special responsibility for wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters. These waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and are not systematically protected by other programs. RWQCB jurisdiction includes "isolated" wetlands and waters that may not be regulated by the USACE under Section 404. Waters of the State are regulated by the RWQCB under the State Water Quality Certification Program which regulates discharges of fill and dredged material under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a USACE permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact Waters of the State, are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification determination. If a proposed project does not require a federal permit, but does involve dredge or fill activities that may result in a discharge to Waters of the State, the RWQCB has the option to regulate the dredge and fill activities under its state authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat

Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code. Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream", which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life [including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife. "Riparian" is defined as "on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream." Riparian vegetation is defined as "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself". Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Other Sensitive Biological Communities

Other sensitive biological communities not discussed above include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database. Sensitive plant communities are also identified by CDFW. CNDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must also be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). Specific habitats may also be identified as sensitive in city or county general plans or ordinances.

RELEVANT LOCAL POLICIES, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS

Chapter 17-24, "Trees" of the Santa Rosa City Code (Tree Ordinance) regulates the protection of certain trees on public and private properties within the City limits. The Tree Ordinance defines a "heritage tree" as:

- valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), or buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) 19 inches circumference at breast height (measured at 4.5 feet above ground; or 6 inches diameter at breast height [DBH]) or greater;
- Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) 38 inches circumference (12 inches DBH) or greater;
- coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), Oregon oak (*Q. garryana*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), red alder (*Alnus rubra* [A. oregona]), or white alder (*A. rhombifolia*) 57 inches circumference (18 inches DBH) or greater; or
- Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), or big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) 75 inches circumference (24 inches DBH) or greater.

A Tree Permit is generally required for the removal, alteration or relocation of any "heritage tree", "protected tree" (i.e. any tree, including a heritage tree, designated to be preserved on an approved development plan or as a condition of approval of a tentative map, a tentative parcel map, or other development approval issued by the City), or "street tree" (i.e. any tree having a single trunk circumference greater than 6.25 inches or a diameter greater than 2 inches, a height of more than six feet, and one half or more of its trunk is within a public right of way or within 5 feet of the paved portion of a City street or a public sidewalk), except as exempted in Section 17-24.030 of the Tree Ordinance.

METHODS

On April 22, May 20, and July 23 2020, the project site was traversed on foot to determine the presence of (1) plant communities both sensitive and non-sensitive, (2) special status plant and wildlife species, and (3) presence of essential habitat elements for any special status plant or wildlife species.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To evaluate whether special status species or other sensitive biological resources could occur in the project site and vicinity, Sol Ecology biologists reviewed the following:

- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS's) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California search for U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Sebastopol quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles (CNPS 2020a);
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) records search for USGS 7.5-minute Sebastopol quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW] 2020);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of threatened and endangered species for the project site (USFWS 2020a);
- CDFG publication "California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III" (Zeiner et al. 1990);

- CDFG publication California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali 2008);
- CDFW and University of California Press publication California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern (Thomson et al. 2016); and
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Web Soil Survey (USDA 2019).

Based on information from the above sources, Sol Ecology developed lists of special status species and sensitive natural communities that could be present in the project vicinity. Figures IV-1 and IV-2 present the results of a 5-mile CNDDB record search around the study area for special status plants and wildlife.

FIELD SURVEYS

Sol Ecology biologists conducted biological resource surveys on April 22, May 20, and July 23, 2020. Biologists walked through accessible portions of the project site identifying all plant and wildlife species encountered and mapping vegetation communities. Plant species were recorded and identified to a taxonomic level sufficient to determine rarity using the second edition of the *Jepson Manual* (Baldwin et al. 2012). All plant species observed in the study area were recorded. Vegetation communities were identified using the online version of *A Manual of California Vegetation* (CNPS 2020b). Dispersal habitat, foraging habitat, refugia or estivation habitat, and breeding (or nesting habitat) were noted for wildlife species.

Focused aquatic surveys were also performed in accordance with regulatory protocols for fish and wildlife species including steelhead, California red-legged frog, and foothill yellow-legged frog (previously a state candidate for listing, now special status). Full protocol-level surveys for California red-legged frog were not performed given the absence of occurrences in Santa Rosa Creek despite numerous surveys, and in the surrounding vicinity within one mile of the project area.

In cases where little information is known about species occurrences and habitat requirements, the species evaluation was based on best professional judgment of Sol Ecology biologists with experience working with the species and habitats. If a special status species was observed during the site visit, its presence was recorded and discussed. For some threatened and endangered species, a site survey at the level conducted for this report may not be sufficient to determine presence or absence of a species to the specifications of regulatory agencies.

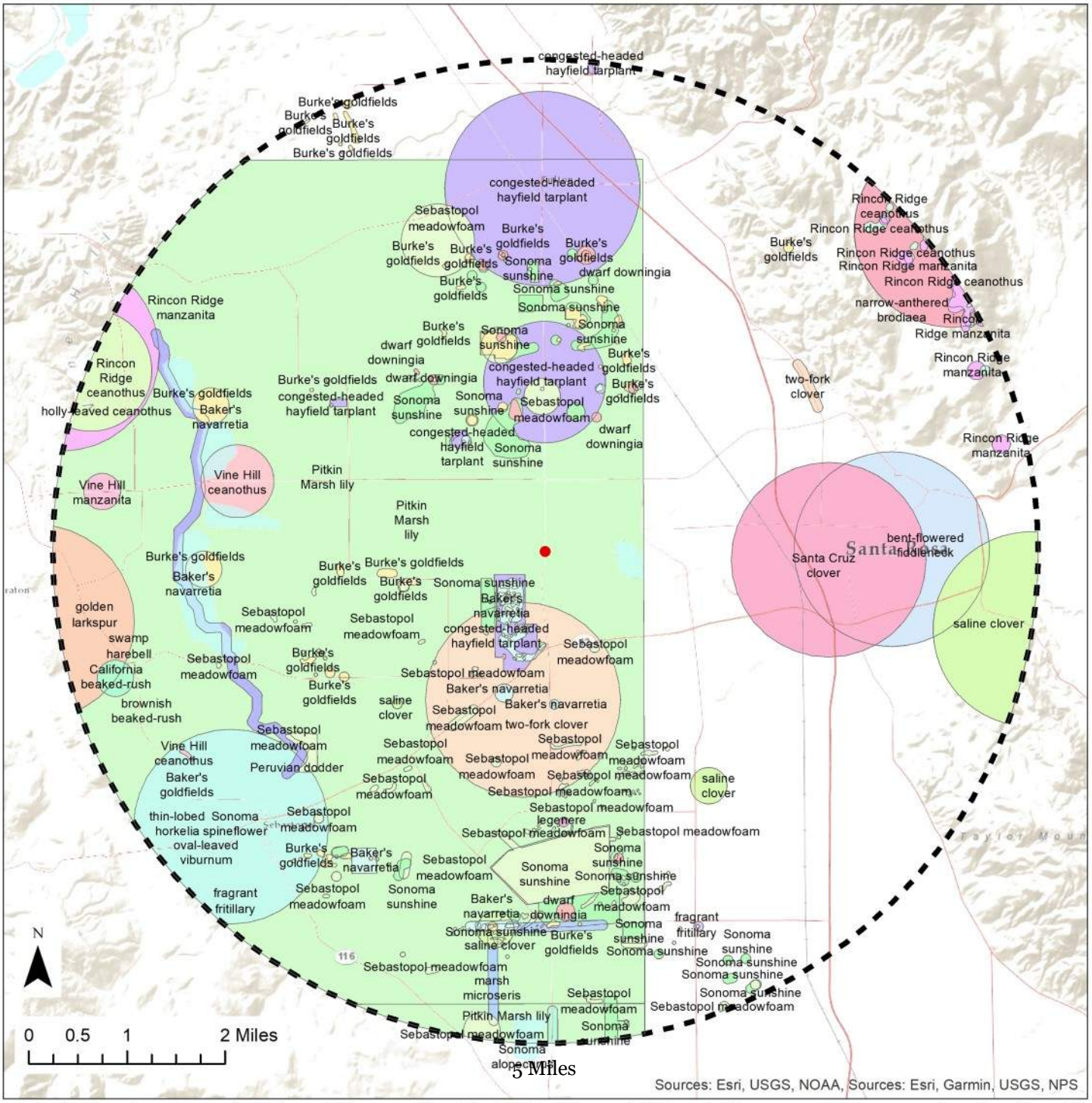
Biological Communities Present

NON-SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Developed and Disturbed Areas

Developed and disturbed areas within the project site consist of Fulton Road, the Fulton Road bridge, Santa Rosa Creek Trail, adjacent suburban housing, and associated landscaping. Developed and disturbed areas are not considered sensitive vegetation communities.

Figure IV-1: **Special Status Plant Species within 1 Mile and 5 Miles of the Project Site**
South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, CA



Date: 6-8-2020
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., CDFW

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG1952

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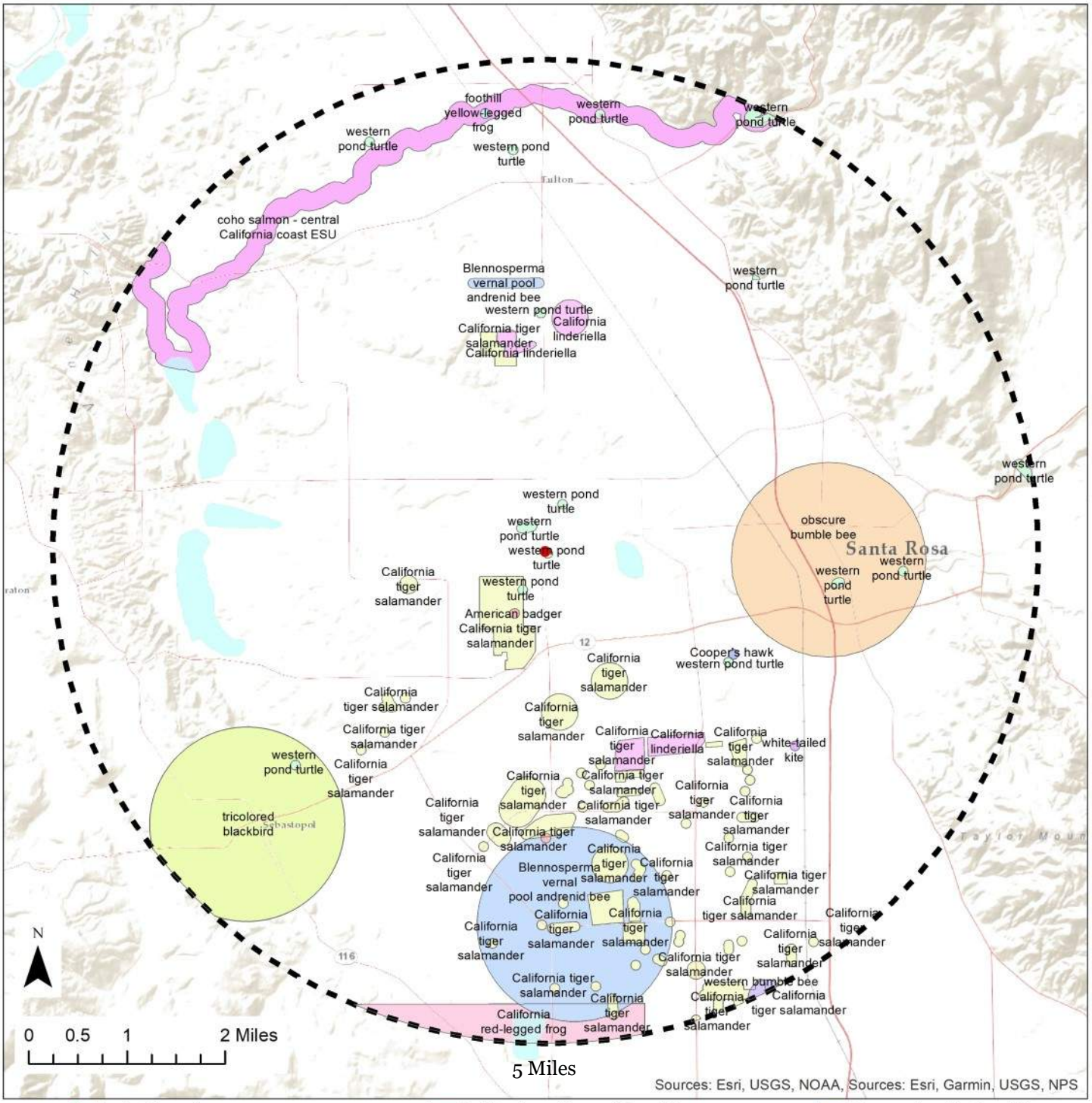
solecology.com

Figure IV-2: **Special Status Animal Species within 1 Mile and 5 Miles of the Project Site**
South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, CA



Date: 6-8-2020
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., CDFW

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG1952

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Arroyo Willow Shrubland Alliance

Rank: S4, G4. Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) Shrubland Alliance occurs along Santa Rosa Creek. Arroyo willow is the dominant species within the canopy. Other vegetation observed in the canopy include big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* subsp. *fremontii*), and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*). Cattail (*Typha* sp.), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), water cress (*Nasturtium officinale*), and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) were also observed in the riparian corridor. Arroyo willow Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive vegetation community.

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Santa Rosa Creek

Santa Rosa Creek is a non-wetland water of the United States. Santa Rosa Creek drains to the Laguna de Santa Rosa. The Laguna de Santa Rosa flows toward Mark West Creek. Mark West Creek drains to the Russian River, a traditional navigable water. The Russian River ultimately flows to the Pacific Ocean.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory with California Rare Plant Ranks of 1 and 2 are also considered special status plant species and must be considered under CEQA.

Analysis

a. Would the project 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 (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?

Results of Sol Ecology's biological assessment specific to special-status species are contained below.

Special Status Plants

Based upon a review of the resources and databases, 32 special status plant species have been documented within five miles of the project site. Two (2) special status plant species, including Sonoma alopecurus (*Alopecurus aequalis* var. *sonomensis*) and western leatherwood (*Dirca occidentalis*), are documented in the region and can be found in riparian scrub and riparian forest. However, the potential for these two special status plant species to occur within the project site is low. The occurrences of Sonoma alopecurus within the 9-quad CNDDB database search are associated with freshwater marsh habitat. There is only one occurrence of western leatherwood within the 9-quad search and that occurrence is

found in mixed evergreen forest, in the fog belt. Neither species was observed during any of the site surveys which corresponded with the blooming window for Sonoma alopecurus and during a period in which western leatherwood was identifiable. Therefore, it is unlikely that Sonoma alopecurus and western leatherwood occur on the project site and are not likely to be affected by the proposed project. These two species are described below.

Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur within the project site.			
Scientific Name/ Common Name	**Status[1]**	**Habitat**	**Blooming Period**
Alopecurus aequalis var. sonomensis Sonoma alopecurus	FE, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater), riparian scrub. 5-365 m	May-Jul
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	1B.2	Mesic; broadleafed upland forest, closed- cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, and riparian woodland. 25-425 m	Jan-Mar(Apr)

[1] FE – Federally Endangered California Rare Plant Rank
1B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
1.1– Seriously threatened in California
1.2– Moderately threatened in California
1.3– Not very threatened in California

Other special status plant species documented in the area are unlikely or have no potential to occur on the project site for one or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g. marsh habitat, seeps, pond habitat) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site;
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g. volcanic, rocky, or sandy soils) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site;
- Topographic conditions (e.g. slopes) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site;
- Unique pH conditions (e.g. serpentine) necessary to support the special status plant species are not present on the project site; and
- Associated vegetation communities (e.g. coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, chaparral, cismontane woodland) necessary to support the special status plants do not exist on site.

Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*) was observed within the project site. Northern California black walnut is listed as California Rare Plant Rank 1B.1, meaning it is seriously threatened in California. However, CNPS defines a Northern California black walnut tree as a California native rare plant only if it germinated prior to 1840 because walnut trees hybridize easily by wind pollination and many Northern California black walnut trees observed are hybrids with English walnut (*Juglans regia*). Only DNA testing can tell for sure if walnuts are hybridized or genetically pure (The Native Northern California Black Walnut Conservation Partnership 2020). The Northern California black walnut trees observed on site are not likely to have germinated prior to 1840 and therefore, are likely hybrid walnut trees.

Potential Impacts to Special Status Plants

Two special status plant species, Sonoma alopecurus and western leatherwood, have a low potential for occurrence within the project site. Neither species was observed during the April, May, or July 2020 site visits. Effects to special status plant species is less than significant given the low potential for occurrence and that no species were observed during site visits.

Special Status Wildlife

In addition to wildlife listed as federal or state endangered and/or threatened, federal and state candidate species, CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW California Fully Protected species, USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, and CDFW Special Status Invertebrates are all considered special status species. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under CEQA. The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act also provides broad protections to both eagle species that are roughly analogous to those of listed species. Bat species are also evaluated for conservation status by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG), a non-governmental entity; bats named as a "High Priority" or "Medium Priority" species for conservation by the WBWG are typically considered special status and also considered under CEQA; bat roosts are protected under CDFW Fish and Game Code. In addition to regulations for special status species, most native birds in the United States (including non-status species) are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws, deliberately destroying active bird nests, eggs, and/or young is illegal.

Fourteen special status wildlife species have been documented within five miles of the project site. Based on the presence of biological communities described above, the project site has the potential to support five of these species, plus an additional special status bird known to occur in Sonoma County (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Species with potential to occur in the project area are described in more detail below.

Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur within the Project Site			
Species	**Status***	**Habitat**	**Comments**
western red bat *Lasiurus blossevillii*	SSC, WBWG High	Highly migratory and typically solitary, roosting primarily in the foliage of trees or shrubs, usually in broad-leaved trees including cottonwoods, sycamores, alders, and maples. Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, sometimes in	May solitary day or night roost in riparian habitat within the project area. Fulton Bridge does not provide suitable roost habitat.
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	SSC	Summer resident, occurring in riparian areas with an open canopy, very dense understory, and trees for song perches. Nests in thickets of willow, blackberry, and wild grape.	May nest in riparian habitats within the project area. This species was not observed or heard during protocol-level surveys for fish and frogs.

foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	SSC (North coast clade)	Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats. Prefers partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate; requires at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Possible summer resident. High flows, deep pools, and lack of smaller cobbles may preclude egg laying in this section of Santa Rosa Creek. Not observed during focused aquatic surveys on May 20, 2020 performed in accordance with CDFW protocol survey methodology.
Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks, and suitable upland habitat (sandy banks or grassy open fields) for egg-laying.	Documented in Santa Rosa Creek. Basking sites are present in the project area. Open sandy and/or grassy banks are not present for egg-laying. Not observed during aquatic surveys, though a non-native red-eared slider was observed upstream of the project area.
Steelhead – Central CA coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	FT	Occurs from the Russian River south to Soquel Creek and Pajaro River and in San Francisco and San Pablo Bay Basins. Adults migrate upstream to spawn in cool, clear, well-oxygenated streams. Juveniles remain in fresh water for one or more years before migrating downstream to the ocean.	Juvenile steelhead were observed in a pool upstream of the Fulton Bridge in April 2020. Not observed in subsequent visits in May or July. Steelhead have been observed historically in Santa Rosa Creek and are presumed extant on site and the site is within designated critical habitat for this species.
Coho salmon - central CA coast ESU *Oncorhynchus kisutch*	FE, SE	Federal listing includes populations between Punta Gorda and San Lorenzo River. State listing includes populations south of San Francisco Bay only. Occurs inland and in coastal marine waters. Requires beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also needs cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	Coho salmon have not been observed in Santa Rosa Creek despite numerous surveys. The site is within designated critical habitat. Suitable habitat is not present in the project area.

Because steelhead are listed as federally threatened and Coho are listed as federally endangered and state endangered, they are further described below.

Status and Accounts of Steelhead in the Action Area

Steelhead - Central California Coast DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), Federal Threatened. The Central California Coast Distinct Population Segment of Steelhead includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in California streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa River (inclusive), excluding the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin.

The life history patterns for steelhead are both highly variable and flexible (Moyle 2002). While similar to most Pacific Salmonids (*Oncorhynchus sp.*) in their anadromous life history, steelhead exhibit a greater variation in timing for each component of their life history (NMFS 2007). Steelhead typically migrate to

marine waters after spending two years in freshwater, though they may stay up to seven. They then reside in marine waters for two or three years prior to returning to their natal stream to spawn as four or five-year-olds.

Steelhead adults typically return to their natal streams to spawn between December and June. Unlike other Pacific salmonids, steelhead are iteoparous, meaning adults do not always die after spawning (NMFS 2007). Spawning redds or nests usually are found in pool tail-outs or riffles, where water velocities range from 20 to 155 centimeters/second and at depths of 10 to 150 centimeters (Moyle 2002). Juvenile steelhead prefer to rear in eddies and along velocity breaks where they can exert minimal energy while foraging. Instream cover such as large woody debris and undercut banks in deep pools, along with sufficient riparian cover form important rearing habitat (USFWS 1986). Abundant riffle areas (shallow areas with gravel or cobble substrate) for spawning and deeper pools with sufficient riparian cover for rearing are necessary for successful breeding.

The primary driving factor identified in the decline of CCC Steelhead is the loss and degradation of natural habitat and flow conditions (NMFS 2007). Factors contributing to this include urbanization, changes in watershed drainage, agriculture, forestry, channel realignment, water withdrawal, diversions, and fish passage barriers.

Steelhead Habitat Assessment

The project area is located in an area of riprap downstream of a large pool at the upstream base of the bridge. Underlying substrate in the project area consists primarily of riprap with sediment deposits. Little to no floodplain is present. This area does not provide suitable spawning substrate nor rearing habitat due to lack of instream cover and/or available cobble substrate. Steelhead may forage or disperse through this area, particularly immediately downstream of the bridge where a small island is present creating a bifurcating channel just below the project area. However, more suitable habitat is present further downstream.

Status and Accounts of Coho Salmon in the Action Area

Coho Salmon - Southern Oregon/Northern California ESU (Oncorhynchus kisutch) Federal Threatened, State Threatened, CDFW Species of Special Concern. Coho salmon occurs in coastal streams from Cape Blanco, Oregon, through Punta Gorda, California. Adult coho salmon enter fresh water from September through January in order to spawn. Spawning habitat typically occurs in swift freshwater streams with medium to small gravel substrate, high dissolved oxygen levels, and cool to cold water temperatures (12-14°C). Water temperatures exceeding 22-25°C for extended periods are lethal. Rearing habitat consists of deeper, slower-moving freshwater with sufficient dissolved oxygen and riparian cover. Juveniles may remain in coastal streams for over a year before migrating to the Pacific Ocean to forage and mature.

Coho Salmon Habitat Assessment

No suitable spawning habitat is present in or immediately up or downstream of the project area due to the presence of riprap and absence of small gravel substrate. Furthermore, limited rearing habitat is present due to the absence of instream cover or complexity. Coho salmon have not been documented in Santa Rosa Creek despite numerous surveys, and therefore is not likely to be present in the project area during proposed activities.

The remaining species found in the review of background literature were determined to be unlikely to occur due to absence of suitable habitat elements in and immediately adjacent to the project site. Habitat elements that were evaluated but found to be absent from the immediate area of the project site or surrounding habitats subject to potential indirect effects include the following:

- No suitable burrows on or adjacent to the project site (e.g. for burrowing owl or American badger);
- No coniferous forest, seasonal wetlands, freshwater marsh, oak woodland, or annual grassland communities are present;
- No suitable roosting habitat such as barns, old buildings, or large snags (e.g. for Townsend's big-eared bat or other colonial species).

Potential Impacts to Special Status Animals

The proposed project has the potential to affect six special status wildlife species if present during proposed activities, including: western red bat, yellow-breasted chat, foothill yellow-legged frog, western pond turtle, steelhead, and Coho salmon. Coho salmon is not likely to be present during activities; nonetheless measures provided to avoid or minimize impacts to steelhead will mitigate any potential effects to Coho salmon to a less than significant level. Potentially significant effects to special status wildlife are described below along with measures to ensure potential effects are mitigated to a less than significant level.

Western red bat: Tree removal may have the potential to impact non-maternity roosting western red bat, as well as other common bat species that may be present. Mitigation Measure BIO1 is included to reduce the potential for impact to bats to less than significant.

Yellow-breasted chat and other migratory bird species: Migratory nesting birds protected under the MBTA, including yellow-breasted chat in riparian habitats, may potentially be significantly affected by the proposed project if activities occur during the nesting season February 1 through August 31, resulting in nest abandonment or mortality to chicks or eggs during vegetation removal. Mitigation Measure BIO2 includes preconstruction nesting bird surveys to reduce such the potential for impact to less than significant.

Foothill yellow-legged frog and Western pond turtle: Mortality to special status aquatic wildlife during the course of activities would be considered significant under CEQA. Additionally, placement of temporary cofferdams and dewatering may temporarily impact dispersing animals which would also considered a significant impact. Mitigation Measure BIO3 is included to provide training to construction workers to reduce the potential impact to less than significant.

Steelhead and Coho salmon: Approximately 0.03 acre of habitat for listed fish species would be temporarily disturbed through coffer dam installation, dewatering, and trench work. These activities, along with fish relocation may result in harassment and/or mortality to listed fish species if present which is considered significant under CEQA.

Given the existing baseline, no new permanent effects to steelhead or Coho salmon habitat are anticipated as a result of the proposed action. Existing riprap would be removed to facilitate access to the sewer line. All trenches would be backfilled, and riprap replaced resulting in only temporary effects

to this area. Dewatering would take place from August 1 to November 30 during the preferred work window when steelhead and Coho are unlikely to be present, to avoid direct take, and/or interruption of foraging, rearing, and migration activities. Water barriers (coffer dams) would be installed during low flow conditions to allow fish to egress from the work area. Bypass flows are anticipated to be gravity flow. Screens would be placed around all pumps to prevent uptake of fish species if pumping is required. A qualified fish biologist would clear fish from the work area using electrofishing or pulling appropriately sized nest through the work area to scare fish into adjacent stream reaches. Block nets would be placed upstream and downstream to prevent fish from re-entering the area after removal. Block net mesh shall be sized appropriately and would remain in place until dewatering is completed.

All fish remaining would be relocated using dip nets and/or seines to capture fish by a qualified fish biologist. Because electrofishing and relocation of fish may include steelhead if present, there is potential for incidental take to occur. However, given Coho salmon's likely absence from the project area, these activities are not likely to result in take to Coho.

To ensure the above measures are implemented, Mitigation Measure BIO4 is included and would reduce the potential impact to steelhead and Coho to less than significant. Additionally, as indicated in item b.) below, the project shall comply with permit terms associated with USACE (including NOAA Fisheries consultation), Regional Board and CDFW permits.

b. Would the project 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 Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Santa Rosa Creek is a non-wetland water of the U.S. and a tributary to the Russian River, a traditional navigable water (TNW). Santa Rosa Creek is subject to USACE jurisdiction due to its connection to a TNW and is also subject to Regional Board jurisdiction. In addition, activities that result in the substantial modification of the bed, bank, or channel of a stream or lake requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code.

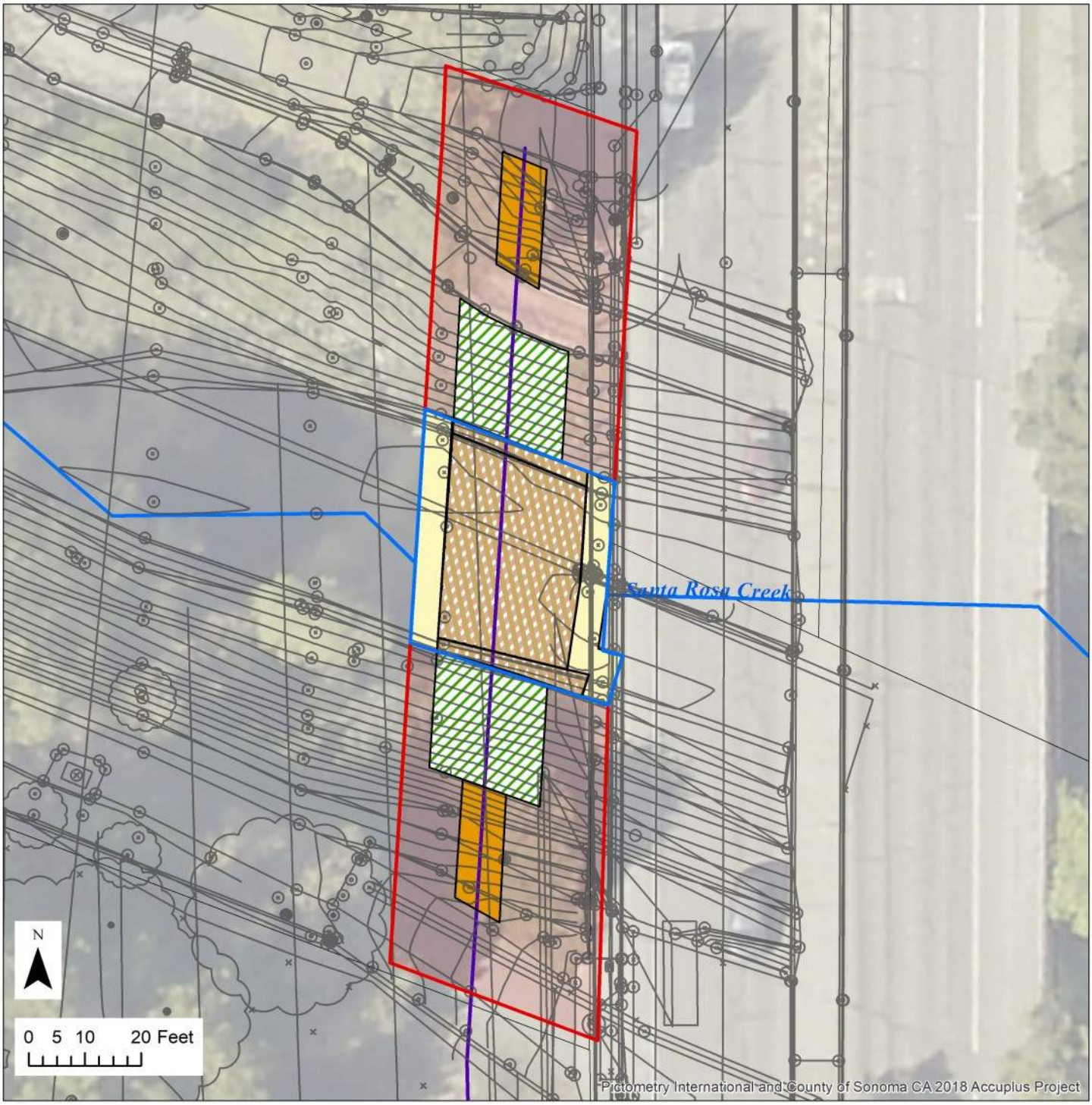
On streams, creeks and rivers, the extent of CDFW jurisdiction extends from the top of bank to top of bank or the outer limits of the riparian canopy, whichever is wider. As such, any effects to riparian vegetation (i.e. the Arroyo willow Shrubland Alliance) would likely to be significant unless mitigated through consultation with CDFW.

Proposed activities are subject to permit coverage by the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW. The City is in the process of preparing permit applications for the respective agencies and the project shall be constructed in accordance with permit terms.

Impacts within the Santa Rosa Creek channel are shown on Figure IV-3. A total of 0.1 acre of riparian habitat will be temporarily disturbed to facilitate access and construction. To reduce potential effects to riparian habitat to a less than significant level, the site will be restored following completion of the work as described in Mitigation Measure BIO5.

Figure IV-3: Sensitive Habitats

S Fulton Rd. Trunk Sewer Abandonment & Main Installation, Santa Rosa, CA



Riparian Impacts

- Temporary Riparian Impact (0.098 ac)
- Erosion Control Blanket and Live Staking(0.019 ac)
- Standard Trench Backfill (0.008 ac)

Stream Impacts

- Temporary Stream Impacts (0.033 ac)
- Coffer Dam Area (0.01 ac)
- Riprap (0.023 ac)

- Elevation & Plan Drawings
- Pipeline
- Streams

Date: 8-21-2020
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., Brelje & Race

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG1952

SOL ECOLOGY
solecology.com

In addition to impacts to riparian habitat, approximately 0.03 acre of stream channel would be temporarily impacted for placement of cofferdams, dewatering, and trench work. To ensure impacts are less than significant, Mitigation Measure BIO6 includes in-stream construction measures that shall be implemented and requires compliance with permit terms issued by USACE, Regional Board and CDFW.

c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

As indicated in b.) above, Santa Rosa Creek is a non-wetland water of the U.S. and a tributary to the Russian River, a traditional navigable water (TNW). Santa Rosa Creek is subject to USACE jurisdiction due to its connection to a TNW and is also subject to Regional Board and CDFW jurisdiction. While no wetlands will be impacted by the project, permit applications are being prepared and no construction shall occur until permits are issued.

d. Would the project 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?

As indicated in a.) above, Santa Rosa Creek supports steelhead and may support Coho salmon, both listed species. Temporary impacts to the species are described in addressed by Mitigation Measure BIO4. Long-term impacts to the species are not expected as the project is a replacement project and has been designed to restore the construction area to preconstruction conditions. Consultation with NOAA Fisheries will occur as part of the USACE permitting process and all permit conditions shall be implemented to ensure short- and long-term impacts to these species are minimized to the extent practicable.

e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The project does not conflict with the City's tree ordinance. Several landscape trees would be removed outside of the creek channel, including: one 17-inch sycamore, one 7-inch cypress; two 4-inch ornamentals; one 6-inch ornamental; one 7-inch ornamental; and, one 10-inch ornamental. There are four redwood trees near the proposed sewer main on the northwest end of the project. The trees are landscape trees and measure 12, 27, 28 and 24 inches in diameter. It is anticipated that the project can be constructed without removal of the trees. Any damage to the existing root system would be evaluated during construction to determine if a tree could not be preserved. Under the Tree Ordinance, trees, other than heritage trees, situated within City owned parks and other City-owned or controlled places do not require a tree removal permit when altered, removed, or relocated by City employees or by contractors retained by the City. Removal of the trees will not conflict with the City's tree ordinance.

Within the creek channel, two 7-inch oaks and one 15-inch oak would be removed on the south bank. As described in item b.) above, trees removed within the CDFW jurisdictional area will be mitigated, per Mitigation Measure BIO5.

f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project is within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for California central coast steelhead and Central California Coast Coho. EFH is regulated through the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Protection of EFH is mandated through changes implemented in 1996 to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) to protect the loss of habitat necessary to maintain sustainable fisheries in the United States. The Magnuson-Stevens Act defines EFH as "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity" [16 USC 1802(10)]. NMFS further defines essential fish habitat as areas that "contain habitat essential to the long-term survival and health of our nation's fisheries" (NMFS 2007). EFH can include the water column, certain bottom types such as sandy or rocky bottoms, vegetation such as eelgrass or kelp, or structurally complex coral or oyster reefs. Under regulatory guidelines issued by NMFS, any federal agency that authorizes, funds, or undertakes action that may affect EFH is required to consult with NMFS (50 CFR 600.920).

The project location provides marginal rearing and foraging habitat for fish. An estimated total of 0.1 acre of critical habitat will be temporarily affected by the proposed project and restored upon completion. No permanent effects are anticipated, and work windows will be implemented to ensure no adverse effects to EFH occur. Mitigation Measures BIO4, BIO5 and BIO6 provides mitigation for construction-related impacts to these species.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to biological resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

BIO1

To avoid impacts to roosting wester red bats, any felled trees should be left overnight prior to removal from the site or on-site chipping to allow any bats to exit the roost.

BIO2

To avoid potential impacts to Yellow-breasted chat and other migratory bird species (nesting birds), to the extent practical, all construction activities should be performed between September 1 and January 31 to be outside the nesting season. If work must be performed during the nesting season (between February 1 and August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be performed in all areas within 250 feet of proposed activities. If nests are found, an appropriately sized no-disturbance buffer shall be placed around the nest at the direction of the qualified biologist conducting the survey. Buffers shall remain in place until all young have fledged, or the biologist has confirmed that the nest has been naturally predated.

BIO3

To reduce potential harm to Foothill yellow-legged frog and Western pond turtle, the following measures shall be implemented:

- An environmental training shall be provided to all construction workers prior to the start of work. Training shall include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the project site, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered in the project area.
- A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 48 hours of ground disturbing activities for foothill yellow-legged frog and western pond turtle. If possible, the animal shall be allowed to leave the area on its own.
- A qualified biological monitor shall be present during riparian vegetation removal activities. If either species is found, the animal may be relocated to suitable habitat outside the project area by a CDFW-approved biologist.
- Trenches and holes shall be covered and inspected daily for stranded animals, to the extent possible. Trenches and holes deeper than one foot shall contain escape ramps at a maximum slope of 2:1 to allow trapped animals to escape.
- During project activities, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following maintenance activities, all trash and maintenance debris shall be removed from work areas.

BIO4

To protect steelhead and Coho salmon that may be present, the following measures shall be implemented:

- The *Fish Management Plan for South Fulton Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, City of Santa Rosa, California* prepared by Hagar Environmental Science, August 2020, shall be implemented.
- All dewatering will be conducted within the NOAA/NMFS work window of August 1 to November 30. Pumps used in the dewatering process will be fitted with screens not larger than 0.2 inch to prevent the impingement or entrainment of fish species. A qualified fisheries biologist will conduct fish salvage during dewatering operations. Salvaged fish will be relocated to suitable nearby habitat outside the Project Action Area.
- A spill prevention plan will be prepared describing measures to be taken to minimize the risk of fluids or other materials used during construction (e.g., oils, transmission and hydraulic fluids, cement, fuel) from entering streams or contaminating adjacent riparian areas. In addition to a spill prevention plan, a cleanup protocol will be developed before construction begins and will be implemented in case of a spill.

BIO5

The following measures shall be implemented to mitigate for the construction-related loss of riparian habitat:

- Planting shall within the Santa Rosa Creek channel shall be according to the *Riparian Restoration Plan, South Fulton Trunk Sewer Project, City of Santa Rosa*, prepared by Sol Ecology September 2020.
- Prepare re-vegetation and erosion control plans for all graded and disturbed areas to prevent sedimentation to the low flow channel.
- Protect and preserve all healthy native trees as per tree ordinance. When grading for hydraulic capacity requires removal, mitigate all tree removals with replacement of appropriate native species.
- Create a vegetation and tree protection plan. Orange construction fencing shall be placed around all existing riparian vegetation to avoid potential effects to this sensitive vegetation community during construction activities.
- Grading operations shall be confined to smallest work area possible for construction.

BIO6

The City shall comply with permit terms from USACE, Regional Board and CDFW. At a minimum, permit terms shall include in-stream construction methodologies contained in the *In-stream Construction Methodologies Memorandum* contained as Appendix A of the Initial Study.

V CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 15064.5(a) of CEQA includes a broad definition of historical and archaeological resources as follows:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
    (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
    (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	□	■	□	□

Tom Origer & Associates prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment for the project in July 2020[10]. This section contains excerpts from the report.

Origer & Associates study was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of the study was to identify resources that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, as outlined in 36 CFR 800, and to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources. The study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, and field inspection of the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Pursuant to Section 106 and the CEQA Guidelines, the goals of this study were to: 1) identify cultural resources within the project's APE; 2) provide an evaluation of the significance of identified resources; 3) determine resource vulnerability to adverse impacts that could arise from project activities; and 4) offer recommendations designed to protect cultural resource values, as warranted.

Environmental Setting

The APE is within the Santa Rosa Plain, a northwest-trending valley at the southern end of the Northern Coast Ranges. Twenty-two miles long and nine miles wide at its widest point, the Santa Rosa Plain was once a broad savannah cross-cut by seasonal streams that drained toward the area now known as the Laguna de Santa Rosa. Santa Rosa Creek and Mark West Creek, year-round tributaries to the Laguna, are the main westerly flowing streams on the plain. In addition to vast grasslands, plant communities include oak woodlands and vernal pools (Honton and Sears 2006).

The APE is located along Fulton Road and extends from the north side of Santa Rosa Creek to the southern end of the intersection of Fulton Road and West 3rd Street, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, as shown on the Sebastopol 7.5' USGS topographic map (Figure 2). This part of Santa Rosa is largely comprised of residential subdivisions and occasional commercial complexes.

The APE consists of approximately five acres situated on generally level land with a percent slope of less than 1%. The northern part of the APE is bisected by Santa Rosa Creek which was channelized at some point between 1958 and the mid-1960s.

The geology of the APE consists of alluvial deposits that date to the Holocene (11,700 years ago to the present) (Delattre and Koehler 2008). As a point of note, naturally-occurring obsidian, known as "float," occurs in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, especially in the northwest portion (McLaughlin et al. 2003; personal communication Tom Origer and Vicki Beard 2020). Typically, float specimens are approximately five centimeters in diameter and smaller. Native Americans used obsidian for making tools, though typically float found in the Santa Rosa area is too small to be formed into tools.

[10] *Cultural Resources Study for the South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Abandonment and Collector Sewer Main Installation West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California*. Tom Origer & Associates. July 20, 2020.

Soils within the APE belong to the Pajaro series (Miller 1972: Sheet 81). Pajaro soils consist of somewhat poorly draining, fine, sandy loams. Pajaro soils are typically found on alluvial flood plains and fans in valley areas. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and berry vines. Historically, parcels containing Pajaro soils were used for dryland pasture for cows and for growing hay (Miller 1972:65-66).

Prehistory

The concept of prehistory refers to the period of time before events were recorded in writing and vary worldwide. Because there is no written record, our understanding of California prehistory relies on archaeological materials and oral histories passed down through generations. Early archaeological research in this area began with the work of Max Uhle and Nels Nelson. Uhle is credited with the first scientific excavation in California with his work at the Emeryville Shellmound in 1902, and Nelson spent several years (1906 to 1908) surveying the San Francisco Bay margins and California coast for archaeological sites (Nelson 1909). In the 1930s, archaeologists from Sacramento Junior College and the University of California began piecing together a sequence of cultures primarily based on burial patterns and ornamental artifact from sites in the lower Sacramento Valley (Lillard et al. 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939). Their cultural sequence became known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS), which identified three culture periods termed the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons, but without offering date ranges. Refinement of the CCTS became a chief concern of archaeologists as the century progressed with publications by Richard Beardsley (1948, 1954) and Clement Meighan (1955) based on materials excavated by the University of California archaeological survey.

In 1973, David Fredrickson synthesized prior work, and in combination with his own research, he developed a regional chronology that is used to this day, albeit modified for locality-specific circumstances. Fredrickson's scheme shows that native peoples have occupied the region for over 11,000 years (which is supported by Erlandson et al. 2007), and during that time, shifts took place in their social, political, and ideological regimes (Fredrickson 1973). While Fredrickson's chronology was adopted by many archaeologists, Beardsley's cultural sequence was adopted by others creating a roughly North Bay-South Bay division in usage.

In an effort to bridge the differences between chronologies, Milliken et al. (2007: Figure 8.4) presented a concordance for comparing time periods, cultural patterns, and local variations for the San Francisco Bay Area. Milliken included Dating Scheme D, as presented by Groza in 2002, which is a refinement of previous radiocarbon-based temporal sequences for the San Francisco Bay Area. More recently, Byrd, Whitaker, Mikkelsen, and Rosenthal (2017) called upon archaeologists to abandon previous temporal sequences in favor of Scheme D, further refined in Groza et al. 2011. Table 1 assimilates Scheme D, Fredrickson's (1973) chronology, and the obsidian hydration dating scheme from Origer (1987). Note that the Early, Middle, Late Horizon scheme is still evident though refinements have been made within those categories.

Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

These horizons or periods are marked by a transition from large projectile points and millingslabs, indicating a focus on hunting and gathering during the Early Period, to a marine focus during the Middle Period evidenced by the number of shellmounds in the Bay Area. The Middle Period also saw more reliance on acorns and the use of bowl-shaped mortars and pestles. Acorn exploitation increased during the Late Period and the bow and arrow were introduced.

Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire-affected stones.

Ethnography

Linguists and ethnographers tracing the evolution of languages have found that most of the indigenous languages of the California region belong to one of five widespread North American language groups (the Hokan and Penutian phyla, and the Uto-Aztecan, Algic, and Athabaskan language families). The distribution and internal diversity of four of these groups suggest that their original centers of dispersal were outside, or peripheral to, the core territory of California, that is, the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Range from Cape Mendocino to Point Conception, and the Southern California coast and islands. Only languages of the Hokan phylum can plausibly be traced back to populations inhabiting parts of this core region during the Archaic period, and there are hints of connections between certain branches of Hokan, such as that between Salinan and Seri, that suggest that at least some of the Hokan languages could have been brought into California by later immigrants, primarily from the Southwest and northwestern Mexico (Golla 2011).

At the time of European settlement, people inhabiting this area spoke Southern Pomo, one of seven mutually unintelligible Pomoan languages belonging to the Hokan language stock. The Southern Pomo's aboriginal territory falls within present-day Sonoma County. To the north, it reaches the divide between Rock Pile Creek and the Gualala River, and to the south, it extends to near the town of Cotati. The eastern boundary primarily runs along the western flanks of Sonoma Mountain until it reaches Healdsburg, where it crosses to the west side of the Russian River. Within the larger area that constitutes the Southern Pomo homelands, there were bands or tribelets that occupied distinct areas. Primary village sites of the Southern Pomo were occupied continually, while temporary sites were visited to procure resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near freshwater sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

The Southern Pomo population was decimated early in the historic period, especially in the southern part of their territory. Ethnic identity was severely impacted in the region of Santa Rosa and Sebastopol; McLendon and Oswalt (1978: 279) reported that the few Southern Pomo speakers remaining in 1976 were from north of Healdsburg. For more information about the Pomo, see Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939), and Stewart (1943).

History

Historically, the study is west of Santa Rosa, as originally platted. The town of Santa Rosa included the blocks between 1st and 5th streets and between present-day Morgan Street on the west and just beyond E Street to the east (Brewster 1854). Green's Addition was the first expansion of the town, moving the limits northward toward present-day Cherry Street. Outlying parcels varied in size, tending to increase in acreage as they got further from the town center.

With the end of World War II, Santa Rosa experienced a population boom, much like the rest of the nation. Census data show that the city had 12,605 people enumerated in 1940, and over the next ten years, the number rose to 17,902 (State of California Department of Finance 2011). By 1960, Santa Rosa boasted a population of just over 31,000 people, nearly tripling in size in just 20 years. To accommodate this growth, entire neighborhoods were erected in short order, and the outward movement of families to the suburbs, which had begun during the late nineteenth century, recommenced with due speed. Much of this growth was bolstered by benefits extended to returning service members and their families. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights) included several programs to ease World War II veterans back into the local economy while avoiding a return to the pre-war depression. Among those benefits was a military loan guarantee program to help purchase homes. In 1950, homeownership in California had risen 11 percent over the proceeding decade and was at an all-time high of 58 percent by 1960.

The years following World War II brought unprecedented well-being to Americans, and commerce flourished as people grew more comfortable with spending. Immediately after World War II, new commercial buildings generally were in downtown areas and other existing commercial centers. Bolstered by post-war consumer confidence, new housing developments appeared, and with them the need for more schools, new churches, and new commercial enterprises. By the end of the 1950s, new commercial construction was usually located in the new suburbs at the edge of town. In Santa Rosa, Hugh Codding led the way with several housing and commercial developments, including Brookwood Terrace, Town & Country Village, and Montgomery Village. These subdivisions tended to have their own commercial areas, and often social features as well.

Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

METHODOLOGY

Native American Contact

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the Sacred Lands File and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Consultation between individual tribes was carried out by the City, as described in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of this document.

The NAHC replied with a letter dated May 29, 2020, which indicated that the Sacred Lands File has no information about the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. This research is meant to assess the potential to encounter archaeological sites and built environment within the study area. Research was also completed to determine the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

A review (NWIC File No. 19-2057) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical

Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the OHP's Historic Property Directory (2012) and the Built Environment Resources Directory (2019).

The OHP has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age could be important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be important archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of 19th and 20th-century maps and aerial photographs to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area.

Ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed.

A model for predicting a location's sensitivity for buried archaeological sites was formulated by Byrd et al. (2017) based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have the highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene, has a slope of five percent or less, is within 150 meters of freshwater, and 150 meters of a confluence. Note, the Holocene Epoch is the current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area. A basic premise of the model is that archaeological deposits will not be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd et al. 2017:Tables 11 and 12), a location's sensitivity is scored on a scale of 1 to 10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5). Incorporating King's (2004) analysis of buried site potential, the probability of encountering buried archaeological deposits for each class is as follows:

Sensitivity Score[1]	Classification[1]	Probability[2]
<1	Lowest	<1 %
1-3	Low	1-2 %
3-5.5	Moderate	2-3%
5.5-7.5	High	3-5%
>7.5	Highest	5-20%

[1]Byrd *et. al*. 2017
[2]King 2004

Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Archival research found that the APE was previously subjected to cultural resources study (Dollinger 2018; Hoffman 2002; Koenig 2007). Several studies have been conducted adjacent to and within a half-mile of the APE, as shown in the table below. Two resources have been recorded within a half-mile of the APE (Ferneau- Lion and Bieling 1992; Fredrickson 1973b). The closest of these resources is a lithic scatter located 1,475 feet from the APE (Ferneau-Lion and Bieling 1992).

Author	Date	S#
Bieling *et al.*	1986	7923
Bramlette and Fredrickson	1983	5843
Chavez	1979	1739
Del Bondio and Origer	2010	37608
Ferneau and Praetzellis	1994	16154
Ferneau-Lion and Fredrickson	1992	13448
Fredrickson	1973a	33
Fredrickson	1973d	21
Hoffman	2002	25215
McClellan and Whitley	2017	51159
Origer	1980	2220
Origer	1990	13217
Origer	1991	12789
Origer and Fredrickson	1975	199
Origer and Fredrickson	1976	372
Origer and Fredrickson	1977	425
Peak & Associates, Inc.	1987	9006
Schroder and Origer	2003	26729
Werner	2005	30927

General Land Office records show that the majority of the APE was retained by the State of California (GLO 2020). A small portion of the APE lies within the Llano de Santa Rosa which was granted to Joaquín Carrillo in 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltorena. When granted, it consisted of 13,316 acres (three square leagues) west of Santa Rosa, along the Laguna de Santa Rosa, and encompassed present-day Sebastopol, California (Hoover et al. 2002:480). No features related to the Llano de Santa Rosa are within a mile of the APE.

Review of historical maps shows that the first appearance of structures within the APE is in 1922 when Fulton Road and Hall Road/West 3rd Street is shown (USACE 1922). At some point prior to 1965 Fulton Road ended at Hall Road and turned to the west and if one wanted to continue south one had to turn south on a road approximately 200 feet west from where Fulton Road ended. Between 1953 and 1965 a connector was constructed that eliminated the need to make two turns to continue traveling south (UCSB 1953, 1965).

No bridge symbol is shown; however, an arm of Santa Rosa Creek crosses the APE toward the northern end suggesting there must have been some type of crossing. Review of the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory for Local Agency Bridges states that the current bridge (#20C0100) was built in 1960 (Caltrans 2019). Interestingly, review of a 1973 aerial photo shows that the bridge was two lanes at that time and the current bridge has four lanes suggesting it was widened after 1973 (USGS 1973). During their bridge inventory, Caltrans determined that bridge #20C0100 does not meet criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Santa Rosa Flood Control Channel was created after a series of floods in Santa Rosa. Review of maps and aerial photos shows it was created between 1954 and 1968; though, an aerial photo from 1965 shows the channel under active construction within the APE (UCSB 1965; USGS 1954b, 1968).

Based on landform age, Tom Origer & Associates' analysis of the environmental setting, and incorporating the Byrd et al. (2017) analysis of sensitivity for buried sites, there is a moderate sensitivity (5.0) for buried archaeological site indicators within the study area.

Tom Origer & Associates determined there would be no impact to existing known historical resources. Bridge #20C0100 was found ineligible for the National Register (Caltrans 2019). Fulton Road has been in existence for nearly 100 years; however, it has grown from a two-lane road to a four-lane road. Also, Fulton Road once dead-ended at Hall Road/W 3rd Road, and a connector segment that bypasses part of its original route was constructed between 1953 and 1965 (FrameFinder 1953, 1965). After 1973, Fulton Road was widened from a two-lane road to a four-lane road. Because of this, it would no longer retain the characteristics of the small farm road that it was when originally constructed and would not meet criteria for inclusion on the National Register.

The Santa Rosa Flood Control Channel was constructed between 1958 and the early to mid-1960s. While it meets the age threshold for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register, the project effects will take place outside of and underneath the channel and would not have an effect on the channel structure itself.

While the project would not impact known historical resources, there is always the possibility of accidental discovery of historical resources during construction. In the event resources are discovered, mitigation measure CR1 would reduce such impact to less than significant.

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

In addition to the results of the archival research described in a.) above, an intensive field survey of the APE was completed on June 30, 2020. Ground visibility ranged from excellent to poor, with vegetation, imported soils, and asphalt being the primary hindrances. Both sides of Fulton Road were examined to look for archaeological deposits that could extend under the road even though the majority of the work is to take place on the west side of the road. A hoe was used, when necessary, to remove vegetation and duff to examine the ground surface.

No archaeological site constituents were found during the field survey and there are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the study area (Barrett 1908). No archaeological site indicators were found within the APE. Application of the buried sites model indicates a moderate potential for buried archaeological resources within the APE.

Based on the above, Origer & Associates has determined there would be no impact to existing known archaeological resources. However, there is always the possibility of accidental discovery of archaeological resources during construction. In the event resources are discovered, mitigation measure CR1 would reduce such impact to less than significant.

c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

There are no known human remains in the project area. However, the remote possibility exists that human remains could be discovered during construction. In such an event, Mitigation Measure CR2 would reduce such impact to a less than significant level.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

CR1

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event prehistoric-era or historic-era archaeological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. Prehistoric-era archaeologic site indicators could include chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes, grinding implements such as mortars and pestles, and locally darkened soil containing the previously mentioned items as well as fire altered stone and dietary debris such as bone and shellfish fragments. Historic-era archaeologic site indicators could include items of ceramic, glass and metal, and features such as structural ruins, wells and pits containing such artifacts. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional archaeologist immediately after the find. Such archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation and contact local Native American tribes, as appropriate. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

CR2

If human remains are encountered during grading, excavation or trenching, all construction activity shall cease and the contractor shall immediately contact the City and the Sonoma County Coroner's Office. If the remains are determined by the Coroner's Office to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted and the procedures outlined in CEQA §15064.5 (d) and (e) shall be implemented by the City or its designee.

VI ENERGY

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	□	□	□	■

Setting

The California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) was charged with developing the state's Renewable Energy Program in 1998, following deregulation of electric utilities. The Energy Commission provides a brief history of its actions with regard to the Renewable Energy Program:

> In 2002, California established its Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) Program, with the goal of increasing the percentage of renewable energy in the state's electricity mix to 20 percent by 2017. The Energy Commission's 2003 Integrated Energy Policy Report recommended accelerating that goal to 2010, and the 2004 Energy Report Update urged increasing the target to 33 percent by 2020. Governor Schwarzenegger, the Energy Commission, and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) endorsed this enhanced goal for the state as a whole. Achieving these renewable energy goals became even more important with the enactment of AB 32 (Núñez, Chapter 488), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This legislation sets aggressive greenhouse gas reduction goals for the state and its achievements will depend in part on the success of renewable energy programs.
>
> SBX1-2 was signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., in April 2011 to codify the ambitious 33 percent by 2020 goal. In his signing comments, Governor Brown noted that "This bill will bring many important benefits to California, including stimulating investment in green technologies in the state, creating tens of thousands of new jobs, improving local air quality, promoting energy independence, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions."
>
> This new RPS applied to all electricity retailers in the state including publicly owned utilities, investor-owned utilities, electricity service providers, and community choice aggregators. All of these entities must adopt the new RPS goals of 20 percent of retails sales from renewables by the end of 2013, 25 percent by the end of 2016, and the 33 percent requirement being met by the end of 2020.
>
> In October 2015, Governor Brown signed Senate Bill 350 to codify ambitious climate and clean energy goals. One key provision of SB 350 is for retail sellers and publicly

owned utilities to procure "half of the state's electricity from renewable sources by 2030.[11]"

These goals were accelerated in 2016 with passage of SB 32 requiring lowering greenhouse gas emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Further, "In 2018, Senate Bill 100...set a planning target of 100 percent zero-carbon electricity resources by 2045 and increased the 2030 renewables target from 50 percent to 60 percent. On the same day of signing SB 100, then-Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-55-18 with a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality (zero-net GHG emissions) by 2045 and to maintain net negative emissions thereafter. The executive order covers all sectors of the economy[12]."

Today, California's energy policies are intertwined with goals of reducing greenhouse gases. The Energy Commission produces the biennial Integrated Energy Policy Report. The report contains an integrated assessment of major energy trends and issues facing California's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the state's economy; and protect public health and safety. The most recent report was divided into two sections. Volume I was produced in 2018 and Volume II was released in February 2019[13].

CURRENT ENERGY USAGE AND SOURCES

California uses the least electricity of any state with a 2016 (most recent electricity California Energy Commission date) usage of 6,536 kWh per capita[14]. The census states that Sonoma County had an estimated population of 499,942 in 2017[15] and the California Energy Commission indicates the Sonoma County used a total (residential and non-residential) of 2927.86 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity in 2018[16] for a per capita use of 5,854 kWh, somewhat below the state average.

Sonoma County is provided electricity by Sonoma Clean Power, a community choice aggregation, over PG&E maintained infrastructure. As of 2018, Sonoma Clean Power's power mix was ahead of California's goal and supplied 45 percent of its electricity from renewable resources under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard. Additionally, in 2018, 42 percent of Sonoma Clean Power's supply was hydroelectric, for a total of 87 percent greenhouse gas free electricity[17]. In contrast, the overall power mix in California is 29 percent renewable, 15 percent hydroelectric and nine percent nuclear, or 53 percent greenhouse gas free electricity. In 2018, total renewable electricity in California was 34 percent[18].

[11] https://www.energy.ca.gov/renewables/history.html
[12] Ibid.
[13] https://www.energy.ca.gov/2018_energypolicy/
[14] https://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/electricity_data/us_per_capita_electricity.html
[15] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sonomacountycalifornia,US/PST045218
[16] http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx
[17] https://sonomacleanpower.org/annual-report
[18] https://www.energy.ca.gov/2018publications/CEC-100-2018-001/Exec_Sumry_CEC-100-2018-001-V2-CMF.pdf

Analysis

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

Project construction would only account for a minor use of energy, primarily associated with fuels used in construction vehicles. All construction vehicles would be California-compliant to ensure state goals of energy efficiency and air quality are maintained.

The replacement sewer main would not require energy after installation. No pumping facilities or treatment facilities that would use electricity and no expansion of service that would require additional pumping or treatment at existing facilities are proposed by the project. The project is necessary to replace potentially failing infrastructure in the existing wastewater collection system and would not result in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

b. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. As indicated previously, electricity to the project area is currently exceeding the state's renewable energy goals and the project is energy passive.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to energy resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to energy have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

VII GEOLOGY & SOILS

RGH Consultants prepared a Geotechnical Evaluation of the project area[19]. RGH's scope of work included: reviewing selected published geologic data pertinent to the site; evaluating the subsurface conditions with borings and laboratory tests; and, analyzing the field and laboratory data. The RGH report included the following geotechnical information: brief description of the soil and groundwater conditions observed during the study; conclusions and recommendations regarding primary geotechnical engineering concerns and mitigating measures; trench excavation characteristics and trench wall stability; excavation dewatering; creek bank stabilization; and measures for trenches. This section includes excerpts from the RGH report.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. 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.	□	□	■	□
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	□	□	■	□
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	□	□	■	□
iv. Landslides?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project 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?	□	■	□	□
d. Would the project 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?	□	□	■	□
e. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

[19] *Geotechnical Study Report, South Fulton Trunk Sewer, Fulton Road at Santa Rosa Creek, Santa Rosa, CA*. RGH Consultants. September 4, 2020.

f. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Sonoma County is located within the California Coast Range geomorphic province. This province is a geologically complex and seismically active region characterized by sub-parallel northwest-trending faults, mountain ranges and valleys. The oldest bedrock units are the Jurassic-Cretaceous Franciscan Complex and Great Valley sequence sediments originally deposited in a marine environment. Subsequently, younger rocks such as the Tertiary-age Sonoma Volcanics group, the Plio-Pleistocene-age Clear Lake Volcanics and sedimentary rocks such as the Guinda, Domengine, Petaluma, Wilson Grove, Cache, Huichica and Glen Ellen formations were deposited throughout the province. Extensive folding and thrust faulting during late Cretaceous through early Tertiary geologic time created complex geologic conditions that underlie the highly varied topography of today. In valleys, the bedrock is covered by thick alluvial soil.

Published geologic maps (Delattre et al., 2008) indicate the site is underlain by alluvial fan deposits. The deposits are shown to comprise of sand, gravel, silt, and occasionally clay. Santa Rosa Creek is shown to be comprised of loose sand, silt, gravel and cobbles.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

RGH conducted several boring and laboratory testing along the sewer main alignment, including one on each side of the stream channel. Borings and laboratory tests indicate that the project site is covered by about three to 10.5 feet of heterogeneous fill. Heterogeneous fill is a material with varying density, strength, compressibility, and shrink-swell characteristics that often has an unknown origin and placement history. The fill is underlain by layers of medium stiff to stiff clay with varying amounts of sand and loose to medium dense sand and gravel with varying amounts of silt and clay content. Medium stiff to stiff silt was encountered at the bottom of borings B-1 and B-2. Bedrock was not encountered in any of the borings.

LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction is the process where water is combined with unconsolidated soils, generally from ground motions and pressure, which causes the soils to behave like quicksand. Liquefaction potential is determined from a variety of factors including soil type, soil density, depth to the groundwater table, and the expected duration and intensity of ground shaking. Liquefaction is most likely to occur in deposits of water-saturated alluvium or areas of considerable artificial fill.

SEISMIC CONDITIONS

Similar to all of Sonoma County, the project area is within a seismically active area. The nearest faults considered to be 'Holocene-active' (experiencing surface rupture within about the last 11,000 years) are shown on Figure VII-1; other faults in the project area are considered to be in the 700,000 to two million year old range and considered less likely to result in seismic activity. These faults have the potential to produce earthquakes in the project area.

CORROSION POTENTIAL

Mapping by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (2020) indicates that the corrosion potential of the near surface soil is high for uncoated steel and low for concrete.

GROUNDWATER

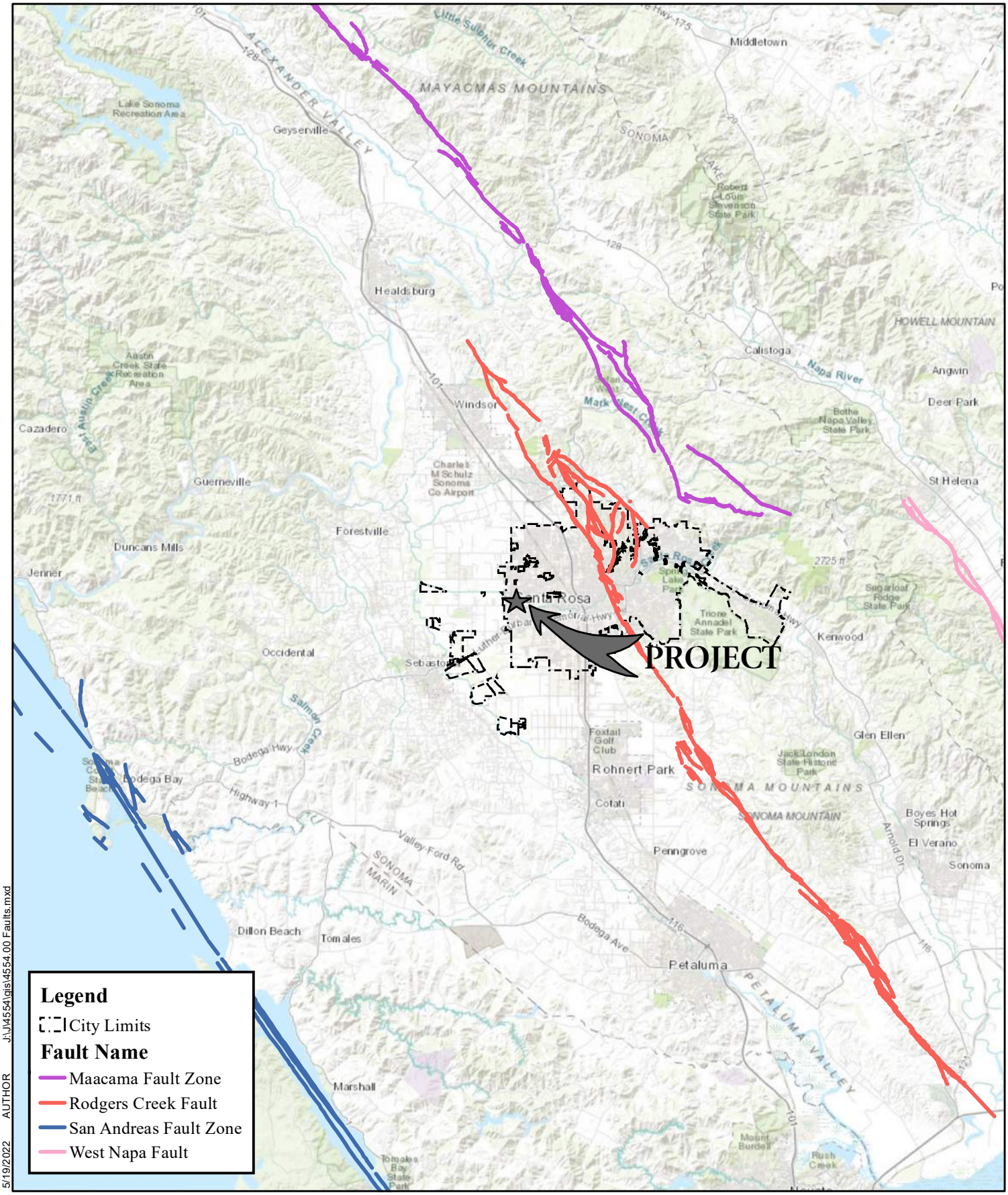
Free groundwater was first detected in RGH borings at depths ranging from 14 to 25 feet below the ground surface at the time of drilling. According to the borings, the water table typically slopes toward the stream.

Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Clean Water Act 402 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The CWA is discussed in detail in the Hydrology and Water Quality section of this document. However, because CWA Section 402 is directly relevant to excavation, additional information is provided below. Amendments in 1987 added Section 402p to establish a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The EPA has delegated to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) the authority for the NPDES program in California, which is implemented by the state's nine regional water quality control boards. Under the NPDES Phase II Rule, construction activity disturbing one acre or more must be permitted under the state's General Construction Permit. General Construction Permit applicants are required to prepare a Notice of Intent and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implement and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to avoid adverse effects on receiving water quality as a result of construction activities, including earthwork.



5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J\4554\gis\4554.00 Faults.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
USGS (2019)

Brelje & Race

FIGURE VII-1

FAULTS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

STATE REGULATIONS

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

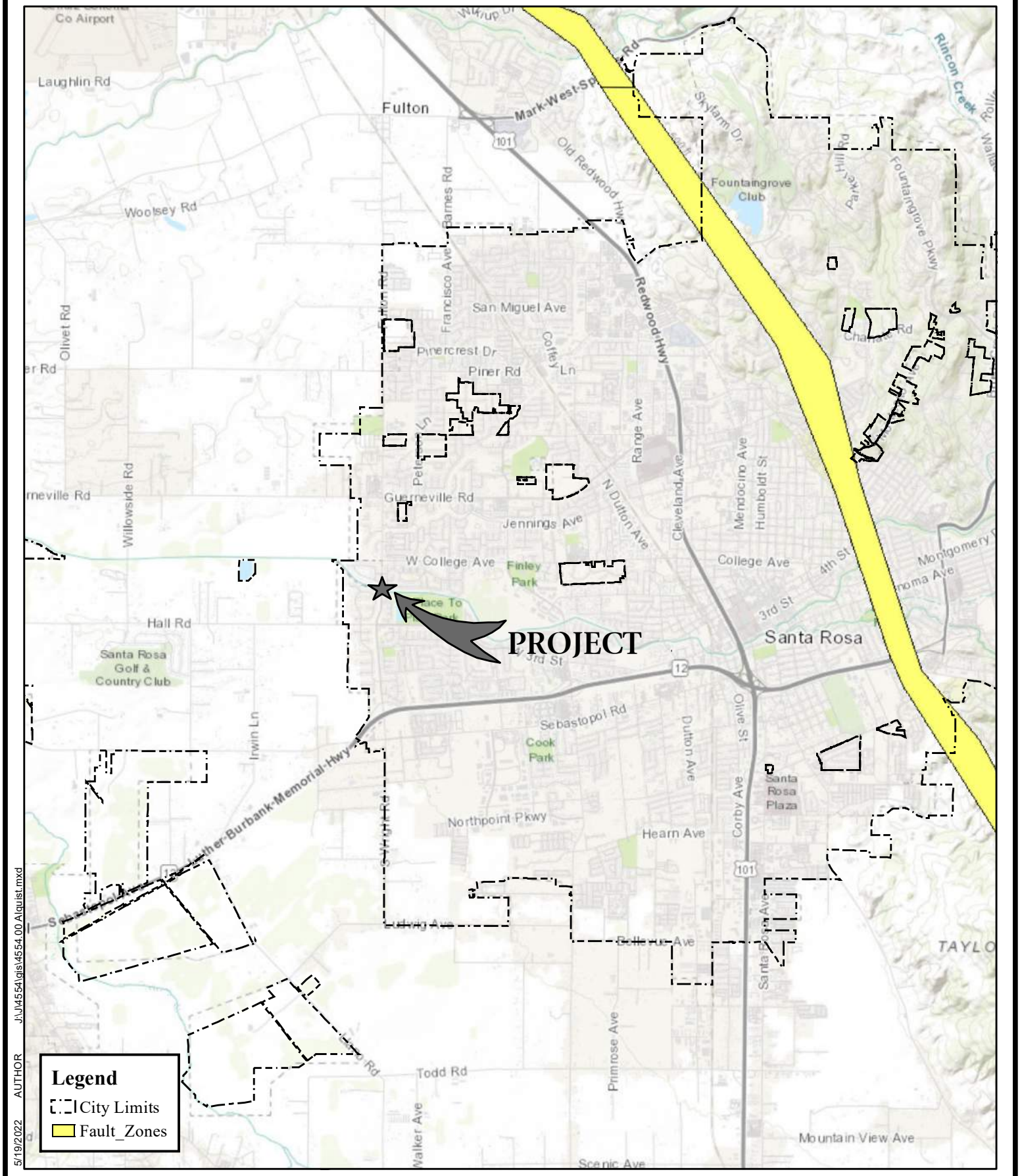
The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 (prior to January 1, 1994, known as the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act – CCR, Title 14, Section 3600) sets forth the policies and criteria of the State of California in regards to building within active fault zones mapped pursuant to the Act. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act outlines cities' and counties' responsibilities in prohibiting the location of developments and structures for human occupancy across the trace of active faults. The policies and criteria are limited to potential hazards resulting from surface faulting or fault creep within Earthquake Fault Zones delineated on maps officially issued by the State Geologist. Figure VII-2 shows the project relative to the nearest mapped fault zone.

Seismic Hazard Mapping Act

Like the Alquist-Priolo Act, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (PRC 2690 2699.6) is intended to reduce damage resulting from earthquakes. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses earthquake-related hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. The state is charged with identifying and mapping areas at risk of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and other corollary hazards, and cities and counties are required to regulate development within mapped Seismic Hazard Zones. Under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, permit review is the primary mechanism for local regulation of development. Specifically, cities and counties are prohibited from issuing development permits for sites in Seismic Hazard Zones until appropriate site-specific geologic or geotechnical investigations have been carried out, and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into the development plans.

California Building Code

The California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also known as the California Building Standard Code or the California Building Code (CBC), establishes guidance for foundation design, shear wall strength, and other structurally related concerns. The CBC modified common building regulations for specific conditions found in California and included a large number of more detailed and/or more restrictive regulations. For example, CBC includes common engineering practices requiring special design and construction methods that reduce or eliminate potential expansive soil-related impacts. The CBC requires structures to be built to withstand ground shaking in areas of high earthquake hazards and the placement of strong motion instruments in larger buildings to monitor and record the response of the structure and the site of the seismic activity. Compliance with CBC regulations ensures the adequate design and construction of building foundations to resist soil movement. In addition, the CBC also contains drainage requirements in order to control surface drainage and to reduce seasonal fluctuations in soil moisture content.



5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Alquist.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Dept. of Conservation (2018)

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Brelje & Race

FIGURE VII-2

ALQUIST PRIOLO ZONES

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

Analysis

a. Would the project directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a.i. 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.

The project area would be not located within an Alquist-Priolo Zone, as shown on Figure VII-2.

The project would be required to implement California Building Code Seismic Design Category Requirements into the project design for applicable features to minimize hazards associated with potential fault rupture, ground shaking, and liquefaction. Based on incorporation of appropriate geotechnical design recommendations and engineering standards, the risk to the project from fault rupture is considered to be less than significant.

a.ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

The project location is subject to strong seismic ground shaking. As indicated in a.i.) above, the project would be designed and constructed in strict adherence with current standards for earthquake-resistant construction, as is standard practice. Risk to the project is considered to be less than significant.

a.iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

As indicated in a.ii.) above, seismic ground shaking could occur in the project area. RGH did not identify liquefaction as a risk to the project. The project would be designed and constructed in strict adherence with current standards for earthquake-resistant construction, as is standard practice. Risk to the project is considered to be less than significant.

a.iv. Landslides?

Landslides are not evident at project location and the project would not increase the risk of landslides.

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Proposed project locations would be within existing roads, existing gravel driveways, or flat undeveloped areas. Stormwater drainage in the area consists of man-made drainage elements such as roadside gutters draining to storm drains. Surfaces would be restored to existing conditions once construction is complete to ensure there is no long-term erosion.

The State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (CGP) applies to construction activities that disturb one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. As indicated in the Geology and Soils section, the project would have a total disturbance area of approximately 16,000 SF (0.37 acres) and would not be subject to coverage under the State Water

Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Construction General Permit. The project includes an erosion control plan as part of the plans and specifications to minimize the potential for erosion-related impacts to surface waters to the extent possible (Mitigation Measure GS1). Because the project would comply with current regulations and project permits to limit erosion-related water quality impacts during and after construction, any impact would be less than significant.

A portion of the project will be constructed in an open cut trench across Santa Rosa Creek. Construction within a flowing creek has an additional potential to cause erosion and siltation within the creek. As described in the Biological Resources section, project construction would occur consistent with applicable permits from the Regional Board, USACE and CDFW. Permit conditions shall be implemented to ensure the project does not violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade surface or groundwater quality.

c. Would the project 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?

RGH's report concluded that the proposed sewer trunk can be installed as planned, provided the recommendations presented in the RGH report are incorporated into its design and construction. The primary geotechnical concerns during design and construction of the project are: the presence of heterogenous fill, clay, sand, and gravel within planned excavations; and the presence of high groundwater.

Approximately three to 10.5 feet of heterogeneous fill was encountered immediately below the ground surface in the borings. Heterogeneous fills of unknown quality and unknown method of placement can behave erratically when exposed in a trench excavation. The heterogeneous fill soils generally consisted of clay and sand. RGH's experience is that soils with low fines content are susceptible to caving when exposed in an excavation wall. Caving of heterogeneous fill will undermine adjacent improvements, such as pavements and sidewalks.

Utility trench excavations will likely cross existing utility trenches. Those trenches could be for live utilities or those that have been previously abandoned. In either case, caving of the backfill from trenches into the trench excavation should be anticipated and planned for.

Excavations into medium stiff to stiff clays, such as those encountered at the site, can appear to be stable when first exposed but will lose strength over time and will fail unpredictably if left unsupported. In addition, layers of loose to medium dense sand and gravel were encountered in RGH's borings. In some borings, these soils were located below the observed water level. However, those soils could be saturated at various times of the year due to a rise in groundwater elevation. When the confinement for sand is removed, the saturated sand can flow into the trench, which further reduces the stability of the overlying clay.

Based on the above information, trenches need to be shored during construction in accordance with OSHA regulations. The trench shoring system needs to be able to extend to the bottom of the planned trench excavations. Project plans and specifications include RGH's recommendations for shoring.

Saturated sand that is encountered in excavation bottoms can become very unstable and exhibit "pumping" behavior when it is unloaded by the removal of the confining pressure of the spoils above

and adjacent to it. It may be necessary to overexcavate a portion of those soils and replace them with additional bedding material to achieve the desired support of the pipeline. This condition is especially critical for gravity sewers that are sensitive to settlement.

Where unstable trench bottoms are observed, additional excavation would be performed to provide space for at least 24 inches of ballast rock (2 to 4 inches in size) or other materials capable of bridging the weaker materials to provide adequate bedding support. A geotextile filter fabric, such as Mirafi 160N or equivalent, should be wrapped around this material. The depth of excavation and the need for fabric would be evaluated and determined during construction and is included in the project plans and specifications.

The existing retaining wall along the pedestrian pathway below the bridge at Santa Rosa Creek would be trenched through and portion of the retaining wall would need to be removed and replaced. Based on the existing topography, the retaining wall would have a 2:1 slope above the retaining wall. The retaining wall must be designed to resist lateral earth pressures plus additional lateral pressures that may be caused by surcharge loads applied at the ground surface behind the walls. Retaining walls free to rotate (yielding greater than 0.1 percent of the wall height at the top of the backfill) should be designed for active lateral earth pressures. The project plans and specifications incorporate all of RGH's recommendations for loads, drainage, backfill and footings associated with the replacement portion of the retaining wall.

Construction of the project will require trenching through the Santa Rosa Creek banks. Short term construction-related erosion is addressed by Mitigation Measure GS1, above. Replacement of spoils and restoring the channel geometry could result in unstable conditions since the replaced soils would not be consolidated in the same way as the adjacent undisturbed soils. Stabilization of the excavated creek banks is addressed by Mitigation Measure GS2 to reduce the potential for instability to a level of less than significant.

d. Would the project 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?

RGH did not identify expansive soils as a risk to the project. Please see item c.) above. Adherence to the geotechnical recommendations would ensure that any risk from expansive soils is less than significant.

e. Would the project 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?

Wastewater service in the project area is provided by the City. The project is specifically intended to correct an identified deficiency in the existing wastewater collection system.

f. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

There are no known paleontological resources or unique geologic features in the project area. Mitigation Measure GS3 is included to preserve any such features discovered during construction and reduces any potential impact to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to geology and soils resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

GS1

The City shall prepare an erosion control plan for the project. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented by the project to minimize construction-related erosion and runoff. Suggested BMPs include, but are not limited to:

- Schedule construction activities during dry weather. Keep grading operations to a minimum during the rainy season (October 15 through April 15).
- Protect and establish vegetation.
- Stabilize construction entrances and exits to prevent tracking onto roadways.
- Protect exposed slopes from erosion through preventative measures. Cover the slopes to avoid contact with storm water by hydroseeding, applying mulch or using plastic sheeting.
- Install straw wattles and silt fences on contour to prevent concentrated flow. Straw wattles should be buried 3 to 4 inches into the soil, staked every 4 feet, and limited to use on slopes that are no steeper than 3 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical. Silt fences should be trenched 6 inches by 6 inches into the soil, staked every 6 feet, and placed 2 to 5 feet from any toe of slope.
- Designate a concrete washout area to avoid wash water from concrete tools or trucks from entering gutters, inlets or storm drains. Maintain washout area and dispose of concrete waste on a regular basis.
- Establish a vehicle storage, maintenance and refueling area to minimize the spread of oil, gas and engine fluids. Use oil pans under stationary vehicles.
- Protect drainage inlets from receiving polluted storm water through the use of filters such as fabrics, gravel bags or straw wattles.
- Check the weather forecast and be prepared for rain by having necessary materials onsite before the rainy season.
- Inspect all BMPs before and after a storm event. Maintain BMPs on a regular basis and replace as necessary.

Additionally, erosion control measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW shall be incorporated into the project specifications.

GS2

The City shall comply with bank stabilization measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW and those measures shall be incorporated into the project specifications. At a minimum, those measures shall include slope protection including the placement of an erosion control blanket and prepared willow cuttings as live stakes:

- Per the recommendation of RGH, once the pipeline has been backfilled per the recommendations presented herein and the requirements of the City of Santa Rosa, the creek bank should be re-

established. Creek bank fill should be keyed and benched into the surrounding creek bank face for a distance of at least 5 feet on either side of the trench. Fill should be placed in thin horizontal lifts (approximately 8 inches thick), moisture conditioned to near-optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density per ASTM test standard D-1557. The fill materials should be free of perishable matter and rocks or lumps over 6 inches in diameter and must be approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to use.

- The erosion control blanket shall be biodegradable with a functional longevity of 24 months. It shall be of consistent thickness and covered on the top and the bottom with biodegradable fiber netting. It shall be capable of withstanding a shear stress of 2.0 psf and flow velocity of 6 fps.
- Lives stakes shall be willow cuttings from a healthy, native stand. Cut poles while the plant is dormant. Species shall be Arroyo willow (Salix lasiolepis). Species may not be substituted without project biologist's written approval. Live stakes shall be 1-inch to 3-inch in diameter and of sufficient length to reach the ordinary high water level, at approximately 2 feet on center. Stakes shall be pierced through the erosion control blanket. Select the longest, straightest poles available and use only two- to four-year old plants. Strip all but the top two or three side branches from poles. Trim off the terminal bud on top. Cut the bottom end at a 45 degree angle to make a point. Poles and branches shall be trimmed with sharp tools. Soak poles for 5 to 7 days before planting.

GS3

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event paleontological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional geologist or paleontologist immediately after the find. Such consultant shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

VIII GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	□	□	■	□
b. Would the project Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	□	□	□	■

To fully understand global climate change it is important to recognize the naturally occurring "greenhouse effect" and to define the greenhouse gases (GHG) that contribute to this phenomenon. The temperature on Earth is regulated by this "greenhouse effect," which is so named because the Earth's atmosphere acts like a greenhouse, warming the planet in much the same way that an ordinary greenhouse warms the air inside its glass walls. Like glass, the gases in the atmosphere let in light yet prevent heat from escaping.

Greenhouse gases are naturally occurring gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) that absorb heat radiated from the Earth's surface. Greenhouse gases are transparent to certain wavelengths of the Sun's radiant energy, allowing them to penetrate deep into the atmosphere or all the way to Earth's surface. Clouds, ice caps, and particles in the air reflect about 30 percent of this radiation, but oceans and land masses absorb the rest (70 percent of the radiation received from the Sun) before releasing it back toward space as infrared radiation. The greenhouse gases and clouds effectively prevent some of the infrared radiation from escaping; they trap the heat near the Earth's surface where it warms the lower atmosphere.

In addition to natural sources, human activities are exerting a major and growing influence on climate by changing the composition of the atmosphere and by modifying the land surface. Particularly, the increased consumption of fossil fuels (natural gas, coal, gasoline, etc.) has substantially increased atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases. Measured atmospheric levels of certain greenhouse gases such as CO_2, NH_4, and N_2O have risen substantially in recent decades. This increase in atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases unnaturally enhances the "greenhouse effect" by trapping more infrared radiation as it rebounds from the Earth's surface and thus trapping more heat near the Earth's surface.

California Implications

In 2016, CARB published the 2016 California GHG Emissions Inventory, a review and analysis of GHG emissions from 2000 to 2014. According to the report, in 2014, total California GHG emissions were 441.5 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent (MMTCO2e), a decrease of 2.8 MMTCO2e compared to 2013. This represents an overall decrease of 9.4 percent since peak levels in 2004. During the 2000 to 2014 period, per capita GHG emissions in California have continued to drop from a peak in 2001 of 13.9 tons per person to 11.4 tons per person in 2014; an 18 percent decrease[20]. State regulations have begun lowering California's

[20] https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2014/ghg_inventory_trends_00-14_20160617.pdf

GHG contribution to global GHG levels, but managing GHG emissions remains an ongoing priority in California.

State Regulations

CLIMATE CHANGE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In September 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act, which created a comprehensive, multi-year program to reduce GHG emissions in California. AB 32 required CARB to develop a Scoping Plan, adopted in 2008, that describes the approach California will take to reduce GHGs to achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The Scoping Plan recognizes that local GHG reduction commitments and climate action plans are essential to the state meeting its targeted emissions reductions. In 2016, the Legislature passed SB 32, which codified a 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Scoping Plan was updated in 2017.

California's energy policies are intertwined with goals of reducing greenhouse gases. "In 2018, Senate Bill 100...set a planning target of 100 percent zero-carbon electricity resources by 2045 and increased the 2030 renewables target from 50 percent to 60 percent. On the same day of signing SB 100, then-Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-55-18 with a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality (zero-net GHG emissions) by 2045 and to maintain net negative emissions thereafter. The executive order covers all sectors of the economy... Executive Order B-55-18 follows the spirit of what is required at a global scale to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement, in which signatory nations worldwide agree to sufficiently reduce GHG emissions to avoid catastrophic climate change. This is also consistent with a special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which found that to avoid catastrophic climate change, global carbon dioxide emissions must decline by about 45 percent below 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net zero by about 2050[21]."

LOCAL REGULATIONS

CARB works with 35 air pollution districts in California to enforce air pollution regulations, including GHGs. Many metropolitan air pollution districts, cities, and counties have adopted Local Climate Action Plans consistent with CARB Scoping Plan goals. The City adopted its Climate Action Plan in 2012 to guide development within the City consistent with its GHG reduction goals. The City subsequently adopted its Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan in 2013.

During the 2017 update to the BAAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines[22], the BAAQMD adopted applicable screening criteria contained in Table 3-1 of the Guidelines indicating categories and sizes of projects that would not exceed the 1,100 MT of CO2e/yr GHG threshold of significance for project operations.

[21] *2018 Integrated Energy Policy Report Update Volume II*. California Energy Commission. January 2019.
[22] *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. Bay Area Air Quality Management District. May 2017.

Analysis

a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Neither of the City's Climate Action Plans included thresholds of significance. While the Local Action Plan did include steps to ensure development projects were consistent, adoption of thresholds was deferred to the BAAQMD. Similarly, there are no thresholds of significance contained in the Municipal Action Plan.

While the BAAQMD established GHG threshold related to project operations, it did not include GHG thresholds for construction. Similarly, projects of this nature were not included in its screening criteria contained in Table 3-1 of the Air Quality Guidelines. The nearby Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) adopted GHG thresholds of significance in 2014 that are contained in the SMAQMD's CEQA Guide[23]. For land development and construction projects, the threshold has been established as 1,100 metric tons per year (MT/yr) for construction and operational phases. Stationary sources (projects that don't involve transportation impacts) have been determined to have an operational threshold of 10,000 MT/yr. Since neither the City nor the BAAQMD has adopted construction thresholds, the SMAQMD's thresholds are a useful guideline for assessing this project's potential impacts.

Project construction GHG emissions were modeled using the Roadway Construction Emissions Model developed by SMAQMD for transportation and pipeline projects. Modeled construction-related CO2e emissions are shown below and are expected to be 68.73 MT/yr CO2e, under SMAQMD's 1,100 MT/yr threshold and therefore are considered to be less than significant. Because the project replaces an existing wastewater main and does not induce growth and is energy neutral, operational emissions would be essentially unchanged and were not quantified.

SMAQMD Thresholds of Significance			**Project Emissions**	
	Construction Average Daily Emissions (MT/yr)	Operational Annual Emissions (MT/yr)	RoadMod[24] Construction Emission Estimates (MT/yr)	RoadMod Operational Emission Estimates (MT/yr)
GHG as CO2e	1,100	1,100	68.73	Not quantified

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The City has adopted both a Climate Action Plan and a Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan. As a replacement project that will not result in additional GHG emissions, it is consistent with both plans.

[23] http://www.airquality.org/Businesses/CEQA-Land-Use-Planning/CEQA-Guidance-Tools
[24] Roadway Construction Emissions Model v 8.1.0

Cumulative Impacts

As indicated in a.) above, the project would result in short-term emissions of GHGs associated with project construction. Construction-related emissions are not considered to be cumulatively considerable based on the limited nature of the construction project and emissions expected to below the 1,100 MT/yr threshold.

Mitigation Measures

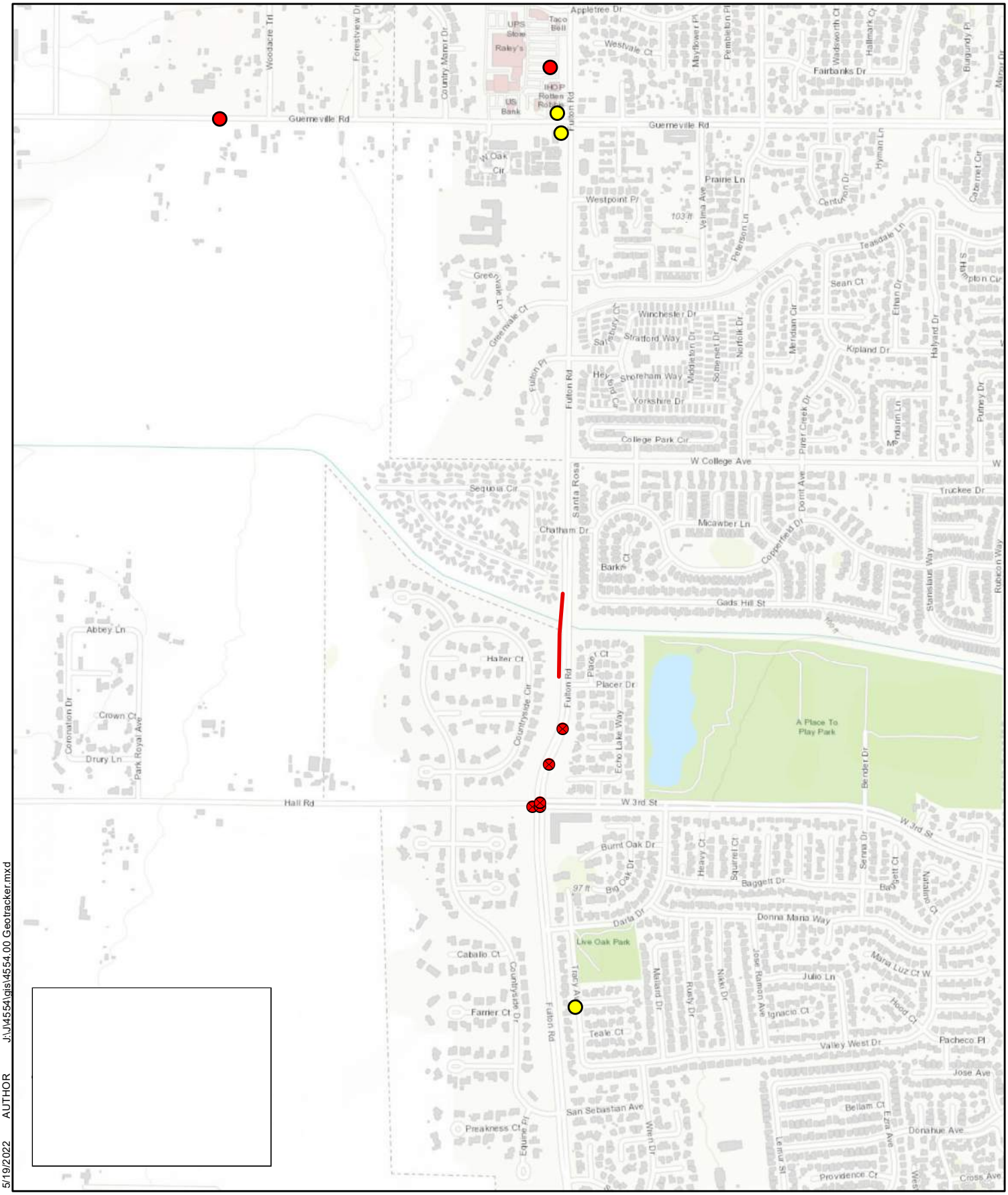
No adverse environmental impacts to greenhouse gas emissions have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

IX HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project 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?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project 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?	□	■	□	□
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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	□	□	□	■
f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	□	■	□
g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

There are no known hazardous materials sites adjacent to within 300 feet of proposed project site. Sites listed on California's Geotracker system are shown on Figure IX-1. Implementation of the project would require the use of small quantities of hazardous materials, including petroleum and other chemicals, to operate and maintain construction equipment.



5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Geotracker.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Flood Hazard: FEMA (2017)

NORTH

0 255 510 1,020 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE IX-1
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
JUNE 2022

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

Hazardous materials in the project area are subject to applicable federal regulations, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Other applicable federal regulations are contained primarily in CFR Titles 29, 40, and 49.

State Regulations

California regulations are as stringent as or more stringent than federal regulations. The EPA has granted the State of California primacy oversight responsibility for administering and enforcing hazardous waste management programs. State regulations require planning and management to ensure that hazardous wastes are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce risks to human and environmental health.

Analysis

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

The project would replace an existing segment of sewer main and is not associated with hazardous materials. Construction of the proposed project would include the use and short-term storage of hazardous materials. These materials include, but are not limited to, lubricants, adhesives, paints, asphalt, fuel, and toxic solvents. The proposed project is required to comply with federal, state, and local regulations regarding the storage, handling, disposal, and cleanup of hazardous materials. No routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is associated with this project. The project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b. Would the project 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?

As indicated above, the project would not introduce new long-term hazardous materials or hazardous materials handling. There is the potential for a fuel/oil spill during construction from construction vehicles and equipment. Mitigation Measure HM1 would reduce such impact to a less than significant level.

Due to construction within the Santa Rosa Creek channel, there is an elevated risk of fuel, oil, concrete and other construction materials entering the waterway and migrating downstream that could pose a threat to the aquatic environment if not contained. Mitigation Measure HM2 includes appropriate containment measures for in-stream work that would reduce such impact to a less than significant level. Additionally, compliance with permit terms and conditions associated with in-stream permits would further reduce the potential for environmental harm.

c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

The project would not result in emissions or handling of hazardous materials within one quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The project includes replacement of a segment of existing sewer main and would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials.

d. Would the project 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?

The proposed project is not adjacent or in close proximity to hazardous materials sites listed by the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker system as shown on Figure IX-1. There are no listed sites within 300 feet of any of the proposed project components. There is the possibility, as with any construction project, that contaminated soils may be found during construction. In that event, Mitigation Measure HM1 requires the contractor to cease work and contact the City and the Regional Board to develop a plan to dispose of the soils and to ensure worker safety and protection of the environment.

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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The nearest public use airport, Charles M. Schulz–Sonoma County Airport, is located 4.5 linear miles northwest of the project area. The project is not located within the airport's airport land use plan area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City prepared its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in October 2016 that assessed potential risks to the City[25] and updated the LHMP in 2021 as part of a County-wide plan. The LHMP identifies the City as being at high risk to seismic events, flood, drought and wildfire. The LHMP designates Fulton Road as a north-south evacuation route. The Santa Rosa Fire Department and the Santa Rosa Police Department coordinate emergency response and evacuations based on the LHMP, nature of the emergency and coordination with the County of Sonoma, as required.

Since the LHMP was adopted, the City has experienced three catastrophic wildfire events, the October 2017 Tubbs Fire, the 2019 Kincade Fire and the 2020 Glass Fire. Evacuations were required during the fires and Fulton Road was utilized as an evacuation route.

Small portions of the project would impact regular traffic flow within one lane of Fulton Road during construction. An efficient roadway and circulation system is vital for the evacuation of residents and the mobility of fire suppression, emergency response, and law enforcement vehicles. The City shall require that the contractor develop a traffic management plan that ensures Fulton Road within the project area

[25] *City of Santa Rosa Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*. October 2016.

shall be kept accessible to residents and to all first responder units, ensure appropriate traffic control and that emergency access are maintained. As such, this impact would be less than significant.

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

The project includes replacing a portion of an existing segment of sewer main. Once completed, the project would primarily be underground and would not increase the risk of wildland fires.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to or from hazards/hazardous materials resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

HM1

The contractor shall be required to follow the provisions of § 5163 through 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (California Code of Regulations, Title 8) to protect the project area from being contaminated by accidental release of any hazardous materials.

In general, the Contractor shall maintain awareness of potential signs of soil and groundwater contamination throughout the project limits and shall notify the District immediately upon discovery of any potential soil or groundwater contamination.

If hazardous materials are encountered during construction or occur as a result of an accidental spill, the contractor shall halt construction immediately, notify the City, and implement remediation in accordance with the project specifications and applicable requirements of the Regional Board. Disposal of all hazardous materials shall be in compliance with current California hazardous waste disposal laws.

HM2

For portions of the project occurring within the Santa Rosa Creek channel, the City shall adhere to all permit terms contained in the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW permits for such construction. In-stream containment shall, at a minimum, include:

- Refueling of equipment within the floodplain or within 300 feet of the waterway is prohibited. If critical equipment must be refueled within 300 feet of the waterway, spill prevention and countermeasures must be implemented to avoid spills. Refueling areas shall be provided with secondary containment including drip pans and/or placement of absorbent material. No hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances should be stored within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a waterway. The Applicant must perform frequent inspections of construction equipment prior to utilizing it near surface waters to ensure leaks from the equipment are not occurring and are not a threat to water quality.

- The Applicant shall develop and maintain onsite a project-specific Spill Prevention, Containment and Cleanup Plan outlining the practices to prevent, minimize, and/or clean up potential spills during construction of the Project. The Plan must detail the Project elements, construction equipment types and location, access and staging and construction sequence.
- Raw cement, concrete (or washing thereof), asphalt, drilling fluids, lubricants, paints, coating material, oil, petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to fish and wildlife resulting from or disturbed by project-related activities, shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the United States.
- The discharge of petroleum products, any construction materials, hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, raw cement, concrete, asphalt, paint, coating material, drilling fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances to surface water and/or soil is prohibited.
- Discharge of unset cement, concrete, grout, damaged concrete spoils, or water that has contacted uncured concrete or cement, or related washout to surface waters, ground waters, or land is prohibited. If concrete washout is necessary at a site, washout containment to prevent any discharge shall be used. Wastewater may only be disposed by delivery to a sanitary wastewater collection system/facility (with authorization from the facility's owner or operator) or a properly licensed disposal or reuse facility.
- The contractor shall install the necessary containment structures to control the placement of wet concrete and to prevent it from entering into the channel outside of those structures. No concrete shall be poured within the channel if the 15-day weather forecast indicates any chance of rain greater than 20 percent.
- All cement-based products (concrete, mortar, etc.) poured or applied wet onsite shall be excluded from the wetted channel or areas where they may come into contact with water flow. The product shall be kept moist for 30 days and runoff from the product shall not be allowed to enter the stream. Commercial sealants may be applied to the product surface or mixture where difficulty in excluding flow for a long period may occur. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the situ until the sealant is cured.
- At all times when the contractor is pouring or working with wet concrete, there shall be a designated monitor to inspect the containment structures and ensure that no concrete or other debris enters into the channel outside of those structures.

X HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	□	□	■	□
c. Would the project 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 which would:				
i. result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	□	□	□	■
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	□	□	□	■
iii. 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?	□	□	□	■
iv. impede or redirect flows?	□	■	□	□
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	□	□	□	■
e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

SURFACE WATER

The proposed project site is located within the Russian River watershed. Santa Rosa Creek flows through the project site. The reach of Santa Rosa Creek in the project area is a channelized stream with an open bottom that supports a narrow band of riparian vegetation. There are numerous streams in the project area, as shown on Figure X-1. There are no designated wild or scenic rivers in the project area.

The surrounding project area is developed with residential uses, roadways and City storm drain facilities. Stormwater in the project area is directed via the City's storm drain network and conveyed to Santa Rosa Creek.

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

The City's water supply is primarily from water stored in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma and provided by Sonoma Water. The City also operates two groundwater wells to augment its supply. The proposed project does not include any new wells and does not introduce significant impervious surfaces. As shown on Figure X-2, the project is located above the Santa Rosa Plain Aquifer.

FLOODING

The project area is not designated as being at risk for flooding by FEMA, as shown on Figure X-3. None of the proposed project locations are located within designated flood zones.

Regulatory Setting

Clean Water Act

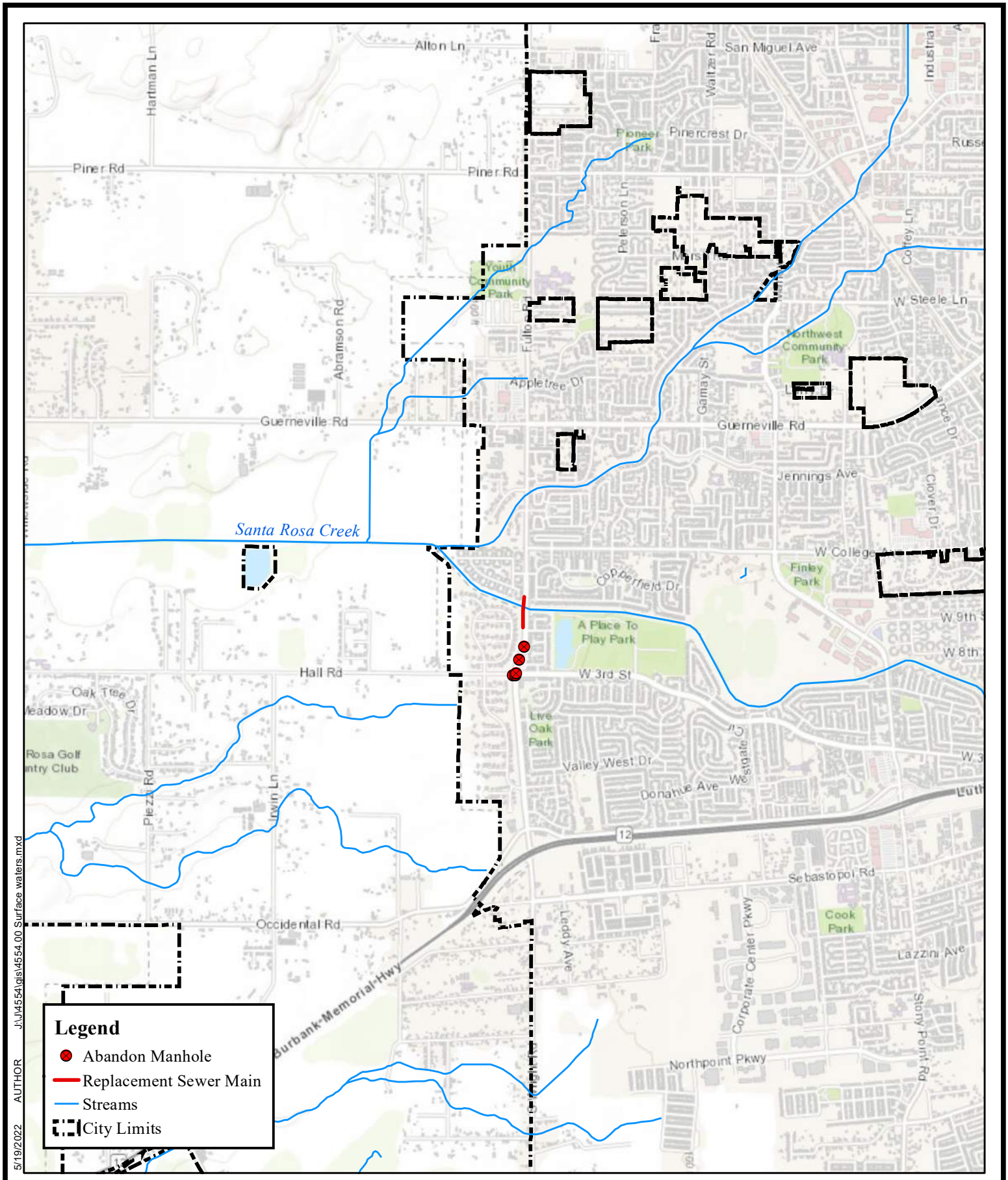
Important applicable sections of the federal CWA (33 USC 1251–1376) are identified below:

- Sections 303 and 304 provide water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines.
- Section 401 requires an applicant for any federal permit that proposes an activity that may result in a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain certification from the state that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the CWA. Certification is provided by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).
- Section 402 establishes the NPDES permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except for dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. This permit program is administered by the RWQCB.

State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and issues NPDES permits to cities and counties through regional water quality control boards. The project location is regulated by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board).

The SWRCB has issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ) for construction activities within the state. The Construction General Permit (CGP) is implemented and enforced by the RWQCBs. The CGP applies to construction activity that disturbs one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies best management practices (BMPs) to minimize pollutants from discharging from the construction site to the maximum extent practicable.



J:\JJ4554\gis\4554.00 Surface waters.mxd AUTHOR 5/19/2022

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
CDFW (2019)

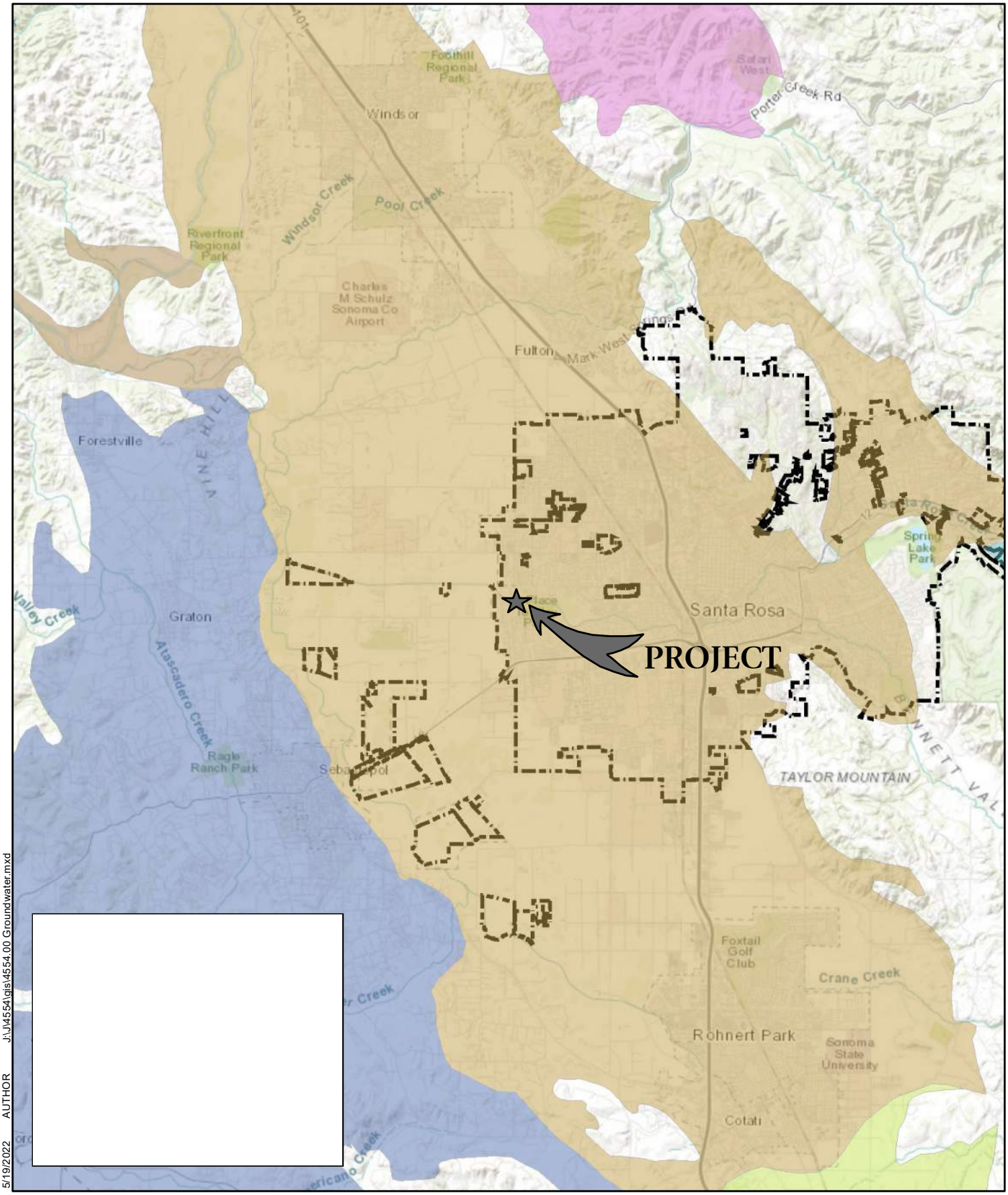
Brelje & Race

FIGURE X-1

SURFACE WATERS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022



5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Groundwater.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
CalFire (2019)

NORTH

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

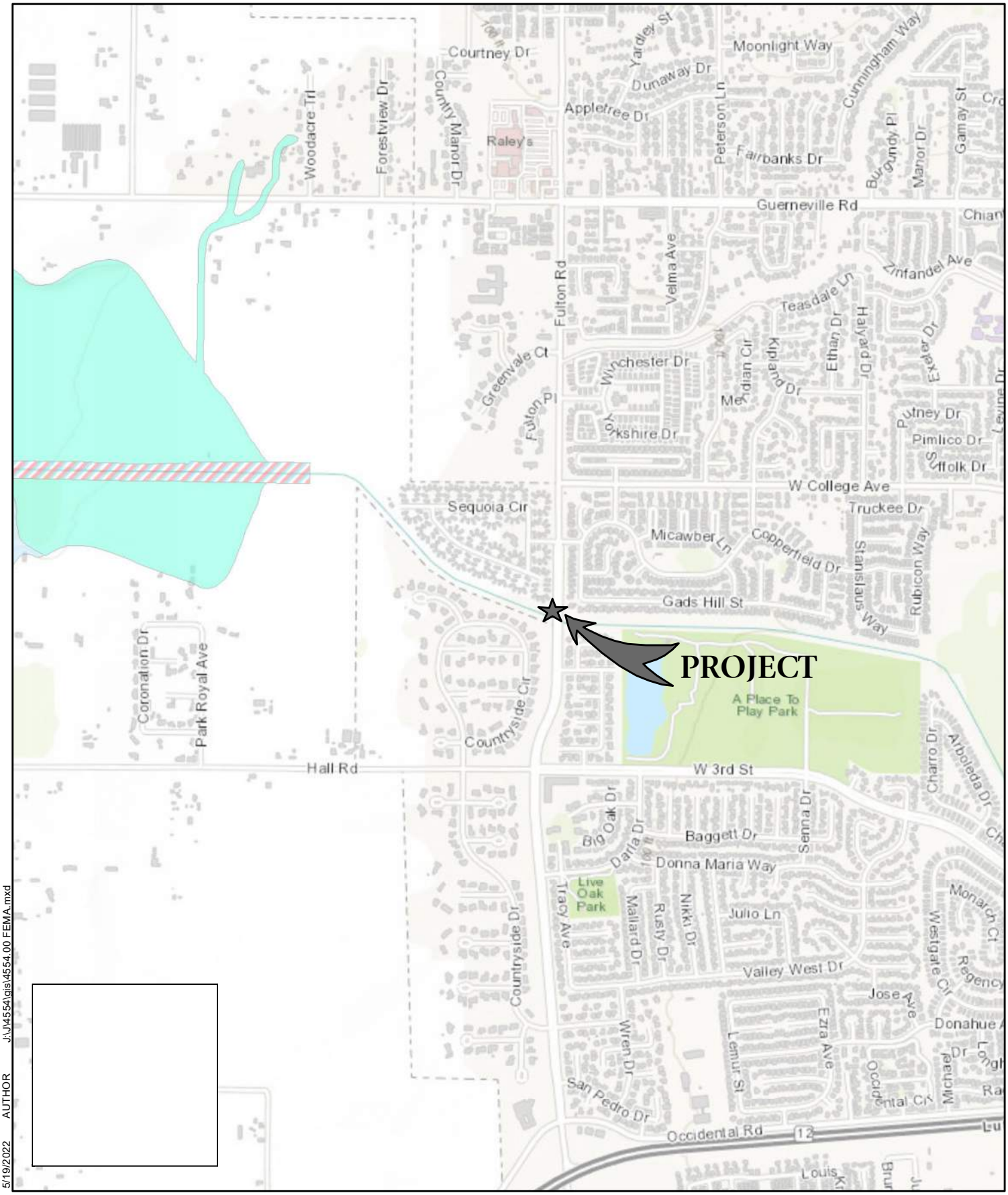
Brelje & Race

FIGURE X-2

GROUNDWATER BASINS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022



5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 FEMA.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Flood Hazard: FEMA (2017)

NORTH

0 300 600 1,200 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE X-3

FEMA

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

JUNE 2022

The SWRCB has also issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ) for regulating stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. This General Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable and best conventional pollutant control technology. It also requires the development of a SWPPP, a monitoring plan, and the filing of an annual report.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Section 13000 et seq.) provides the basis for water quality regulation in California. This Act requires a Report of Waste Discharge for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or otherwise) to land or surface waters that may impair a beneficial use of surface or groundwater of the state. Based on the report, the RWQCBs issue waste discharge requirements to minimize the effect of the discharge.

Analysis

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

The project's goal is to protect water quality by replacing the existing compromised trunk sewer. However, the project has the potential to cause construction-related violations of water quality standards. Implementation of the proposed project would involve excavation, grading, and other construction activities involving soil disturbance that may impact water quality by increasing the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Soil disturbance associated with construction activities may cause accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation and/or the release of pollutants to downstream properties and facilities that could impact water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

The State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (CGP) applies to construction activities that disturb one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. As indicated in the Geology and Soils section, the project would have a total disturbance area of approximately 16,000 SF (0.37 acres) and would not be subject to coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Construction General Permit. The project includes an erosion control plan as part of the plans and specifications to minimize the potential for erosion-related impacts to surface waters to the extent possible (Mitigation Measure GS1). Because the project would comply with current regulations and project permits to limit erosion-related water quality impacts during and after construction, any impact would be less than significant.

A portion of the project will be constructed in an open cut trench across Santa Rosa Creek. Construction within a flowing creek has an additional potential to cause erosion and siltation within the creek. As described in the Biological Resources section, project construction would occur consistent with applicable permits from the Regional Board, USACE and CDFW. Permit conditions shall be implemented to ensure the project does not violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade surface or groundwater quality. Please also see item b.) in the Hazards & Hazardous Materials section for hazardous materials containment measures during construction.

b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

The proposed project would replace an existing segment of sewer main that serves an existing developed subdivision. The project is not growth inducing and would not impact existing demands or groundwater levels in the project area or elsewhere. The project does not introduce any significant new impervious surfaces (existing surfaces would be restored to existing conditions) outside of the stream channel and would not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge or groundwater basin management. A minor amount of impervious surface would be placed within the stream channel to protect the replacement pipeline but existing subsurface flow associated with the stream would continue and groundwater recharge would not be impacted in any measurable way. Any impact to groundwater recharge would be less than significant.

c. Would the project 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 which would:

c.i. result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The project would not substantially alter the existing area drainage at any of the project locations. No significant new impermeable surfaces would be introduced (approximately 1,500 sf associated with the hammerhead turnaround) and existing surfaces would be restored. In-stream work would occur consistent with anticipated permit terms, as indicated in a.) above, and would be less than significant with inclusion of permit terms.

c.ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

The project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff. Disturbed areas would be restored to existing grades.

c.iii. 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?

The project does not significantly alter existing grades in the project area or introduce new impervious surfaces that would impact local stormwater systems or result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. There is currently no post-construction stormwater treatment in the project area and none is proposed by the project due to its subterranean nature and lack of significant impervious surfaces.

c.iv. Would the project impede or redirect flows?

The project locations are not within a mapped 100-year flood hazard area, as shown on Figure X-3, and would not exacerbate existing conditions. Over the long-term, the project would not alter the course of a stream or river impede or redirect flows. The replacement sewer main will be contained within the stream channel and necessarily includes protection from in-stream erosive forces to avoid exposure of the pipe or damage to the pipe.

As indicated in the Project Description, within the stream bed, the pipe would be concrete encased. To protect the area from scour, approximately 15 feet upstream of the pipe and approximately 10 feet downstream of the pipe, the area would be excavated for placement of rip rap – approximately 2 feet deep on the south side of the creek, and approximately 3 feet deep on the north. Rip rap would be placed up to and on top of the concrete encasement. Native streambed material removed during excavation would be used to backfill on top of the rip rap to restore the bed and flowline. The existing stream bed is at approximately 77 feet above sea level (FSL). Excavation would extend to approximately 72.5 FSL for placement of riprap. Riprap would also be placed up the banks to approximately 80 FSL to provide bank scour protection.

Design of the pipeline protection was collaborated between the engineering team and O'Connor Environmental, Inc., a consulting geohydrologist, and provides the best available science and engineering design to both protect the pipeline and to ensure that the portion of the streambed remains stable (does not scour downward resulting in exposure of the pipeline or fish passage impediment)[26]. Based on the design, the project will not impede or redirect flows over the long-term.

During construction, an upstream coffer dam will be constructed within the creek channel to bypass creek flows, resulting in a short-term impediment and redirection of stream flows. This is necessary to accomplish construction and would be done according to the appropriate permits, as described in the Biological Resources section.

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The project is not within a mapped 100-year flood hazard area and the project area is not at risk from tsunami or in a seiche zone.

e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Please see a.), above.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to hydrology/water quality resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to hydrology/water quality have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

[26] Hydrogeomorphic Study, South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement. O'Connor Environmental, Inc. May 19, 2021.

XI LAND USE & PLANNING

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project physically divide an established community?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

Development in the project area is governed by the City of Santa Rosa General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. The project area is surrounded by developed residential subdivisions and a mobile home park to the northwest. The project primarily occurs within the existing landscaped area between residences to the west and Fulton Road to the east. The project would also cross Santa Rosa Creek. The Santa Rosa Creek Trail runs east/west through this portion of the Santa Rosa Creek.

Analysis

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project would not physically divide an established community. The project replaces an existing segment of sewer main to ensure on-going wastewater service to the community it serves.

b. Would the project 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 project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation in that is supports existing residential development in the area which is consistent with the City's General Plan and implementing Zoning Code. All project components occur within public right of way or within public utility easements.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to land use and planning resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to land use and planning have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XII MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

SANTA ROSA GENERAL PLAN

No applicable general plan or specific plan indicates that there are mineral resources of value or importance in the project area.

Analysis

a. Would the project 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?

The project site does not include any known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. The project would not affect the availability of any such resource.

b. Would the project 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?

The project area is not delineated in the City's General Plan or the County's Aggregate Resource Management Plan as a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to mineral resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to mineral resources have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XIII NOISE

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	□	□	□	■
c. For a project 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, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

This section includes a description of the terminology and concepts related to noise and vibration impacts that are considered in the analysis. This section also includes a discussion of the existing environmental conditions related to noise-sensitive receptors and ambient conditions found in urban areas such as the project vicinity.

NOISE-SENSITIVE USES

Noise-sensitive land uses in the project area are nearby single and multi-family residences. There are residential uses located adjacent to the northerly and southerly portions of the project.

NOISE CONDITIONS

Existing ambient sound levels in the project area can be considered typical of an arterial roadway adjacent to a residential environment. Sources of noise in the area come primarily from traffic along local Fulton Road. Traffic noise is highest during the daytime hours and subsides during the night.

CONSTRUCTION NOISE

The types of equipment that would be used to construct the proposed pipeline include:

- One track excavator medium to large size
- One earth compactor
- One roller
- One backhoe/loader

- One wheel loader (two yard bucket)
- One water truck
- One crane truck
- One or two ten wheel dump trucks

The table below presents the typical noise levels for the construction equipment listed above based on a worst-case scenario including several pieces of the loudest equipment (running simultaneously). This includes the typical measured A-weighted Lmax noise levels (maximum noise level) that would occur at a 50-foot distance from the construction site. The acoustical use factor is the fraction of time that the equipment would typically be in use over a 1-hour period.

Equipment	Acoustical Use Factor	Typical Noise Level (Lmax)[1]
Asphalt/Concrete Truck[2]	40%	76
Backhoe	40%	78
Compactor	20%	83
Compressor	40%	78
Crane	16%	81
Dump Truck	40%	76
Excavator	40%	81
Forklift[3]	40%	75
Front-End Loader	40%	79
Jackhammer	20%	89
Paver	50%	77
Pickup Truck	40%	75
Roller	20%	80
Water Truck[2]	40%	76

Source: Federal Highway Administration 2006

1 dBA, A-weighted decibel level (measured at 50 feet)

2 Based on data for dump truck

3 Based on data for pickup truck

OPERATIONAL NOISE

During operation, the proposed project would not create noise that would be audible. The replacement sewer main would be installed below ground and would not emit noise.

Regulatory Setting

LOCAL REGULATIONS

City of Santa Rosa Noise Exposure Limits

The General Plan and zoning ordinance are the primary ways the County regulates noise levels and compatible uses. The City's ambient noise levels associated with zoning districts is shown below (Santa Rosa City Section Code 17-16.030). Code Section 17-16.120 states: It is unlawful for any person to operate any machinery, equipment, pump, fan, air-conditioning apparatus or similar mechanical device in any manner so as to create any noise which would cause the noise level at the property line of any property to exceed the ambient base noise level by more than five decibels. City Code Section 17-16.150 "Motor-driven vehicles-Noise" provides vehicle noise level limitations as set forth in Section 23130 of California Vehicle Code. This allows for higher noise levels for vehicles.

Zone	Time	Sound Level A (decibels) Community Environment Classification
R1 and R2	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	45
R1 and R2	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.	50
R1 and R2	7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	55
Multi-family	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	50
Multi-family	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	55
Office & Commercial	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	55
Office & Commercial	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	60
Intensive Commercial	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	55
Intensive Commercial	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	65
Industrial	Anytime	70

The City does not have an ordinance or General Plan policy related to reducing construction noise.

Analysis

a. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The project will not result in any long-term increases in noise levels in the project vicinity. The project is a sewer main replacement project that serves existing development and noise is not typically associated with operation of such facilities. Because the project is a passive gravity sewer, the project does not involve the use of booster pump stations. The project would not result in an increase in long-term ambient noise levels.

Based on typical noise levels associated with equipment used to construct pipelines contained in the table presented previously, construction activities are expected to result in a temporary increase in noise levels that exceed the City's established noise criteria. Adjacent residences would be exposed to non-attenuated construction noise. However, these impacts are temporary and construction-related.

Additionally, construction within the stream channel and banks will partially attenuate noise to adjacent receptors since it will be below typical ground surface levels in the area. It is anticipated that the pipeline construction would average approximately 10 feet per day so no one location would be impacted by excessive noise levels for more than a few days at a time. Mitigation Measure N1 would reduce such temporary construction-related noise to a less than significant level.

b. Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Implementation of the project would not result in the exposure of people to or the generation of groundborne vibration or noise levels. No pile driving, blasting, or similar construction techniques that would generate such vibration are required.

c. For a project 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, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

There are no active public use airports within two miles of the project area. The project would not alter the existing noise environment resulting from air traffic.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to noise resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

N1

The following measures shall be implemented at the construction site to reduce the effects of construction noise on adjacent residences:

- Noise-generating activities at the construction sites or in areas adjacent to the construction sites associated with the project in any way shall generally be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Any work outside of these hours shall require special permission from the City. There should be a compelling reason for permitting construction outside the designated hours.
- The City shall provide notice to all residents within 100 feet of the construction activities at least 48 hours prior to commencing construction. The notice shall include the contact information for the City's noise disturbance coordinator and the anticipated construction schedule.
- All internal combustion engine driven equipment shall be equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.
- Staging of construction equipment and all stationary noise-generating construction equipment, such as air compressors and portable power generators, shall be staged as far as practical from existing noise sensitive receptors.
- "Quiet" air compressors and other "quiet" stationary noise sources shall be utilized where technology exists.

- Noise from construction workers' radios shall be controlled to the point where radio noise is not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- A sign providing contact information for the construction manager shall be posted onsite of construction-related questions/complaints.

XIV POPULATION & HOUSING

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned 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)?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	□	□	□	■

Analysis

a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned 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)?

The project would replace a portion of an existing sewer main and would not induce population growth.

b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No housing would be displaced by the project. The project is intended to ensure reliable wastewater collection to the residences served by the collection system.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to population and housing resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to population and housing have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XV PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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:				
i. Fire protection?	□	□	□	■
ii. Police protection?	□	□	□	■
iii. Schools?	□	□	□	■
iv. Parks?	□	□	□	■
v. Other public facilities?	□	□	■	□

Environmental Setting

The City generally provides all of the public services in the project area. The project is located entirely within the City's Fire Department service area and police department service area. The project area is served by Santa Rosa City Schools.

Analysis

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:

a.i. Fire protection?

The project would not have any negative effect on fire protection services. The project does not alter above ground conditions or access to/from the project area. The contractor will be required by the City to ensure emergency access is maintained during construction.

a.ii. Police protection?

The project is not growth inducing and would not impact police protection.

a.iii. Schools?

The proposed project replaces a portion of an existing sewer main and the project and would not have a long-term impact to schools.

a.iv. Parks?

The project would not impact any parks.

a.v. Other public facilities?

The project will result in the temporary closure of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail within the project extents, a temporary construction-related impact that is considered to be less than significant. Please see the Recreation section of this document. The project would not impact other public facilities.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to public services resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to public services have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XVI RECREATION

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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?	□	■	□	□
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?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

The City's Recreation and Parks Department operates parks within the City limits. The nearest formal recreation areas include A Place to Play to the east of the project location and Live Oak Park to the south. Santa Rosa Creek Trail traverses the project are from east to west under Fulton Road. The portion of the trail to the west is operated by Sonoma County Regional Parks. The portion to the east of Fulton Road is operated by the City. In the project area, the Santa Rosa Creek Trail is a mixed use bike and pedestrian trail. The north bank trail is paved and equipped with ramps to Fulton Road and its sidewalks and provides and undercrossing under Fulton Road. The south side is an unpaved gravel surface.

Analysis

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?

The project is not growth inducing and would not increase use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities.

Project construction would impact the Santa Rosa Creek Trail during trenching and installation of the replacement sewer main portion within Santa Rosa Creek. The trail is a multi-purpose pathway that includes pedestrian and bicycle use. There are three trails within the project area that would require closure. The gravel path on the south side of the creek would require closure for approximately three days and occasional short-term closures over the course of approximately two months to bring equipment and materials into and out of the creek work area. The concrete path beneath the bridge would require closure for approximately two weeks to allow for reconstruction of the retaining wall. The asphalt path on the north side of the creek would require closure for approximately three days.

A feasible bypass route exists by directing pedestrians and bicyclists north on Fulton Road to Greenvale Court to access Piner Creek Trail that joins back to Santa Rosa Creek Trial to the west. The potential bypass route would require crossing Fulton Road. Crosswalks are located approximately midway between the Santa Rosa Creek Trail and the Piner Creek Trail at the signalize West College and Fulton

Road intersection. Mitigation Measure R1 requires the City to provide a bypass of the construction area and reduces the impact of the temporary closure to less than significant.

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?

The project will result in the closure and removal of a portion of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail during construction, as described in a.) above. That portion of the trail will be reconstructed once the sewer replacement under the creek is complete, consistent with mitigation measures contained in this document to reduce such impact to a less than significant level.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to recreation resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

R1

The contractor shall develop a bicycle and pedestrian bypass plan for the portion of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail during construction for City review and approval. The plan shall include adequate signage and direction to route bicycle and pedestrian traffic around the construction area and to the detour route. Maps of the bypass route shall be posted at all Santa Rosa Creek Trail access locations impacted by construction. Additionally, Sonoma County Regional Parks requires the following:

- Two weeks prior to starting construction and closing the trail, post temporary and/or detours signs on the trail. The temporary signs shall include information such as the start and end dates of the trail closure.
- The Contractor shall obtain a revocable license agreement from Regional Parks prior to starting construction activity on the northern trail.

XVII TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

The project is located in Northwest Santa Rosa along the west side of Fulton Road. Fulton Road is a four lane road where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek, separated by a median. Stripped on-road Class II bike lanes are provided on either side as well as sidewalks and landscaped buffers from adjacent residential uses. Santa Rosa CityBus route 6 runs along Fulton Road in the project area.

The Santa Rosa Creek Trail is a designated Class 1 Shared Use Path and provides an undercrossing for bikes and pedestrians under Fulton Road as well as ramps to bike and pedestrian facilities on Fulton Road. No improvements to these bike and pedestrian facilities are proposed by the 2018 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Update[27].

Analysis

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

The project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The project would be partially located within Fulton Road and would temporarily close a portion of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail during construction but would not have a long-term impact on an applicable transportation plan, ordinance, or policy. All disturbed areas would be restored after construction of the sewer main to facilitate those plans. Because the impact would be temporary and appropriate bypasses exist for vehicular (see

[27] https://srcity.org/2711/Bicycle-and-Pedestrian-Master-Plan

Mitigation Measure T1 below), pedestrian and bike traffic (Mitigation Measure R1), the impact is considered to be less than significant with incorporation of those mitigation measures.

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3 requires Lead Agencies to adopt thresholds of significance for vehicle miles traveled (defined as "the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project"). State-wide compliance with § 15064.3 began July 1, 2020. The City has not yet adopted thresholds of significance for vehicle miles traveled.

The project would not conflict with and is not inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). As a sewer main replacement project in a built-out are within the City, the project would not increase vehicle trips to or from the project area. The project is not a land use or transportation project, as specifically defined in Section 15064.3 (b) (1) and (2). Section 15064.3 (b) (3) allows for qualitative analysis: "Qualitative Analysis. If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, etc. For many projects, a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate."

In this case, the project would not result in any trip per day increase due to the utility nature of the project, it serves existing development and is not growth inducing. Where the project impacts Fulton Road, the roadway surface would be restored to existing conditions upon project completion. Therefore, a vehicle miles traveled analysis would not be required and the project would not conflict with and is not inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b).

Fulton road would be impacted by short-term construction associated with construction of portions of the sewer main replacement. Construction would reduce access to vehicle traffic within those locations. Standard traffic control mitigation provided, in T1, would reduce these impacts and ensure traffic flow when active construction is not underway.

c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The project would not increase design hazards. Road and trail surfaces would be restored to existing conditions where construction impacts them.

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The project would not have any long-term impact to emergency access since Fulton Road would be restored to existing conditions. Construction in Fulton Road could impact emergency response during construction. Mitigation Measure T2 requires the contractor to maintain emergency access and reduces such impact to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to transportation resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

T1

The contractor shall develop and submit an appropriate Traffic Control Plan (TCP) in accordance with the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for review and approval by the City for all project elements that impact traffic circulation. The TCP shall ensure through traffic access during periods where active construction is not taking place and ensure at least one passable lane of south bound traffic is maintained.

T2

The contractor shall provide advanced notice regarding timing, location and the duration of construction activities to local emergency responders. The contractor shall ensure emergency responders can always have access through the construction area. The contractor shall also ensure that all traffic lanes in Fulton Road are passable or can be immediately made passable in the event of evacuation.

XVIII TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	□	■	□	□
ii) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	□	■	□	□

REGULATORY SETTING

Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, sets forth a proactive approach intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts between Native American and development interests. AB52 established a formal consultation process of California Native American Tribes to be conducted during the CEQA process. All projects that file a Notice of Intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration after July 1, 2016, are subject to AB52 which added tribal cultural resources (TCR) protection under CEQA. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either included or eligible for inclusion in the California Register, or included in a local register of historical resources. A Native American Tribe or the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, may choose at its discretion to treat a resource as a TCR. AB52 also mandates lead agencies to consult with tribes, if requested by the tribe, and sets the principles for conducting and concluding consultation.

Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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.i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k) defines "Local register of historical resources" as a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution. As indicated in the Cultural Resources section, Tom Origer & Associates prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment for the project in July 2020[28] and determined there would be no impact to existing known historical resources.

Bridge #20C0100 (the Fulton Road bridge) was found ineligible for the National Register (Caltrans 2019). Fulton Road has been in existence for nearly 100 years; however, it has grown from a two-lane road to a four-lane road. Also, Fulton Road once dead-ended at Hall Road/W 3rd Road, and a connector segment that bypasses part of its original route was constructed between 1953 and 1965 (FrameFinder 1953, 1965). After 1973, Fulton Road was widened from a two-lane road to a four-lane road. Because of this, it would no longer retain the characteristics of the small farm road that it was when originally constructed and would not meet criteria for inclusion on the National Register.

The Santa Rosa Flood Control Channel was constructed between 1958 and the early to mid-1960s. While it meets the age threshold for potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register, the project effects will take place outside of and underneath the channel and would not have an effect on the channel structure itself.

Origer & Associates determined there would be no impact to existing known historical resources. However, there is always the possibility of accidental discovery of historical resources during construction. In the event resources are discovered, mitigation measure CR1, contained in the Cultural Resources section, would reduce such impact to less than significant.

a.ii. 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

No archaeological site constituents were found during Tom Origer & Associates' field survey and there are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the study area (Barrett 1908). No archaeological site indicators were found within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The APE is

[28] *Cultural Resources Study for the South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Abandonment and Collector Sewer Main Installation West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California*. Tom Origer & Associates. July 20, 2020.

defined on Figures 4 through 6. Application of the buried sites model indicates a moderate potential for buried archaeological resources within the APE.

AB52 requires the City to engage local Tribes to determine if there is local knowledge of Tribal Cultural Resources that are not known to other entities. As part of the AB52 tribal consultation process, project information was sent via certified mail to the following tribes by the City on November 17, 2020:

- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Lytton Rancheria

On November 23, 2020, attorneys for the Lytton Rancheria responded via email that the Lytton Rancheria had received the project information and would not request further consultation.

On December 10, 2020, the Tribal Heritage Preservation Office, Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), responded via email requesting consultation with the City and requesting additional information. The City provided the requested information on December 16, 2020. On March 8, 2021, Tom Origer & Associates transmitted cultural resources records to FIGR on behalf of the City.

The City and FIGR had a consultation meeting[29] on July 8, 2021, and FIGR requested additional information. On July 13, 2021, the City submitted the following materials based on FIGR's consultation request: draft permit applications for USACE and Regional Board; Biological Assessment; draft CEQA document; Cultural Resources report; draft Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan; Fish Recovery Plan; Geotechnical Report; Hydrogeomorphic Study; Instream Construction Methodologies memo; Riparian Restoration Plan; and 76% Submittal Plans. On January 4, 2022, FIGR issued comments on the submitted materials.

On February 28, 2022, the City and FIGR had a second consultation meeting and the City provided additional information related to the APE and TCR mitigations. FIGR provided comments on the proposed TCR mitigation measures on April 28, 2022, and the City has incorporated those comments as Mitigation Measure TCR1.

Consultation with FIGR did not reveal the presence of any known TCR's in the project area. However, based on the location being adjacent to and within Santa Rosa Creek as well as the moderate buried site potential finding by Origer & Associates' modeling, FIGR has indicated that there is the possibility for incidental discovery of TCRs during ground disturbing construction activities. Based on this potential, Mitigation Measure TCR1 was developed by the City and reviewed by FIGR to provide protection and treatment of cultural resources and TCRs including: construction monitoring; development of an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan; protection and preservation of TCRs; and, consultation. Implementation of these measures would reduce potential impacts to TCRs to a level of less than significant.

[29] All consultation meetings were held over Zoom and included, at a minimum: the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; Andy Wilt, City of Santa Rosa, Associate Engineer; Amy Nicholson, City of Santa Rosa Senior Planner; and, Justin Witt, Brelje & Race, Senior Planner.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to tribal cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

TCR1

Protection of Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), and Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (Treatment Plan) is developed and implemented for the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) prior to the start of project construction. The Treatment Plan shall detail recommended steps for protecting, and preserving, archaeological resources and TCRs in the event they are discovered during construction. The Treatment Plan shall include Construction Monitoring and describe Protection and Preservation strategies to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to protect any archaeological resources and TCRs encountered during construction. Construction Monitoring, Protection and Preservation are described in more detail below:

- Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that if potential unanticipated archaeological resources or TCRs are uncovered during construction, the contractor shall halt work, and workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context. Project personnel shall not collect cultural materials, examples of which are provided in the following description. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

  A program of archaeological and Tribal monitoring shall be instituted for ground-disturbing activities associated with the project's APE. Monitoring shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist and a FIGR Tribal monitor and will consist of directly watching the excavation, grading, trenching, and other earth-moving processes. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the piece of equipment that encounters the suspected materials must be stopped, and the find inspected by the monitoring archaeologist and FIGR Tribal monitor. If the deposit contains Historic Resources, Archaeological Resources, or TCRs as defined by CEQA, all work must be stopped in the immediate vicinity. The City, archaeologist and FIGR will determine if Protection and Preservation is possible, consistent with the Treatment Plan. Work may proceed after a find has been appropriately addressed and a qualified archaeologist and FIGR Tribal representative agree that no further damage would result.

- Protection and Preservation: The preferred treatment of archaeological resources and TCRs is protection and preservation. Protection can be achieved by either avoidance (not developing within the boundaries of an archaeological resource), by covering an archaeological resource with geo-fabric and sufficient fill to protect it during and after construction, or by reducing/restricting development

within the boundaries of a resource. Opportunities for Protection and Preservation of resources directly within the pipeline route are limited but shall be implemented, where feasible.

- Consultation: In the event Opportunities for Protection and Preservation are not feasible, the City and FIGR shall engage in good faith consultation and determine appropriate next steps.

XIX UTILITIES & SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	□	□	□	■
c. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The City currently provides water and sewer service to the project area. Solid waste disposal and recycling is provided by Recology. Electricity and natural gas delivery infrastructure is owned by PG&E and electricity is generally provided by Sonoma Clean Power (some customers may opt-out and be provided by PG&E). Telephone and internet service are provided by AT&T and Comcast or Sonic, respectively.

Analysis

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

The project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. The project includes replacement of a portion of an existing segment of sewer main that is subject to environmental review in this document. The project would be designed to avoid impact to other existing utilities. The project is not growth inducing and would not increase demand for utilities in the service area. This document has

found that replacement of the sewer main segment's potential to cause significant environmental effects is less than significant with the incorporation of proposed mitigation measures.

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

The project is not growth inducing and would not increase demand for water. No new water entitlements would be required.

c. Would the project 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?

The project would replace a segment of existing sewer main. The replacement main would be of a smaller diameter than the segment it replaces and serves a full built out area within the City. The project would not result in any increase in wastewater flows to the City's wastewater treatment plant.

d. Would the project 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?

No increase in solid waste generation would occur as the project would not increase solid waste demands or impair attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Demolition materials from replacement of the sewer main would be processed according to state and local regulations.

e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to utilities and service systems resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to utilities and service systems have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

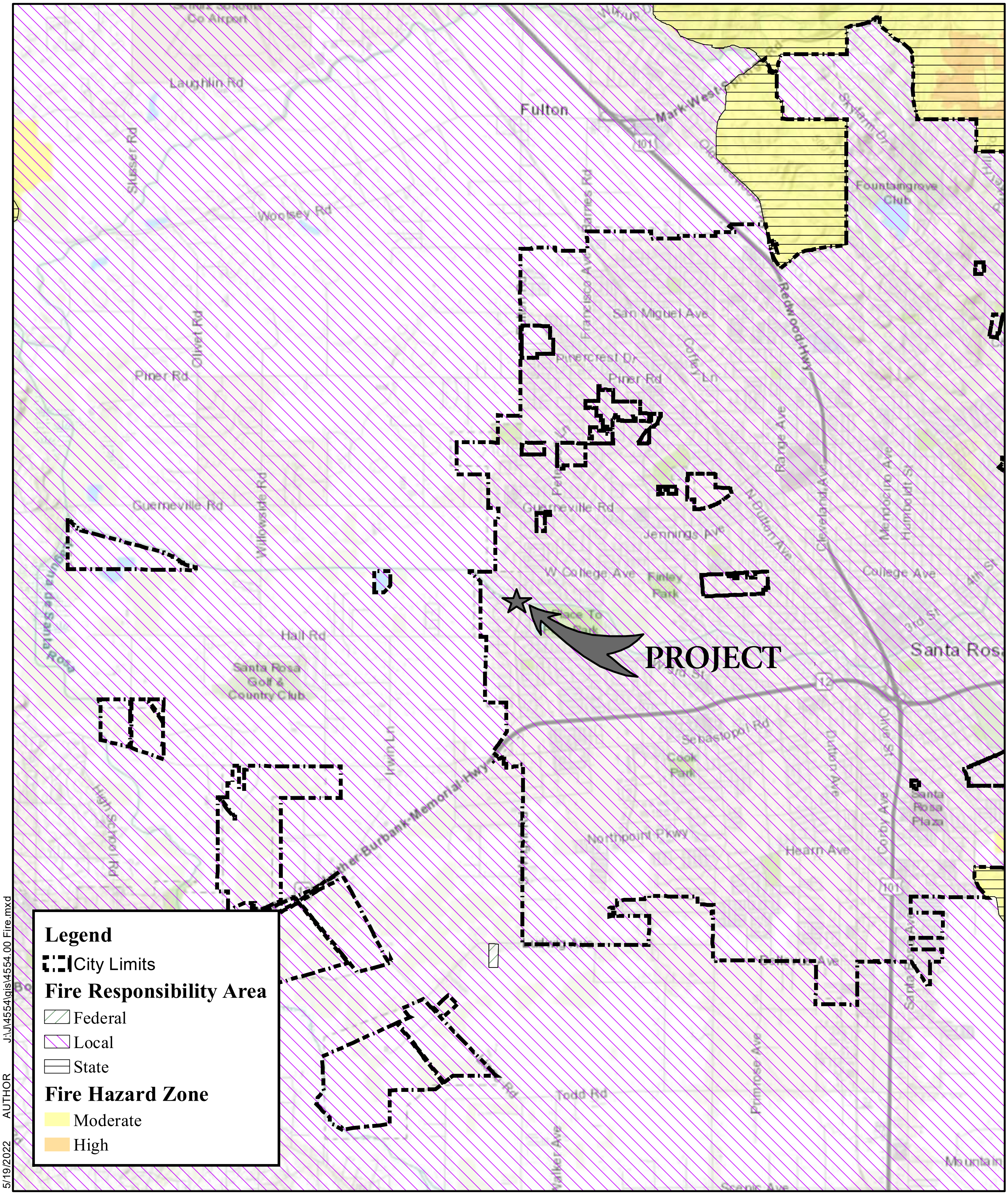
XX WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	■	□	□
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	□	□	□	■
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 to the environment?	□	□	□	■
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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The City prepared its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in 2016 that assessed potential risks to the City. This plan was updated in 2021 as part of a County-wide plan. The LHMP identifies the City as being at high risk to seismic events, flood, drought and wildfire. The LHMP designates Fulton Road as a north-south evacuation route. The Santa Rosa Fire Department and the Santa Rosa Police Department coordinate emergency response and evacuations based on the LHMP, nature of the emergency and coordination with the County of Sonoma, as required.

Since the LHMP was adopted, the City has experienced three catastrophic wildfire events, the October 2017 Tubbs Fire, the 2019 Kincade Fire and the 2020 Glass Fire. Evacuations were required during the fires and Fulton Road was utilized as an evacuation route. The project area is served by the City's fire Department and is not located within a state responsibility area, as shown on Figure XX-1. The project area is not classified as a High Fire Severity Zone.



5/19/2022 AUTHOR J:\J4554\gis\4554.00 Fire.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
CalFire (2019)

Brelje & Race

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

FIGURE XX-1
FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
JUNE 2022

Analysis

a. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The project would not have any long-term impact to emergency access since Fulton Road would be restored to existing conditions upon project completion. Construction in Fulton Road could impact emergency response during construction. Mitigation Measure T2, in the Transportation section, requires the contractor to maintain emergency access and reduces such impact to less than significant.

b. Would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

The project would replace a segment of existing underground sewer main and would not exacerbate wildfire risks.

c. Would the project 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 to the environment?

The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk.

d. Would the project 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?

The project would not alter existing risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts from wildfire resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Please see Mitigation Measure TT1 contained in the Traffic section.

XXI MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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?

With implementation of the mitigation measures provided in this document and the permits to conduct work in Santa Rosa Creek, the project would not have a significant adverse impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species or historic or prehistoric resource. Furthermore, the project would not substantially degrade the environment or reduce the level of an endangered or otherwise important plant or animal population below self-sustaining levels. This impact would be considered less than significant with incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures contained in this document and required permits.

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)?

Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Because no impact is considered to be individually significant and all are construction-related, there would be no contribution to a significant cumulative effect. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant with incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures.

c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

With implementation of the mitigation measures provided in this document, the project would not be expected to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Mitigation measures would reduce any such potential to less than significant.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- □ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ■ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- □ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- □ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact 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. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- □ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature *Date*

For:

Printed Name *City of Santa Rosa*

DOCUMENT PREPARATION AND SOURCES

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https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2014/ghg_inventory_trends_00-14_20160617.pdf

http://www.airquality.org/Businesses/CEQA-Land-Use-Planning/CEQA-Guidance-Tools

Prepared by:

Justin Witt—Environmental Planner

APPENDIX A:

IN-STREAM CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGIES

Brelje & Race
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Permitting Agencies

FROM: Justin Witt

SUBJECT: In-stream Construction Methodologies
South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Repair Project
City of Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, CA
B&R File No. 4554.00

DATE: September 2, 2020

The City of Santa Rosa (City) desires to undertake a project to address approximately 300 feet of failing sewer pipe that was first installed in 1969 under Santa Rosa Creek just westerly of the Fulton Road Bridge. The sewer was originally constructed using 18-inch diameter asbestos cement pipe (ACP) to serve a significant geographical area; however, due to construction of other nearby regional collection facilities, it now serves just 60 homes located in the Countryside subdivision southwesterly of Fulton Road and Santa Rosa Creek. The sewer was lined with a 14-inch diameter polyethylene liner in 1985. The liner has deformed, causing the sewer to become partially obstructed and needs to be replaced. The proposed project would use traditional open cut construction across Santa Rosa Creek to place a new pipe just west from the existing failing pipe, eliminating unknowns regarding the condition of the existing pipe and liner, and potential impact to bridge footings. Additional sewer replacement is proposed upstream of the obstructed pipe to allow for increased pipe slope, and installation of smaller, more appropriately sized pipe from the Countryside subdivision. The existing 18-inch sewer continues upstream, south from the Countryside subdivision tie-in to West Third Street. This sewer is no longer in use, and will be abandoned as a part of this project.

On August 20, 2019, Melanie Day (CDFW), Kaete King (RWQCB) and Jodi Charrier (NOAA Fisheries) met with Andy Wilt and Steve Brady (City of Santa Rosa) and Justin Witt and Dyanna Stetina (Brelje & Race) to: 1) determine that the proposed project, described in the attached August 6, 2019, South Fulton Trunk Sewer Repair: Environmental Permitting Preconsultation package, can be permitted under existing regulations; 2) define supplemental application materials that will be required for a complete application; and, 3) define appropriate mitigation for impacts. All agencies agreed that the open cut sewer main replacement project across Santa Rosa Creek could be permitted provided it was conducted in a way that is protective of the environment and listed species.

In support of the required permits to construct the project, this Memorandum includes

- a description of work proposed to be conducted in the Santa Rosa Creek channel
- proposed in-stream construction methodologies including flow diversion, dewatering and erosion control
- mitigation proposal

Proposed Work in Santa Rosa Creek Channel

The work contained between the southern and northern edges of the existing asphalt paths on each bank includes installation of approximately 160 feet of 8-inch sewer main below the creek, averaging 16 feet west (downstream) of the existing sewer main (on the west side of the Fulton Road Bridge).

An approximately 10-foot wide trench would be excavated through the existing banks and streambed. Depths would vary from approximately 25 feet at the top of the banks to between 2 and 3 feet below the existing stream bottom. Within the creek channel, one 7-inch oak and one 15-inch oak would be removed on the south bank.

Within the stream bed, the pipe would be concrete encased. To protect the area from scour, approximately 15 feet upstream of the pipe and approximately 10 feet downstream of the pipe, the area would be excavated for placement of rip rap – approximately 2 feet deep on the south side of the creek, and approximately 3 feet deep on the north. Rip rap would be placed up to and on top of the concrete encasement. Native streambed material removed during excavation would be used to backfill on top of the rip rap to restore the bed and flowline. The existing stream bed is at approximately 77 feet above sea level (FSL). Excavation would extend to approximately 72.5 FSL for placement of riprap. Riprap would also be placed up the banks to approximately 80 FSL to provide bank scour protection.

Within the banks, the trench would be backfilled and compacted to restore the surface to existing grade. The portions of the banks which were disturbed by trenching or equipment tracking would be stabilized using bioengineering. The area will be covered with a biodegradable erosion control blanket, and placement of willow cuttings as live stakes and mitigation for tree loss would occur after construction (described further below).

General Conditions for Work within the Santa Rosa Creek Channel

The following general conditions shall be enforced during construction within the Santa Rosa Creek channel.

1. No work shall occur until all necessary permits have been obtained.
2. Work within the stream channel shall occur between July and October (with the potential to be extended until November, consistent with CDFW regulations). Dewatering shall only occur between August and November (consistent with NOAA Fisheries regulations). During this time, maximum flow is anticipated to be 2 cubic feet per second (cfs).
3. The number of access routes, size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity will be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal.
4. Refueling of equipment within the floodplain or within 300 feet of the waterway is prohibited. If critical equipment must be refueled within 300 feet of the waterway, spill prevention and countermeasures must be implemented to avoid spills. Refueling areas shall be provided with secondary containment including drip pans and/or placement of

absorbent material. No hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances should be stored within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a waterway. The Applicant must perform frequent inspections of construction equipment prior to utilizing it near surface waters to ensure leaks from the equipment are not occurring and are not a threat to water quality.

5. The City shall develop and maintain onsite a project-specific Spill Prevention, Containment and Cleanup Plan outlining the practices to prevent, minimize, and/or clean up potential spills during construction of the project. The Plan must detail the project elements, construction equipment types and location, access and staging and construction sequence.
6. The discharge of petroleum products, any construction materials, hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, raw cement, concrete, asphalt, paint, coating material, drilling fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances to surface water and/or soil is prohibited.
7. Silt fencing, straw wattles, or other effective management practices must be used along the construction zone to minimize soil or sediment along the embankments from migrating into the waters of the United States through the entire duration of the Project.
8. Disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete the project. Vegetation outside the construction corridor shall not be removed or damaged.
9. Disturbed ground will be treated with appropriate erosion control measures (mulching, seeding, planting, etc.) prior to the end of the construction season, prior to ceasing operations due to forecasted wet weather, OR within seven days of project completion, whichever comes first. Operations will use all feasible techniques to prevent any sediment from entering a drainage system.
10. For each existing tree with a greater than four-inch diameter within or adjacent to the work are that will be retained following construction, a critical root zone shall be established by the qualified biologist and fenced off from work.
11. All removed vegetation and debris shall be moved outside the ordinary high water mark prior to inundation by water. All removed vegetation and debris shall be disposed of according to state and local laws. (CDFW condition)
12. To ensure that pathogens or invasive mollusks are not conveyed between work sites by biologists conducting surveys, the USFWS Recommended Equipment Decontamination Procedures will be followed at all times.
13. During project activities, all trash that may attract predators will be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following maintenance activities, all trash and maintenance debris will be removed from work areas.

Biological Surveys

The following biological surveys shall occur prior to construction:

1. To avoid potential impacts to Yellow-breasted chat and other migratory bird species (nesting birds), to the extent practical, all construction activities should be performed between September 1 and January 31 to be outside the nesting season. If work must be performed during the nesting season (between February 1 and August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be performed in all areas within 250 feet of proposed activities. If nests are found, an appropriately sized no-disturbance buffer shall be placed around the nest at the direction of the qualified biologist conducting the survey. Buffers

shall remain in place until all young have fledged, or the biologist has confirmed that the nest has been naturally predated.

2. To reduce potential harm to Foothill yellow-legged frog and Western pond turtle, the following measures shall be implemented:
    a. An environmental training shall be provided to all construction workers prior to the start of work for all special status species potentially present.
    b. A pre-construction survey is shall be conducted within 48 hours of ground disturbing activities for foothill yellow-legged frog and western pond turtle. If possible, the animal shall be allowed to leave the area on its own.
    c. A qualified biological monitor shall be present during riparian vegetation removal activities. If either species is found, the animal may be relocated to suitable habitat outside the project area by a CDFW-approved biologist.
    d. Trenches and holes shall be covered and inspected daily for stranded animals, to the extent possible. Trenches and holes deeper than one foot shall contain escape ramps at a maximum slope of 2:1 to allow trapped animals to escape.

3. To protect steelhead and Coho salmon that may be present, the following measures shall be implemented:
    a. The *Fish Management Plan for South Fulton Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, City of Santa Rosa, California* prepared by Hagar Environmental Science, August 2020, shall be implemented.
    b. Stream diversion will be conducted within the NOAA/NMFS work window (defined as August 1 to November 30). If pumps are used in the stream diversion process, they shall be fitted with screens not larger than 0.2 inch to prevent the impingement or entrainment of fish species. A qualified fisheries biologist shall conduct fish salvage during dewatering operations. Salvaged fish shall be relocated to suitable nearby habitat outside the Project Action Area.
    c. A spill prevention plan shall be prepared, consistent with General Condition 6.

Biological Monitor

1. A qualified biologist shall be on site daily to monitor compliance with permit terms and conditions. The qualified biologist shall have the authority to halt project activities, through communication with the City or its onsite designee, in order to comply with permit terms and otherwise avoid impacts to species and/or habitats. (CDFW condition)
2. At the beginning of each work day, the project area shall be inspected by a qualified biologist. (CDFW condition)
3. The qualified biologist shall conduct an education program for all persons employed on the project prior to construction work within the stream. Instruction shall consist of a presentation by the qualified biologist that includes a discussion of the biology and general behavior of any sensitive species which may be in the area, how they may be encountered within the work area, and procedures to follow when they are encountered. Upon completion of the training, employees shall sign an affidavit stating they attended the program and understand all protection measures. (CDFW condition)

Stream Diversion

A temporary stream diversion shall be installed and maintained as needed to move stream flow through and around the project area, to isolate construction activities from contact with stream flow, and prevent impacts on water quality from the construction work. The diversion shall include building and maintaining the temporary stream diversion (pipe with or without bypass pump), flow barriers (dams), temporary erosion and sediment controls, and properly treating and discharging sediment-laden water. Upon completion of in-stream work, all such temporary works after they have served their purposes shall be removed and the area shall be stabilized. Dewatering activities for the construction area would also be necessary and shall be planned to minimize the length of time the temporary stream diversion will be used.

Prior to beginning construction, a plan for diverting stream flows and the removal of water from the work area shall be submitted to the City for approval. The plan shall, at a minimum, include:

1. A qualified fisheries biologist will conduct fish salvage during stream diversion operations, as described in the *Fish Management Plan for South Fulton Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, City of Santa Rosa, California* prepared by Hagar Environmental Science, August 2020. Salvaged fish will be relocated to suitable nearby habitat outside the Project Action Area.
2. Flow Barriers: The Contractor shall build, maintain and operate all flow barriers (dams), such as cofferdams, and protective works needed to prevent stream flows from entering the construction site.
    a. The flow barrier shall be made of non-erodible material, able to withstand the anticipated flows, and shall not contribute unnecessary pollution to the stream or surrounding area. The flow barrier may be constructed of a combination of riprap, sand bags, concrete barriers, or other appropriate materials. Riprap or sand used in the barriers shall be prewashed prior to placing it in the stream. Any material used to minimize seepage under flow barriers, such as grout, shall be non-toxic, non-hazardous, and as close to neutral pH as possible.
    b. Impermeable barrier material used in the flow barrier shall be free of holes, punctures, tears or other defects that compromise the impermeability of the material. Material shall have UV resistance appropriate for the duration of the diversion. Where multiple pieces of material are used, they shall be affixed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
    c. Contractor shall monitor flow barriers daily for leaks or other deficiencies. Barriers shall not be left unattended for longer than 24 hours. Weather reports should be observed. If a storm event is expected, the site shall be stabilized in preparation as appropriate. All repairs shall be made immediately to prevent further damage to the installation.
    d. The stream flow shall not be diverted until the temporary stream diversion has been properly stabilized.
    e. When a temporary stream diversion is ready to accept the stream flow, the flow barriers shall be installed within the stream. The upstream flow barrier shall be installed first followed by the downstream flow barrier.

3. Temporary Stream Diversion: Stream flow shall be diverted around the construction site and away from the construction work. Unless otherwise specified, the temporary stream

diversion must discharge into the same natural drainage way. In no instance shall the diverted flow be discharged into a different watershed. Flow shall be diverted in a pipe. Gravity flow of the diversion is the preferred method. A bypass pump may be used, if necessary.

a. Piping shall be 8-inch nominal diameter minimum smooth-walled HDPE pipe suitable for clean water with water tight joints. Pipe shall be clean, uncoated, and in good condition. The pipe shall be supported as required for planned loads. Piping will be installed to ensure that stream flows will not be released into the work site.
b. If a bypass pump diversion is used, the pump shall be placed on firm ground on top of a drip pan or other pollution prevention material to avoid contamination of the soil or stream. The in-stream discharge location shall be properly stabilized prior to diverting any flow to prevent unnecessary erosion or siltation. Screened pumps shall be used in accordance with CDFW's fish screening criteria (found in Appendix S of the California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual 4th Edition), and in accordance with the NMFS Southwest Region Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids. The pump operation shall be monitored and augmented as needed.
c. Turbidity levels at the discharge end of the diversion shall comply with limitations in the 401 Certification.
d. If a bypass pump diversion is used, the contractor shall have a redundant bypass pump on-site or otherwise available to be delivered to the site within 4 hours to allow for the diversion to remain in place in case of primary pump failure.

4. Dewatering: The contractor shall prepare a dewatering plan to install, operate and maintain all sumps, pumps, casings, wellpoints and other equipment needed to perform the dewatering of the construction site in the diverted stream area, as needed, for the construction work. The contractor shall develop means to retain, test, and treat such water so as to meet all requirements of the General Construction Permit and effluent limitations in the 401 Certification.
    a. Dewatering will be kept to the minimum possible area.

5. Work within the Dewatered Area:
    a. The contractor shall install the necessary containment structures to control the placement of wet concrete and to prevent it from entering into the channel outside of those structures. No concrete shall be poured within the channel if the 15-day weather forecast indicates any chance of rain greater than 20 percent.
    b. Discharge of unset cement, concrete, grout, damaged concrete spoils, or water that has contacted uncured concrete or cement, or related washout to surface waters, ground waters, or land is prohibited. If concrete washout is necessary at a site, washout containment to prevent any discharge shall be used. Wastewater may only be disposed by delivery to a sanitary wastewater collection system/facility (with authorization from the facility's owner or operator) or a properly licensed disposal or reuse facility.
    c. All cement-based products (concrete, mortar, etc.) poured or applied wet onsite shall be excluded from the wetted channel or areas where they may come into contact with water flow. The product shall be kept moist for 30 days and runoff from the

product shall not be allowed to enter the stream. Commercial sealants may be applied to the product surface or mixture where difficulty in excluding flow for a long period may occur. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the situ until the sealant is cured.

d. At all times when the contractor is pouring or working with wet concrete, there shall be a designated monitor to inspect the containment structures and ensure that no concrete or other debris enters into the channel outside of those structures.

6. Erosion and Pollution Control: The temporary stream diversion shall be installed during dry weather to minimize water quality impacts. Measures shall be taken to divert runoff from entering the temporary diversion channel and the project area. All erosion and sediment control devices shall be properly maintained and repaired or replaced, as necessary.

    a. Removal of water from the construction site shall be accomplished in such a manner that erosion and the transmission of sediment and other pollutants are minimized. To avoid contamination and compaction, equipment shall not enter the natural stream bed outside of the dewatered area.

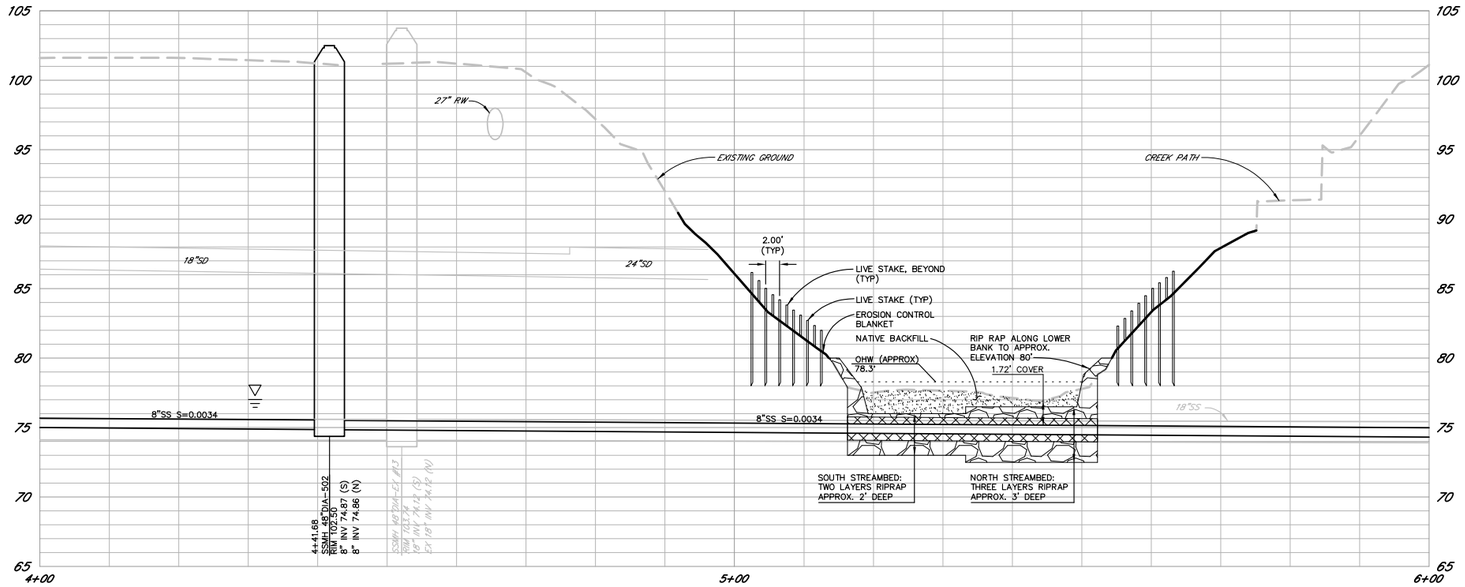
7. Removal and Restoration: Upon completion of construction within the stream, the Contractor shall remove all materials placed in the channel and restore the channel to the extent required to prevent any obstruction of the flow of water. The work site in the natural stream area shall be stabilized prior to the removal of the stream flow barriers. Removal of the flow barrier shall be accomplished during dry weather. The temporary diversion pipe shall be blocked once the stream flow has been restored to the natural channel, by first plugging the upstream end and then the downstream end. Any standing water shall be removed from the temporary stream diversion pipe and the temporary diversion pipe shall then be removed per the plans and specifications. Removal and restoration work shall occur under supervision of the biological monitor.
8. Bank Stabilization: The City shall comply with bank stabilization measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW and those measures shall be incorporated into the project specifications. At a minimum, those measures shall include slope protection including the placement of an erosion control blanket and prepared willow cuttings as live stakes, as follows:
    a. The erosion control blanket shall be biodegradable with a functional longevity of 24 months. It shall be of consistent thickness and covered on the top and the bottom with biodegradable fiber netting. It shall be capable of withstanding a shear stress of 2.0 psf and flow velocity of 6 fps.
    b. Lives stakes shall be willow cuttings from a healthy, native stand. Cut poles while the plant is dormant. Species shall be Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Species may not be substituted without project biologist's written approval. Live stakes shall be 1-inch to 3-inch in diameter and of sufficient length to reach ordinary high water elevation, at approximately 2' on center. Stakes shall be pierced through the erosion control blanket. Select the longest, straightest poles available and use only two- to four-year old plants. Strip all but the top two or three side branches from poles. Trim off the terminal bud on top. Cut the bottom end at a 45 degree angle to make a point. Poles

and branches shall be trimmed with sharp tools and soaked for 5 to 7 days before planting.

Revegetation and Mitigation

The project will only have temporary impacts to the Santa Rosa Creek channel and streambed. Upon completion of the project, the stream bed will be restored to existing grades with rip rap pipe protection covered by removed native bed materials (as shown on Figure 4). The geomorphic assessment prepared1 by OEI concludes that the proposed design will not result in scour or long-term fish passage issues. Functions and values of the impacted reach of stream will be preserved by replacement of the potentially failing existing sewer main. No mitigation for the temporary construction-related impacts to the stream bed are proposed.

Construction of the project will result in removal of all riparian vegetation within the trenching zone. Mitigation is proposed to be consistent with the Riparian Restoration Plan for the South Fulton Sewer Project, City of Santa Rosa, prepared by Sol Ecology August 27, 2019.

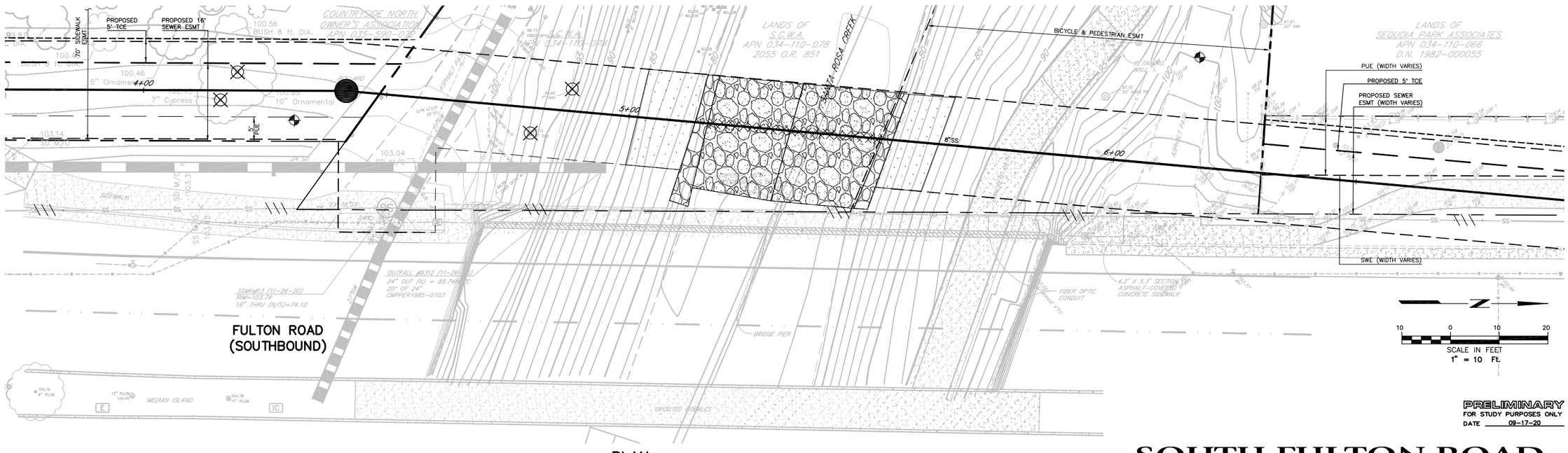


PROFILE

SCALE: HORZ. 1" = 10'
VERT. 1" = 5'

LEGEND

- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- APPROX GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOCATION
- APPROX GROUNDWATER DEPTH AT TIME OF DRILLING (6/22/2020)
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AND LIVE STAKING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SLOPE PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS
- CONCRETE PIPE ENCASEMENT PER DETAIL SHEET 9
- NATIVE BACKFILL IN ACCORDANCE WITH CREEK SCOUR PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS
- RIPRAP IN ACCORDANCE WITH CREEK SCOUR PROTECTION SPECIFICATIONS



PLAN

PRELIMINARY
FOR STUDY PURPOSES ONLY
DATE 09-17-20

SOUTH FULTON ROAD TRUNK SEWER REPAIR

FIGURE 4: CREEK CROSSING PLAN & PROFILE

SEPTEMBER 2020

Brelje & Race
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
475 Aviation Blvd. • Suite 120 • Santa Rosa, CA 95403 • 7075764322
www.brelje.com

APPENDIX B:

FISH MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SOUTH FULTON TRUNK SEWER REPLACEMENT PROJECT

FISH MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

SOUTH FULTON TRUNK SEWER REPLACEMENT PROJECT
CITY OF SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Sol Ecology
Dana Riggs, CEO, Founder, and Principal Biologist

Prepared by:

Jeff Hagar
Hagar Environmental Science
6253 Claremont Avenue
Richmond, CA 94805

August 2020

Introduction

The City of Santa Rosa (City) desires to undertake a project to address approximately 300 feet of failing sewer pipe that was first installed in 1969 under Santa Rosa Creek just westerly of the Fulton Road Bridge (Brelje and Race Consulting Engineers 2019).

One of the project solutions being considered includes use of open trench construction methods to construct a replacement 8-inch diameter gravity flow sewer under Santa Rosa Creek. This is the City's preferred solution based on overall system reliability and lowest on-going maintenance costs (Brelje and Race Consulting Engineers 2019). This project would require dewatering of a short section of Santa Rosa Creek in the construction area.

Santa Rosa Creek in the vicinity of the proposed project may support steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*). Fish surveys have recorded steelhead in Santa Rosa Creek, primarily upstream of the project area (CDFW 2006). Coho have not been reported in the project area but temperature data collected during the summer of 1998 indicated warm water temperature (CDFW 2006). Temperatures recorded at Fulton Road are in excess of suitable temperature for steelhead.

The project area is within the Central California Coast ESU for coho salmon, a Federally endangered and State of California endangered species; and with the Central California Coast DPS for steelhead, a Federally threatened species. The project is within Designated Critical Habitat[1] for Central California Coast Steelhead (NMFS 2005) and Central California Coast Coho Salmon (NMFS 1999). No other federally listed, proposed or candidate fish species were identified as potentially occurring within the project area.

The purpose of this Fish Management Plan is to provide a plan and specifications to complete the project with minimal effect on protected fish species that may be present in the project area. The plan specifies the protocols that will be followed to rescue and relocate protected species from habitats during dewatering and to safely handle and transport fish to pre-determined release sites. In addition, the plan specifies the minimum necessary qualifications of the fish biologists conducting these activities.

Activities conducted under the Fish Management Plan will be consistent with the Streambed Alteration Agreement, Biological Opinion, or other permitting obtained for the project by the permittee. At least two weeks prior to implementation of the fish relocation activities the permittee shall provide to the qualified fish biologist copies of the Streambed Alteration Agreement, any extensions and amendments to the Agreement, and all related notification materials and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents, as well as any Biological Opinions.

[1] Critical habitat is a specific area occupied by a listed species that has the physical or biological features essential to conservation of the species, and it may require special management or protection. Essential features include spawning sites, juvenile rearing areas and migration corridors, adult migration corridors, food resources, water quality and quantity, and riparian vegetation.

Personnel

The Fish Management Plan will be implemented and supervised by a qualified fish biologist. The qualified fish biologist will be onsite during initial dewatering to implement fish rescue and relocation in the work area. The qualified fish biologist shall be present at the work site until such time as all removal of protected fish species and complete dewatering of the work area has been completed. A qualified fish biologist is a person having at least a 4-year college degree in fisheries or biology, or a related degree. The person also must have at least 2 years of professional experience handling salmonids and must have direct experience with the method or methods that will be used to capture stranded fish and relocate them.

The qualified fish biologist will be assisted by one or more biological monitors or construction monitors. A biological monitor is an individual experienced with construction-level biological monitoring, who is able to recognize species in the project area, and who is familiar with the habits and behavior of those species. Biological monitors shall have academic and professional experience in biological sciences and related resource management activities as it pertains to this project. A construction monitor under this Agreement is an individual trained by the qualified biologist to identify special-status species that may be in the area, their general behavior, how they may be encountered in the work area, and procedures to follow when they are encountered.

Qualified Fish Biologists, Biological Monitors, and Construction Monitors shall be authorized to stop construction if necessary to protect fish and wildlife resources. If construction is halted, the Qualified Fish Biologist, Biological Monitor or Construction Monitor shall halt construction and notify CDFW/NMFS. Consultation with CDFW/Service is required before re-commencing work.

At least 15 days prior to initiating fish and wildlife surveys within the project area, the Permittee shall submit the names and resumes of all biologists, biological monitors, and construction monitors involved in conducting survey and/or monitoring work to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and National Marine Fisheries Service for review and written approval. No project activities shall begin until proponents have received written approval from CDFW/Service that the biologist(s) is qualified to conduct the work

Invasive Species Control

To prevent spread of invasive aquatics and diseases, equipment to be used in watercourses including, but not limited to, boots, waders, hand tools and nets will be decontaminated. Decontamination of clothing and equipment shall be done through one or more of the following methods:

- Drying equipment in an upland location following last aquatic use. If average daytime temperatures exceed 80° F, drying times shall be at least 7 days. If average daytime temperatures are below 80° F, drying times shall be at least 30 days;
- Scalding water wash (at least 140° F) with varying high- and low-pressure spray to dislodge pathogens, vegetation, and contaminated sediment;
- Freezing at a temperature of less than 32° F for more than 72 hours;
- Soaking in a hospital-grade disinfectant solution for at least two minutes (or longer, based on product directions). A 5% chlorine solution with 2-minute exposure may be used for this purpose.

To avoid harm to non-target species, disinfected clothing and equipment shall be thoroughly rinsed in a water bath before entering the water body.

Repeat decontamination is required only if the equipment/clothing is removed from the site, used within a different waterbody, and returned to the project site. Decontamination shall take place in an upland location and any chemicals used during decontamination shall be prevented from entering water bodies or stormwater drains.

Dewatering

Prior to dewatering the biologist will attempt to clear as many fish from the work area as possible. This will be accomplished by electrofishing or pulling appropriately sized nets through the work area to scare fish into adjacent stream reaches. Block nets will be placed at the upstream and downstream borders of the work area to prevent fish from re-entering the area after removal. Block net mesh shall be sized appropriately to exclude fish and amphibians present at the project site at the time of implementation. Block nets will not be removed until installation of all bypass pipes or channels, diversion dams, or other facilities designed to dewater or divert flow, are completed.

Dewatering will be accomplished in compliance with an approved dewatering plan produced by the construction contractor. Dewatering will likely be accomplished by placing coffer dams at the upper and lower borders of the work area and bypassing flow around the work area in a suitable conduit either by gravity or with pumps. Residual water in the work area will be removed by the construction contractor by pumping after completion of the coffer dams. Pumps used to dewater will be screened and the screens will be operated and maintained as outlined in NMFS's *Water Drafting Specifications* (NMFS 2001). Pumped water will be filtered through a filter bag, discharged to a settling tank and/or treated in a manner to ensure compliance with water quality requirements prior to discharge.

All fish species and large aquatic invertebrates in habitats being dewatered will be removed prior to complete dewatering of the site and relocated to suitable nearby habitats. The biologist will employ electrofishing, dip nets and/or seines to capture fish in the work area before and intermittently during dewatering. Electrofishing techniques and procedures will be consistent with NMFS's electrofishing guidelines (NMFS 2000). Field supervisors must have completed appropriate training in electrofishing techniques and have at least 100 hours of experience. At least one assistant shall aid the biologist during electrofishing by netting stunned fish and other aquatic vertebrates. A minimum of three passes with the electrofisher will be utilized to ensure maximum capture probability of salmonids within the area proposed for dewatering. If fish are present on any pass, a minimum of 20 minutes will separate the beginning of each pass through the Project reach to allow time for fish that are not captured to become susceptible to electrofishing again.

Protected species, potentially including steelhead and coho salmon, will be handled with extreme care and kept in cool water to the maximum extent possible during capture and transfer procedures. Handling of fish and amphibians shall be minimized. When handling is necessary, the qualified fisheries biologist shall always wet hands or nets prior to touching fish and amphibians.

The transfer of these fish will be conducted using an appropriate container filled with clean, cold water from the stream. An aerator will be used to maintain dissolved oxygen concentrations in the container as needed. The qualified fisheries biologist shall measure air and water temperatures periodically. A thermometer shall be placed in holding containers and, if necessary, partial water changes will be conducted periodically to maintain a stable water temperature. Small amounts of ice may be added to the

container if the fish biologist determines that the water temperature in the container is more than 2° F warmer than receiving waters. If cooling is used, water temperatures will be maintained not more than 2° F less than ambient in-stream temperatures. All captured fish will be held in well-oxygenated water, with a dissolved oxygen level of not less than seven parts per million.

Overcrowding in containers shall be avoided by having at least two containers and segregating young-of-year (YOY) fish and amphibians from larger age-classes to avoid predation. Larger amphibians may be placed in a container with larger fish. If fish are abundant, the capturing of fish and amphibians shall cease periodically and captured individuals shall be released at the predetermined locations. All captured fish will be allowed to recover from electrofishing and other capture gear before being returned to the stream. All captured fish will be processed and released prior to any subsequent electrofishing pass or netting effort.

Fish will be released as near as possible to capture sites and as soon as possible following capture. Potential release locations will be selected prior to capturing fish and amphibians. The most appropriate release location(s) shall be determined, using the following criteria: water temperature shall be similar as the capture location; there shall be ample habitat for the captured fish; relocation areas must be in proximity to the capture site, contain suitable habitat, not be affected by project activities, and be free of potential predators to the best of the qualified biologist's knowledge. There shall be a low likelihood for the fish to reenter the work site or become impinged on the exclusion net or screen. Prior to release, the following information shall be recorded: 1) List fish by species, 2) Visual determination of age, 3) Describe injuries and fatalities by age class, 4) Document successfully relocated fish by age class for each relocation site, and 5) Document date and time of release of fish to each relocation site.

Reporting

A technical memorandum will be prepared documenting rescue operations, species observed, numbers of each species, including the number of any dead or injured fish, location of release, site conditions, extent of area dewatered, and water and air temperature conditions. The report will be submitted to CDFW/NMFS within 30 business days following project construction.

If any listed, rare, or special status species are detected during project surveys or on or around the project site during project activities, the Permittee shall submit California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Field Survey Forms to CDFW in the manner described at the CNDDB website August 6, 2019

Literature Cited

Brelje and Race Consulting Engineers 2019. South Fulton Trunk Sewer Repair: Environmental Permitting Preconsultation. City of Santa Rosa. B&R Project File No. 4554.00. August 6, 2019.

CDFW 2006. California Department of Fish and Game Stream Inventory Report, Santa Rosa Creek. Report Revised April 14, 2006.

NMFS 1999. Final critical habitat designation for Central California Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coasts Coho Salmon. Federal Register 64:24049-24065. May 5, 1999.

NMFS 2000. Guidelines for Electrofishing Water Containing Salmonids Listed Under the Endangered Species Act.

NMFS 2001. Water Drafting Specifications. National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region. August 2001.

NMFS 2005. Final critical habitat designations for 19 West Coast salmon and steelhead ESUs. Federal Register 70:52488–52627. September 2, 2005.

APPENDIX C:

RIPARIAN RESTORATION FOR THE SOUTH FULTON TRUNK SEWER PROJECT

RIPARIAN RESTORATION PLAN

South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, City of Santa Rosa, CA

Prepared For:

Justin Witt
Brelje & Race Consulting Engineers
Santa Rosa, CA

SE Project No. 1952

Prepared By:

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Principal Biologist
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September 2020

SOL ECOLOGY

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Summary of Overall Project

The City proposes to undertake a project to address approximately 300 feet of failing sewer pipe under Santa Rosa Creek just westerly of the Fulton Road Bridge. The sewer has become partially obstructed and needs to be replaced. The current 18-inch diameter asbestos cement sewer pipe would be replaced using open trench construction methods to construct an 8-inch diameter gravity flow sewer replacement under Santa Rosa Creek (Project Study Area; Appendix A, Figure 1).

This restoration plan has been prepared for the City of Santa Rosa, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permitting requirements to conduct post-construction riparian restoration, monitoring and management. Resource-agency permits required by the Project will include measures for the use of environmentally-sensitive and wildlife-friendly construction techniques. Post-construction restoration of the natural creek corridor in the Project reach will also be required.

The sewer was originally constructed using 18-inch diameter asbestos cement pipe (ACP) to serve a significant geographical area; however, due to construction of other nearby regional collection facilities, it now serves just 60 homes located in the Countryside subdivision southwesterly of Fulton Road and Santa Rosa Creek. The sewer was lined with a 14-inch diameter polyethylene liner in 1985. The liner has deformed, causing the sewer to become partially obstructed and needs to be replaced.

Additional sewer replacement is proposed upstream of the obstructed pipe to allow for increased pipe slope, and installation of smaller, more appropriately sized pipe from the Countryside subdivision. The existing 18-inch sewer continues upstream, south from the Countryside subdivision tie-in to West Third Street. This sewer is no longer in use, and will be abandoned as a part of this project.

NORTH OF SANTA ROSA CREEK

Work on the north side of the Santa Rosa Creek channel would include installation of approximately 130 feet of 8-inch sewer main from the northern edge of the existing asphalt path to an existing manhole (SMH #12) to intertie with the existing sewer. This work would primarily occur in the landscaped setback area between Fulton Road and the westerly adjoining residential area. Installation depths would average approximately 28 feet below the existing ground surface. No trees are anticipated to be removed.

The concrete bike pathway and its retaining wall would be closed to public use during installation. The retaining wall would be cut and removed within the trench width and reconstructed after sewer main installation. Similarly, the asphalt path would be closed during construction and reconstructed. The existing sidewalk in the landscape area parallel to Fulton Road would be removed and replaced.

SOUTH OF SANTA ROSA CREEK

Work on the south side of the Santa Rosa Creek channel would include extending the 8-inch sewer main approximately 13 feet from the south side of the existing asphalt path to a new manhole to be located in the existing landscaped area. The path would be closed during construction and reconstructed after sewer main installation.

The sewer main would continue south from the new manhole approximately 340 feet to a second new manhole to intertie with the existing sewer system. The southern portion of the new sewer main would be installed at an average depth of approximately 25 feet.

The new intertie manhole would be provided with a 12-foot wide hammerhead driveway off of Fulton Road to provide maintenance access, parking and a vehicle turnaround, and extend 80 feet westerly from Fulton Road. The existing sidewalk would be maintained within the driveway. The existing sidewalk from the turnaround to Santa Rosa Creek would be closed during construction and pedestrians would be directed to the other side of Fulton Road. Several landscape trees would be removed, including: one 17-inch sycamore, one 7-inch cypress; two 4-inch ornamentals; one 6-inch ornamental; one 7-inch ornamental; and, one 10-inch ornamental. All trees would be replaced with similar species.

WORK IN SANTA ROSA CREEK CHANNEL

The work contained between the southern and northern edges of the existing asphalt paths on each bank includes installation of approximately 160 feet of 8-inch sewer main below the creek, averaging 16 feet west (downstream) of the existing sewer main (on the west side of the Fulton Road Bridge).

An approximately 10-foot wide trench would be excavated through the existing banks and streambed. Depths would vary from approximately 25 feet at the top of the banks to between 2 and 3 feet below the existing stream bottom.

Within the stream bed, the pipe would be concrete encased. To protect the area from scour, approximately 15 feet upstream of the pipe and approximately 10 feet downstream of the pipe, the area would be excavated for placement of rip rap – approximately 2 feet deep on the south side of the creek, and approximately 3 feet deep on the north. Rip rap would be placed up to and on top of the concrete encasement. Native streambed material removed during excavation would be used to backfill on top of the rip rap to restore the bed and flowline. The existing stream bed is at approximately 77 feet above sea level (FSL). Excavation would extend to approximately 72.5 FSL for placement of riprap. Riprap would also be placed up the banks to approximately 80 FSL to provide bank scour protection.

Within the banks, the trench would be backfilled and compacted to restore the surface to existing grade. The portions of the banks which were disturbed by trenching or equipment tracking would be stabilized using bioengineering. The area will be covered with a biodegradable erosion control blanket, and placement of willow cuttings as live stakes.

SEWER ABANDONMENT

The existing approximately 300 feet of sewer between existing SSMH #13 and existing SSMH #12 under Santa Rosa Creek would be abandoned in-place and filled with cellular concrete material to prevent collapse. This would be done from above the top of bank and is not expected to have any impact to the stream.

Approximately 1,480 additional feet of sewer and five additional manholes, extending south to West Third Street, will also be abandoned in-place with cellular concrete. Abandonment will occur from the existing manholes. Ground disturbance will be limited to the area immediately surrounding these existing manholes where the ground surface will be restored to match adjacent pavement, curb and gutter, or natural ground. These locations would require closure of one lane of traffic on Fulton Road but would not otherwise disturb surrounding areas.

POST-CONSTRUCTION REVEGETATION AND PLANTING PLAN

The project reach is a bridge crossing, with many associated utilities and built infrastructure, thus opportunities to create new habitats or to connect existing stream habitats are limited. These opportunities are further limited due to the channel's fluvial and hydraulic requirements, which include use of rock riprap for scour protection around the new pipeline and adjacent streambank areas. To the extent possible, the post-restoration grading plans will include elements to return site conditions for the stream and riparian habitats (e.g. inset floodplains, riffles-pools, in-stream "islands", riparian vegetation thickets, open grasslands) to pre-construction conditions. Fish passage requirements and flood protection factors will be considered when implementing post-construction restoration activities.

In areas where scour protection is not required, discrete planting zones will be established following grading and stabilization of the streambed, banks and adjacent access areas. Native wetland and riparian species will be selected for each zone, based on each zone's proximity to the stream and hydrologic setting, and each plant's tolerance and preferred growing conditions. A preliminary site plan showing species by zone is provided in Appendix A, Riparian Revegetation Plan drawing.

1.2 Location of Project

The Project Site is located in the City of Santa Rosa (City), Sonoma County, California. The Project Site is surrounded by residential housing to the south and north. The site can be accessed via the Santa Rosa Creek Trail which runs underneath the Fulton Road bridge. The Project Site is bounded to the north and south by The Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The trail occurs on the north and south sides of Santa Rosa Creek. The site where construction disturbance is anticipated to occur within Santa Rosa Creek jurisdictional areas (extends to top-of-bank above the stream channel) is approximately 0.13-acre (50 linear feet) and ranges in elevation from approximately 23 to 31 meters (80 to 100 feet above mean sea level). This area includes all direct and indirect effects anticipated as a result of proposed activities including trenchwork, dewatering and coffer dam installation, and accessibility as shown in Appendix A, Figure 2.

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Vegetation along the Santa Rosa Creek channel appears to be maintained at some point in time as evidenced by minor tree trimming, introduction of native plantings and varying cover provided by larger shrub and tree species observed in upstream and downstream reaches. Immediately upstream of the Project Area, under Fulton Avenue bridge, the channel is mostly lined with a rock protection layer that extends beyond the immediate edge of the bridge in the Project Area.

2.1 Vegetation

As described above, Santa Rosa Creek is a jurisdictional Waters of the State and U.S. and is therefore subject to laws regulating the fill and/or discharge of materials into such waters. Additionally, the habitat surrounding jurisdictional Waters is often also sensitive whereas it provides functions and values to the stream including: maintaining base flow by shading and reducing evapotranspiration, providing nutrient input, reducing downstream flooding by dissipating energy, protecting water quality by reducing erosional processes and sediment inputs, and providing habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. In the case of Santa Rosa Creek upstream and downstream of the Fulton Avenue bridge, including the Project Area, riparian habitat is present along the existing channel bank and extending to the top of bank (with the exception of a small paved trail/bike path on the north side of the channel.

Riparian vegetation in the Project Study Area was mapped based on functions and values observed at the site including all of those functions listed above. This habitat type is described and mapped by CNPS as Arroyo Willow Shrubland Alliance, which when present adjacent to streams is considered a riparian habitat by CDFW and subject to Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) is the dominant species within the canopy. Other trees observed in the canopy include big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii subsp. fremontii)*, and Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*). Cattail (*Typha sp*.), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), water cress (*Nasturtium officinale*), and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) were also observed in the riparian corridor Arroyo willow Shrubland Alliance is not considered a sensitive vegetation community. under CEQA.

2.2 Hydrology and Stream Setting

The Project Site is located over the channel and banks of Santa Rosa Creek, which drains to the Laguna de Santa Rosa approximately 3.7 miles downstream of the Project Site. The Laguna de Santa Rosa flows toward Mark West Creek, which then drains to the Russian River and the Pacific Ocean. At the location of the Project Site, the creek is approximately 40 feet wide. A mid-channel bar has set up in the center of the channel immediately below the center bridge abutment. There are multiple step-pools and small rifles present in the area immediately up and downstream of the bridge. Channel substrate is composed of cobble and gravel, with a sandy bottom. Little to

no large woody debris exists in the Project Area nor any nearby reaches. A small sediment bar that extends from the right stream edge is present immediately downstream of the Project Area.

2.3 Soils

Soils at the site are comprised of Pajaro clay loam, overwash, and introduced scour protection material can also be found in the Project Site and upstream reach, including large riprap and cobble material used to line the channel bottom and channel banks under the Fulton Avenue bridge.

3.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION RESTORATION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Purpose of the Plan

The following guidelines for restoration following completion of pipeline construction are based upon the City's Citywide Creek Master Plan and associated design standards prescribed for Santa Rosa Creek. This restoration plan addresses short-term and long-term restoration efforts to return these areas to pre-disturbance conditions in conformance with agency Project approvals.

A conceptual layout for proposed restoration is shown in Appendix A, Plan Drawings.

As stated previously, Santa Rosa Creek within the Project Study Area is considered a Waters of the U.S. and State under the Clean Water Act and Fish and Game Code Section 1602, respectively. The purpose of this plan is to implement compensatory mitigation measures for the temporary disturbance of stream and riparian habitat resulting from replacement of the trunk sewer pipeline.

3.2 Restoration Goals

The goals and targets for riparian restoration at the Project Area are to:

- Restore disturbed stream channel and riparian stream banks to pre-construction conditions;
- Improve native species cover and diversity along the creek bank to improve shading and improve in-stream habitat;
- Provide bank stability downstream of bridge;
- Remove or control invasive species that threaten to negatively alter vegetation communities over time.

3.3 Site Preparation and Plant Installation

Revegetation with native riparian species will enhance habitat quality and diversity on this segment of the creek and will help to stabilize the creek bank below the vehicle bridge. The creek restoration is designed to avoid existing mature native riparian species but will target non-native

and invasive species for removal. Native shrubs and trees will be retained since they will continue to provide shade and wildlife habitat. Plants and plant materials will be obtained from California sources, locally sourced where possible.

Prior to planting, the restoration area will be cleared of invasive species and other weeds that may threaten native plant establishment. Mulch or other weed and erosion control materials are highly recommended. Following plant installation, cages to prevent deer browsing and a drip irrigation system for shrubs and herbs will be installed; details on these features will be developed as part of landscaping specifications.

3.4 Planting Plan

Species included in the planting plan are listed in Table 1 below. The planting plan in as shown in Appendix A, illustrates the location, number, size, and spacing for each plant installation. Planting will occur on the stream banks that will be disturbed by pipeline construction activities. The planting plan area is 0.1 acre in size as required to compensate for the temporary disturbances of habitat at this location. Based on the presence of mature tree canopy cover in reference stream reaches upstream and downstream of the Project Site, several shrub and tree species are recommended.

Table 1. Planting Zones for Creek and Riparian Mitigation Areas

Planting Zone Location	Proposed Plantings
Top of Bank (Xeric)	Live Oak, Valley Oak, Madrone, Bay, Manzanita, Ceanothus, Native Bunch Grasses and Wildflowers
Mid-Bank (Intermediate)	Valley Oak, Black Oak, Buckeye, Maple, Elderberry, California Rose, California Blackberry, California Grape, Snowberry, Native Grasses and Wildflowers
Lower-Bank Above 2-yr Floodplain (Hydric; Seasonally Wet)	Alder, Cottonwood, Willow, Ash, Boxelder, Elderberry, Maple, Snowberry, California Rose, California Blackberry, California Grape, Native Wetland Plants
Channel Bottom Below 2-yr Floodplain (Hydric; Perennially Wet)	Elderberry, California Blackberry, California Grape, California Rose, Snowberry, Willow (sprigging), Native Wetland Plants, Sedges, Tules, Rushes, and Bur reed

Table 2. Planting Plan for Creek and Riparian Mitigation Areas

Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Form	Location	Size	Qty	Spacing
California buckeye	*Aesculus californica*	tree		Tree pot 4	5	10’ OC*
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	tree	Mid-Bank	Tree pot 4	5	10’ OC
Arroyo willow	*Salix lasiolepis*	tree	Lower Bank	Tree pot 4	20	10’ OC
Bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*	tree	Top of Bank	Tree pot 4	5	10’ OC
Western sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*	tree	Top of Bank	Tree pot 4	5	10’ OC
California bay laurel	*Umbellularia californica*	tree	Mid-Bank	Tree pot 4	10	10’ OC
				Total trees	**50**	
Elderberry	*Sambucus mexicana*	shrub	Mid-Bank	1 gallon	20	6’ OC
California rose	*Rosa californica*	shrub	Lower Bank / Mid-Bank	1 gallon	30	6’ OC
California blackberry	*Rubus ursinus*	shrub	Mid-Bank	1 gallon	30	6’ OC
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus*	shrub	Top of Bank	1 gallon	20	6’ OC
				Total shrubs	**100**	
Bur reed	*Sparganium eurycarpum*	herb	Lower Bank	1 plug	25	6’ OC
California Grape	*Vitis californica*	Herb	Mid-Bank	1 plug	25	6’ OC
Common tule	*Schoenoplectus acutus*	herb	Lower Bank	1 plug	25	6’ OC
				Total herbs	**75**	
				TOTAL PLANTS	**225**	

*OC – on center

Depending on nursery stock availability, substitutes may be necessary for the plants listed above. Where possible, plant substitutions should have the same life form, consist of the same quantity, have similar habitat/water requirements, and should be native to the area. Deviations to the planting plan (e.g. spacing) may also be necessary as part of the field-fitting process. Suggested plant substitutes are included below in Table 2; this list is composed of the species that exist on-site, is typically found in Santa Rosa Creek riparian understory, and may be easily located at nurseries. The wetland status of these plants has also been included in this table to assist with species selection and placement. All plant substitutes shall be approved by the biologist prior to purchase to ensure substitutions are appropriate.

Table 3. Suggested Substitute Plant Palette

Scientific Name	Common Name	Life form	Wetland Status*
Notholithocarpus	tanoak	shrub	UPL
Rubus ursinus	California blackberry	shrub or vine	FAC
Corylus cornuta	beaked hazelnut	shrub	FACU
Diplacus aurantiacus	sticky monkeyflower	shrub	UPL
Holodiscus discolor	oceanspray	shrub	FACU
Artemisia douglasiana	California mugwort	perennial herb	FAC
Chlorogalum pomeridianum	wavyleaf soap plant	perennial herb	UPL
Erythranthe guttata	seep monkey flower	annual or perennial herb	OBL
Scrophularia californica	California bee plant	perennial herb	FAC
Sisyrinchium bellum	blue-eyed grass	perennial herb	FACW
Triteleia laxa	Ithuriel's spear	perennial herb	UPL
Adiantum jordanii	California maidenhair fern	fern	FAC
Dryopteris arguta	California wood fern	fern	FACW
Pentagramma triangularis	goldback fern	fern	UPL
Polypodium calirhiza	licorice fern	fern	UPL
Polystichum munitum	western sword fern	fern	FACU

* Source: Arid West 2016 Regional Wetland Plant List

Non-native plants shall not be planted in the Project Area. Invasive plants or any aggressive non-native species that can easily spread into the restoration area shall not be installed anywhere on the property as it would pose a risk to the native plantings.

The optimal time to plant native species is during the late fall after rains have begun and when more rain is predicted in the coming weeks and months. This allows the plants to establish sufficient root systems and reduces the need for supplemental irrigation. Irrigation is still recommended immediately after planting, during any dry spells during the first few months, and approximately weekly during the first dry season. Native shrubs and herbs will benefit from occasional (approximately bi-weekly) and deep dry season watering in the subsequent two to three years, and do not need to be continually irrigated once they appear to be established. Excessive watering of these drought-resistant species may encourage root rot, excessive above ground growth without deep roots, or competition from weeds near the irrigation source.

4.0 MAINTENANCE

Maintenance activities will include: 1) inspections of irrigation systems, plant protection devices, if used, followed by repair, replacement, or removal of malfunctioning items, and 2) inspections for colonization of the restoration areas by non-native plants and action to discourage them.

4.1 Site Inspection

The irrigation system will be inspected monthly during the dry season for the first three years and repaired as needed. Bent or fallen support structures, cages, and or fencing will be repaired as necessary by landscaping staff. Tree cages may need to be adjusted to accommodate the growth of plant installations to prevent crowding. Tree cages may be removed once the protected plants have attained heights where they are not significantly suppressed by deer browsing. Removal of temporary fencing and individual plant flagging or other identification should only occur when plants are sufficiently established to withstand foot traffic in the vicinity, and the difference between native plantings and weeds can be easily determined by landscaping staff. Removal of protective structures or changes to the irrigation system or schedule may only occur when determined appropriate by consulting biologist.

4.2 Invasive Plant Control

Non-native plant inspections will be conducted during annual monitoring visits, and corrective actions taken as soon as is appropriate depending on the target species. A preliminary assessment will be performed at the time of planting to identify invasive species for targeted removal in Year 0. Biologists will identify the extent of non-native plants on Cal-IPC's High, Moderate, or Limited invasive lists, as well as any other locally invasive species that threaten the success of the installed native plants. If present, appropriate mechanical or biological controls will be implemented as described below to either eliminate or to control any invasive species so that it will not have a significant impact on the survival of installed plantings or the ecological function of the restored habitat.

Invasive plant removal and control shall be an integral part of site preparation, short-term monitoring, and long-term maintenance of the Project Area. As described above, weeds and invasive species will be cleared prior to planting the Project Area. Monitoring for expansion or new invasion of the Project Area will occur as part of the annual site inspections described above.

5.0 MONITORING

For a minimum of five years following the completion of the restoration plan, a consulting biologist will perform annual monitoring of the restoration area. The purpose of the monitoring will be to verify that the specifications included within this report and success criteria summarized below have been completed. The restoration area will be examined for signs of damage from foot traffic, natural causes (herbivory), or any other uses beyond the necessary management and monitoring outlined in this Plan. Photographs will be taken at least one permanent photo point to document riparian habitat development during each monitoring year.

Monitoring will be conducted in the early summer of each year before leaf drop of early deciduous trees and shrubs such as California buckeye. Survival and health of all planted species within the restoration areas will be assessed. General size, growth rates, and canopy cover of various species should be noted and may guide any changes in the planting plan if replanting is necessary. No specific canopy cover targets are suggested due to the many slow-growing species chosen. The primary goal of this monitoring program is to ensure establishment of healthy native species throughout the restoration area, and their spacing will eventually create a dense canopy of shrubs that will improve the treeless or exotic-dominated areas currently lining the creek.

If any year's survival goals are not achieved, the appropriate number of plants species will be re-planted as part of a remedial planting during the subsequent fall or winter. The number and species to be replanted will be determined by the consulting biologist based upon available space, appropriate locations, and potential for competition with existing plantings. If growth of native plantings and canopy coverage is rapid and replacement planting is not deemed necessary towards the end of the monitoring period, the total numbers required in the success criteria may be modified accordingly.

5.1 Success Criteria

Success of the riparian habitat restoration and establishment of creek vegetation requires the prevention of human disturbance and control of invasive species in planting areas. Therefore, the following criteria will be evaluated to ensure that protective measures and maintenance are being performed, and that native plants are established and likely to persist beyond the monitoring period:

Table 3. Restoration Success Criteria by Year

Year	Success Criteria
1	• Survival of plants throughout the restoration area will exceed 90 percent of the total number planted. • Invasive plants on the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) High or Moderate lists will not exceed five percent relative cover in the restoration are.
3	• Survival of plants will exceed 85 percent of the total number planted. • Invasive plants on the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) High or Moderate lists will not exceed five percent relative cover in the restoration area.
5	• Survival of plants will exceed 80 percent of the total number planted. Native wetland herbaceous species in wetland terraces and/or the creek channel will exceed a total of 75 percent of vegetative cover. • Invasive plants on the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) High or Moderate lists will not exceed five percent relative cover in the restoration area.

If performance criteria have been met by Year 5 monitoring, annual monitoring may be discontinued. If not, remedial actions and additional years of monitoring may need to be implemented. Note that monitoring is required for a minimum of 2 years following cessation of irrigation watering if implemented.

5.2 Reporting

Monitoring reports shall include a general description of work performed over the previous year and an evaluation of the restoration area according to the success criteria. The numbers and condition of planted shrubs and native herbaceous species should be described, as well as any observed threats to these plants or to native habitats. New invasions of non-native species and plans for their removal or control should be detailed, as necessary. The fifth-year monitoring report should also evaluate whether the restoration area has become sufficiently self-sustaining or whether additional invasive species control work or other conservation activities or monitoring should be performed. Annual reports will be prepared by December 31 of each monitoring year. Table 4 summarizes the timing of the required maintenance, monitoring, and reporting activities, as well as the responsible party(ies) for implementing the task.

Table 4. Annual Maintenance and Monitoring Schedule

Time	Task	Responsible Party
Each month *Up to 3 years or until plants are established*	Inspect irrigation and make repairs as needed	City
Each month *Until plants are mature enough to withstand foot traffic and herbivory*	Inspect plant protection equipment and make adjustments and repairs as needed	City
April – May *Annually for 5 years*	Site monitoring, non-native plant removal, develop fall contingency planting plan if necessary	Biological Consultant
June – July *Annually for 5 years*	Site monitoring	Biological Consultant
October – November *Annually for 5 years*	Initial planting and re-plant contingency plants, as necessary	City
December *Annually for 5 years*	Annual Report submission to CDFW and RWQCB	Biological Consultant

6.0 REFERENCES

California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC). 2019. California Invasive Plant Inventory: Cal-IPC Publication 2006-2. California Invasive Plant Council, Berkeley, CA. Available online: http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/index.php

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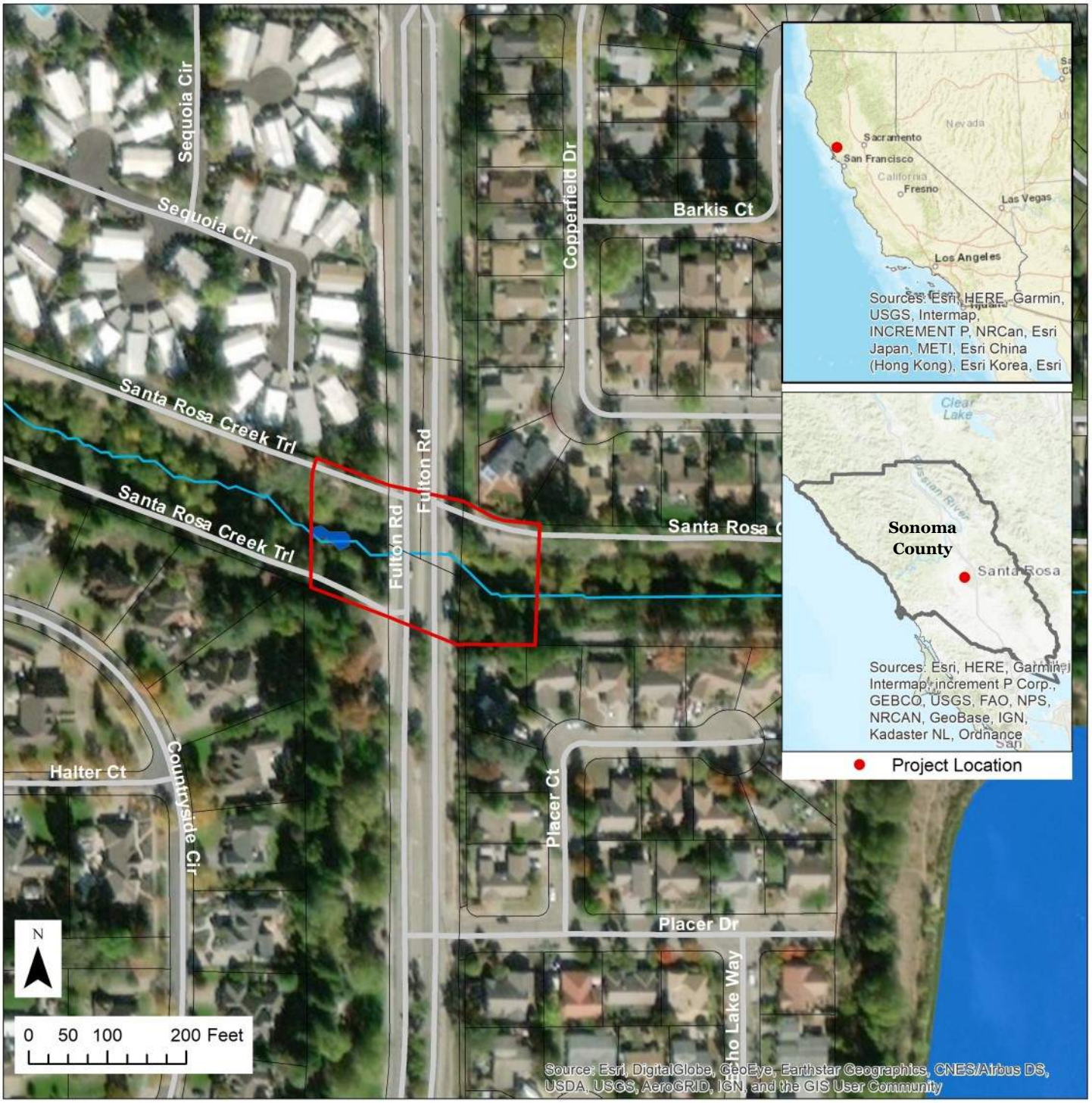
APPENDIX A – PROJECT FIGURES AND PLAN DRAWINGS

Figure 1: Location of Project Area

South Fulton Road Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, Santa Rosa, CA



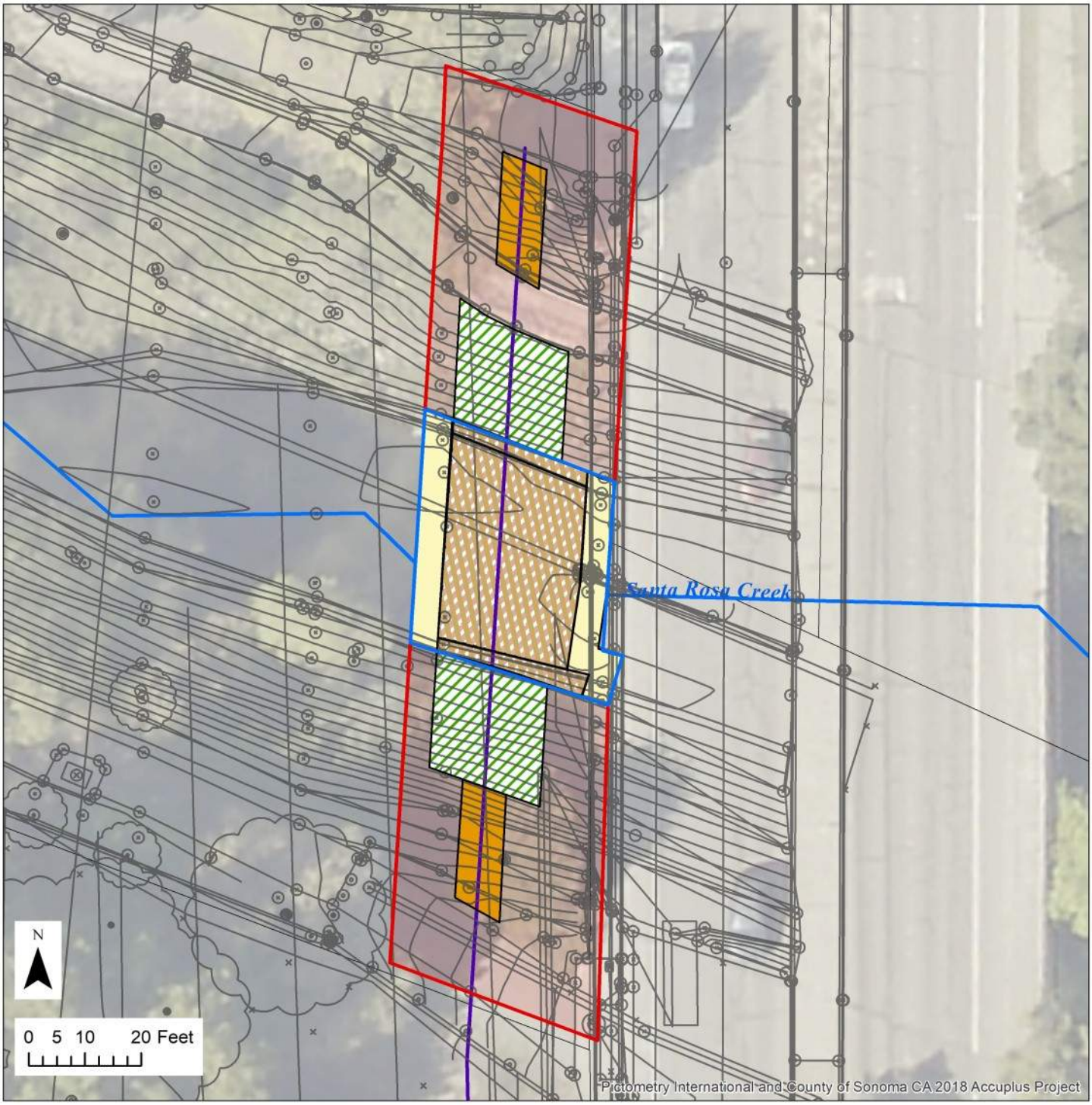
Date: 6-8-2020
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., Sonoma Co. Vegetation Mapping & LIDAR Prog.

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG1952

SOL ECOLOGY
solecology.com

Figure 2: Area of Potential Effect

S Fulton Rd. Trunk Sewer Abandonment & Main Installation, Santa Rosa, CA



Riparian Impacts

- Temporary Riparian Impact (0.098 ac)
- Erosion Control Blanket and Live Staking(0.019 ac)
- Standard Trench Backfill (0.008 ac)

Stream Impacts

- Temporary Stream Impacts (0.033 ac)
- Coffer Dam Area (0.01 ac)
- Riprap (0.023 ac)

- Elevation & Plan Drawings
- Pipeline
- Streams

Date: 8-21-2020
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., Brelje & Race

Base: ESRI
GIS: AJG1952

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S Fulton Rd. Trunk Sewer Abandonment & Main Installation

Santa Rosa, CA

Bike Path

Santa Rosa Creek

Mid-Bank North (453 sq ft)

Trees (7' OC)
- 2 - California Buckeye
- 4 - California bay laurel
- 2 - coast live oak

Shrubs (6' OC)
- 2 - elderberry
- 2 - California rose
- 5 - California blackberry

Herbs (6' OC)
- 4 - California grape

Mid-Bank North (453 sq ft)

Trees (7' OC)
- 2 - California Buckeye
- 4 - California bay laurel
- 2 - coast live oak

Shrubs (6' OC)
- 2 - elderberry
- 2 - California rose
- 5 - California blackberry

Herbs (6' OC)
- 4 - California grape

Additional Weed Control Recommendations

Mulch the whole bank (if you can) to inhibit weeds to a depth of 3' of woodchips, with the exception of the 1-ish year floodplain (i.e. lower bank). If it is too steep, use biodegradable wattles to hold mulch.

Riparian Revegetation Plan

Legend

Riparian Revegetation Zones

- Lower Bank
- Mid Bank
- Top of Bank
- 1' Elevation Contours
- Streams
- Impervious Surfaces

N

0 5 10 20

Feet

1 inch = 10 feet

SOL ECOLOGY

APPENDIX D:

MITIGATION MONITORING & REPORTING PLAN

APPENDIX D: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Fulton Road Sewer Main Improvements, West 3rd Street to Santa Rosa Creek
June 2021

Pursuant to Section 21081.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines[1], the mitigation measures listed in this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) are to be implemented as part of the proposed project. The MMRP identifies the time at which each mitigation measure is to be implemented and the person or entity responsible for implementation. The initials of the designated responsible person will indicate completion of their portion of the mitigation measure. The City of Santa Rosa Transportation and Public Works' (City) project manager's signature on the Certification of Compliance will indicate complete implementation of the MMRP.

The mitigation measures included in the MMRP are considered conditions of approval of the proposed project. The City agrees to implement the mitigation measures proposed in the MMRP. Implementation of the mitigation measures included in the MMRP is expected to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

TIME OF IMPLEMENTATION

Project Design:	The mitigation measure will be incorporated into the project conditions of approval plans and specifications prior to approving the project.
Pre-construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented prior to project construction.
Construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented during construction.
Post-construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented or monitored after project construction is complete.

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND DEPARTMENTS

The City as Lead Agency will be responsible for overall implementation of the MMRP. The City's project manager will sign off on the mitigation measures included in the MMRP. Periodically, other City staff, consultants or regulatory agencies will be involved in the implementation of specific mitigation measures. In these instances, the staff, department, or agency will be identified in the MMRP.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

The City will be responsible for providing signatures on the Certification of Compliance. The Certification of Compliance is a double-check to ensure that the MMRP was fully implemented.

RECORD KEEPING

The City's project manager will maintain the records of the MMRP. When the MMRP is fully implemented, the original signed copy will be maintained by the City.

1 California Code of Regulations Title 14.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

Complete the Certification of Compliance after mitigation measures have all been initialed. Use this Certification of Compliance to ensure the full implementation of each mitigation measure.

Project Design

The City's project manager has reviewed the project design, the plans, and the contract special provisions to verify that designated mitigation measures have been incorporated.

Signature & title Date

Pre-construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented prior to construction.

Signature & title Date

Construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented during construction.

Signature & title Date

Post-construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented and/or monitored after completion of construction.

Signature & title Date

AIR QUALITY

AQ1

The following Feasible Control Measures, as described by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, shall be implemented during construction to minimize fugitive dust and emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or be covered.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed or stabilized as soon as possible. Building slabs shall be poured as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used to stabilize the pad.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BBAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure AQ1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIO1

To avoid impacts to roosting wester red bats, any felled trees should be left overnight prior to removal from the site or on-site chipping to allow any bats to exit the roost.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO1 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

BIO2

To avoid potential impacts to Yellow-breasted chat and other migratory bird species (nesting birds), to the extent practical, all construction activities should be performed between September 1 and January 31 to be outside the nesting season. If work must be performed during the nesting season (between February 1 and August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be performed in all areas within 250 feet of proposed activities. If nests are found, an appropriately sized no-disturbance buffer shall be placed around the nest at the direction of the qualified biologist conducting the survey. Buffers shall remain in place until all young have fledged, or the biologist has confirmed that the nest has been naturally predated.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO2 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

BIO3

To reduce potential harm to Foothill yellow-legged frog and Western pond turtle, the following measures shall be implemented:

- An environmental training shall be provided to all construction workers prior to the start of work. Training shall include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the project site, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered in the project area.
- A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 48 hours of ground disturbing activities for foothill yellow-legged frog and western pond turtle. If possible, the animal shall be allowed to leave the area on its own.
- A qualified biological monitor shall be present during riparian vegetation removal activities. If either species is found, the animal may be relocated to suitable habitat outside the project area by a CDFW-approved biologist.
- Trenches and holes shall be covered and inspected daily for stranded animals, to the extent possible. Trenches and holes deeper than one foot shall contain escape ramps at a maximum slope of 2:1 to allow trapped animals to escape.
- During project activities, all trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the work site, and disposed of regularly. Following maintenance activities, all trash and maintenance debris shall be removed from work areas.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO3 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO3 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIO4

To protect steelhead and Coho salmon that may be present, the following measures shall be implemented:

- The *Fish Management Plan for South Fulton Trunk Sewer Replacement Project, City of Santa Rosa, California* prepared by Hagar Environmental Science, August 2020, shall be implemented.
- All dewatering will be conducted within the NOAA/NMFS work window of August 1 to November 30. Pumps used in the dewatering process will be fitted with screens not larger than 0.2 inch to prevent the impingement or entrainment of fish species. A qualified fisheries biologist will conduct fish salvage during dewatering operations. Salvaged fish will be relocated to suitable nearby habitat outside the Project Action Area.
- A spill prevention plan will be prepared describing measures to be taken to minimize the risk of fluids or other materials used during construction (e.g., oils, transmission and hydraulic fluids, cement, fuel) from entering streams or contaminating adjacent riparian areas. In addition to a spill prevention plan, a cleanup protocol will be developed before construction begins and will be implemented in case of a spill.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIO5

The following measures shall be implemented to mitigate for the construction-related loss of riparian habitat:

- Planting within the Santa Rosa Creek channel shall be according to the *Riparian Restoration Plan, South Fulton Trunk Sewer Project, City of Santa Rosa*, prepared by Sol Ecology September 2020.
- Prepare re-vegetation and erosion control plans for all graded and disturbed areas to prevent sedimentation to the low flow channel.
- Protect and preserve all healthy native trees as per tree ordinance. When grading for hydraulic capacity requires removal, mitigate all tree removals with replacement of appropriate native species.
- Create a vegetation and tree protection plan. Orange construction fencing shall be placed around all existing riparian vegetation to avoid potential effects to this sensitive vegetation community during construction activities.
- Grading operations shall be confined to smallest work area possible for construction.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO5 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO5 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that post-construction monitoring and reporting requirements specified in the *Riparian Restoration Plan, South Fulton Trunk Sewer Project, City of Santa Rosa* are adhered to.

Initials Date

BIO6
The City shall comply with permit terms from USACE, Regional Board and CDFW. At a minimum, permit terms shall include in-stream construction methodologies contained in the *In-stream Construction Methodologies Memorandum* contained as Appendix A of the Initial Study.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that project permit terms are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure pre-construction permit terms are implemented.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that project terms are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that any post-construction permit monitoring and reporting requirements are adhered to.

Initials Date

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CR1

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event prehistoric-era or historic-era archaeological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. Prehistoric-era archaeologic site indicators could include chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes, grinding implements such as mortars and pestles, and locally darkened soil containing the previously mentioned items as well as fire altered stone and dietary debris such as bone and shellfish fragments. Historic-era archaeologic site indicators could include items of ceramic, glass and metal, and features such as structural ruins, wells and pits containing such artifacts. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional archaeologist immediately after the find. Such archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site and assess the necessity for mitigation and contact local Native American tribes, as appropriate. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure CR1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure CR1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

CR2

If human remains are encountered during grading, excavation or trenching, all construction activity shall cease and the contractor shall immediately contact the City and the Sonoma County Coroner's Office. If the remains are determined by the Coroner's Office to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted and the procedures outlined in CEQA §15064.5 (d) and (e) shall be implemented by the City or its designee.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure CR2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure CR2 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

GEOLOGY & SOILS

GS1

The City shall prepare an erosion control plan for the project. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented by the project to minimize construction-related erosion and runoff. Suggested BMPs include, but are not limited to:

- Schedule construction activities during dry weather. Keep grading operations to a minimum during the rainy season (October 15 through April 15).
- Protect and establish vegetation.
- Stabilize construction entrances and exits to prevent tracking onto roadways.
- Protect exposed slopes from erosion through preventative measures. Cover the slopes to avoid contact with storm water by hydroseeding, applying mulch or using plastic sheeting.
- Install straw wattles and silt fences on contour to prevent concentrated flow. Straw wattles should be buried 3 to 4 inches into the soil, staked every 4 feet, and limited to use on slopes that are no steeper than 3 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical. Silt fences should be trenched 6 inches by 6 inches into the soil, staked every 6 feet, and placed 2 to 5 feet from any toe of slope.
- Designate a concrete washout area to avoid wash water from concrete tools or trucks from entering gutters, inlets or storm drains. Maintain washout area and dispose of concrete waste on a regular basis.
- Establish a vehicle storage, maintenance and refueling area to minimize the spread of oil, gas and engine fluids. Use oil pans under stationary vehicles.
- Protect drainage inlets from receiving polluted storm water through the use of filters such as fabrics, gravel bags or straw wattles.
- Check the weather forecast and be prepared for rain by having necessary materials onsite before the rainy season.
- Inspect all BMPs before and after a storm event. Maintain BMPs on a regular basis and replace as necessary.

Additionally, erosion control measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW shall be incorporated into the project specifications.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that erosion control measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that erosion control measures are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

GS2

The City shall comply with bank stabilization measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW and those measures shall be incorporated into the project specifications. At a minimum, those measures shall include slope protection including the placement of an erosion control blanket and prepared willow cuttings as live stakes:

- Per the recommendation of RGH, once the pipeline has been backfilled per the recommendations presented herein and the requirements of the City of Santa Rosa, the creek bank should be re-established. Creek bank fill should be keyed and benched into the surrounding creek bank face for a distance of at least 5 feet on either side of the trench. Fill should be placed in thin horizontal lifts (approximately 8 inches thick), moisture conditioned to near-optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density per ASTM test standard D-1557. The fill materials should be free of perishable matter and rocks or lumps over 6 inches in diameter and must be approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to use.
- The erosion control blanket shall be biodegradable with a functional longevity of 24 months. It shall be of consistent thickness and covered on the top and the bottom with biodegradable fiber netting. It shall be capable of withstanding a shear stress of 2.0 psf and flow velocity of 6 fps.
- Lives stakes shall be willow cuttings from a healthy, native stand. Cut poles while the plant is dormant. Species shall be Arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). Species may not be substituted without project biologist's written approval. Live stakes shall be 1-inch to 3-inch in diameter and of sufficient length to reach the ordinary high water level, at approximately 2 feet on center. Stakes shall be pierced through the erosion control blanket. Select the longest, straightest poles available and use only two- to four-year old plants. Strip all but the top two or three side branches from poles. Trim off the terminal bud on top. Cut the bottom end at a 45 degree angle to make a point. Poles and branches shall be trimmed with sharp tools. Soak poles for 5 to 7 days before planting.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that bank stabilization measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials _____ Date _____

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that bank stabilization measures are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials _____ Date _____

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that bank stabilization measures and any post-construction permit monitoring and reporting requirements are adhered to.

Initials _____ Date _____

GS3
The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event paleontological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional geologist or paleontologist immediately after the find. Such consultant shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure GS3 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that that Mitigation Measure GS3 is implemented during construction, if required. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HM1

The contractor shall be required to follow the provisions of § 5163 through 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (California Code of Regulations, Title 8) to protect the project area from being contaminated by accidental release of any hazardous materials.

In general, the Contractor shall maintain awareness of potential signs of soil and groundwater contamination throughout the project limits and shall notify the District immediately upon discovery of any potential soil or groundwater contamination.

If hazardous materials are encountered during construction or occur as a result of an accidental spill, the contractor shall halt construction immediately, notify the City, and implement remediation in accordance with the project specifications and applicable requirements of the Regional Board. Disposal of all hazardous materials shall be in compliance with current California hazardous waste disposal laws.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure HM1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that that Mitigation Measure HM1 is implemented during construction, if required. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

HM2

For portions of the project occurring within the Santa Rosa Creek channel, the City shall adhere to all permit terms contained in the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW permits for such construction. In-stream containment shall, at a minimum, include:

- Refueling of equipment within the floodplain or within 300 feet of the waterway is prohibited. If critical equipment must be refueled within 300 feet of the waterway, spill prevention and countermeasures must be implemented to avoid spills. Refueling areas shall be provided with secondary containment including drip pans and/or placement of absorbent material. No hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances should be stored within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a waterway. The Applicant must perform frequent inspections of construction equipment prior to utilizing it near surface waters to ensure leaks from the equipment are not occurring and are not a threat to water quality.
- The Applicant shall develop and maintain onsite a project-specific Spill Prevention, Containment and Cleanup Plan outlining the practices to prevent, minimize, and/or clean up potential spills during construction of the Project. The Plan must detail the Project elements, construction equipment types and location, access and staging and construction sequence.
- Raw cement, concrete (or washing thereof), asphalt, drilling fluids, lubricants, paints, coating material, oil, petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to fish and wildlife resulting from or disturbed by project-related activities, shall be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the United States.
- The discharge of petroleum products, any construction materials, hazardous materials, pesticides, fuels, lubricants, oils, hydraulic fluids, raw cement, concrete, asphalt, paint, coating material, drilling fluids, or other construction-related potentially hazardous substances to surface water and/or soil is prohibited.
- Discharge of unset cement, concrete, grout, damaged concrete spoils, or water that has contacted uncured concrete or cement, or related washout to surface waters, ground waters, or land is prohibited. If concrete washout is necessary at a site, washout containment to prevent any discharge shall be used. Wastewater may only be disposed by delivery to a sanitary wastewater collection system/facility (with authorization from the facility's owner or operator) or a properly licensed disposal or reuse facility.
- The contractor shall install the necessary containment structures to control the placement of wet concrete and to prevent it from entering into the channel outside of those structures. No concrete shall be poured within the channel if the 15-day weather forecast indicates any chance of rain greater than 20 percent.
- All cement-based products (concrete, mortar, etc.) poured or applied wet onsite shall be excluded from the wetted channel or areas where they may come into contact with water flow. The product shall be kept moist for 30 days and runoff from the product shall not be allowed to enter the stream. Commercial sealants may be applied to the product surface or mixture where difficulty in excluding flow for a long period may occur. If sealant is used, water shall be excluded from the situ until the sealant is cured.
- At all times when the contractor is pouring or working with wet concrete, there shall be a designated monitor to inspect the containment structures and ensure that no concrete or other debris enters into the channel outside of those structures.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that in-stream containment measures specified in Mitigation Measure HM2 and any additional permit terms are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that in-stream containment measures and permit terms are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

NOISE

N1

The following measures shall be implemented at the construction site to reduce the effects of construction noise on adjacent residences:

- Noise-generating activities at the construction sites or in areas adjacent to the construction sites associated with the project in any way shall generally be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Any work outside of these hours shall require special permission from the City. There should be a compelling reason for permitting construction outside the designated hours.
- The City shall provide notice to all residents within 100 feet of the construction activities at least 48 hours prior to commencing construction. The notice shall include the contact information for the City's noise disturbance coordinator and the anticipated construction schedule.
- All internal combustion engine driven equipment shall be equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.
- Staging of construction equipment and all stationary noise-generating construction equipment, such as air compressors and portable power generators, shall be staged as far as practical from existing noise sensitive receptors.
- "Quiet" air compressors and other "quiet" stationary noise sources shall be utilized where technology exists.
- Noise from construction workers' radios shall be controlled to the point where radio noise is not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- A sign providing contact information for the construction manager shall be posted onsite of construction-related questions/complaints.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure N1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure N1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

RECREATION

R1

The contractor shall develop a bicycle and pedestrian bypass plan for the portion of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail during construction for City review and approval. The plan shall include adequate signage and direction to route bicycle and pedestrian traffic around the construction area and to the detour route. Maps of the bypass route shall be posted at all Santa Rosa Creek Trail access locations impacted by construction. Additionally, Sonoma County Regional Parks requires the following:

- Two weeks prior to starting construction and closing the trail, post temporary and/or detours signs on the trail. The temporary signs shall include information such as the start and end dates of the trail closure.
- The Contractor shall obtain a revocable license agreement from Regional Parks prior to starting construction activity on the northern trail.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure R1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall review and approve the contractor's trail bypass plan and ensure Regional Parks has issued a revocable license prior to construction on the north side.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure R1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

TRANSPORTATION

T1

The contractor shall develop and submit an appropriate Traffic Control Plan (TCP) in accordance with the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for review and approval by the City for all project elements that impact traffic circulation. The TCP shall ensure through traffic access during periods where active construction is not taking place and ensure at least one passable lane of south bound traffic is maintained.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure T1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall review and approve the contractor's traffic management plan.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure T1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

T2

The contractor shall provide advanced notice regarding timing, location and the duration of construction activities to local emergency responders. The contractor shall ensure emergency responders can always have access through the construction area. The contractor shall also ensure that all traffic lanes in Fulton Road are passable or can be immediately made passable in the event of evacuation.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure T2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure T2 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

TCR1

Protection of Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), and Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (Treatment Plan) is developed and implemented for the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) prior to the start of project construction. The Treatment Plan shall detail recommended steps for protecting, and preserving, archaeological resources and TCRs in the event they are discovered during construction. The Treatment Plan shall include Construction Monitoring and describe Protection and Preservation strategies to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to protect any archaeological resources and TCRs encountered during construction. Construction Monitoring, Protection and Preservation are described in more detail below:

- Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that if potential unanticipated archaeological resources or TCRs are uncovered during construction, the contractor shall halt work, and workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context. Project personnel shall not collect cultural materials, examples of which are provided in the following description. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

  A program of archaeological and Tribal monitoring shall be instituted for ground-disturbing activities associated with the project's APE. Monitoring shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist and a FIGR Tribal monitor and will consist of directly watching the excavation, grading, trenching, and other earth-moving processes. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the piece of equipment that encounters the suspected materials must be stopped, and the find inspected by the monitoring archaeologist and FIGR Tribal monitor. If the deposit contains Historic Resources, Archaeological Resources, or TCRs as defined by CEQA, all work must be stopped in the immediate vicinity. The City, archaeologist and FIGR will determine if Protection and Preservation is possible, consistent with the Treatment Plan. Work may proceed after a find has been appropriately addressed and a qualified archaeologist and FIGR Tribal representative agree that no further damage would result.

- Protection and Preservation: The preferred treatment of archaeological resources and TCRs is protection and preservation. Protection can be achieved by either avoidance (not developing within the boundaries of an archaeological resource), by covering an archaeological resource with geo-fabric and sufficient fill to protect it during and after construction, or by reducing/restricting development within the boundaries of a resource. Opportunities for Protection and Preservation of resources directly within the pipeline route are limited but shall be implemented, where feasible.

- Consultation: In the event Opportunities for Protection and Preservation are not feasible, the City and FIGR shall engage in good faith consultation and determine appropriate next steps.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure TCR1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that a Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan has been prepared and approved by FIGR prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure TCR1 and the Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

To: **Public Agencies, Interested Parties, and Sonoma County Clerk**

Project Title: **Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project**

Lead Agency: **City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department**
69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contact: **Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer**
Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org

Review Period: **March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024**

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Santa Rosa has prepared this notice to inform agencies and interested parties that it is releasing an Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the City's Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project.

Project Description and Location

The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa.

Providing Comments

A 30-day public review period will extend from March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024. The IS/MND will be available for public review online at http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html under Project CIP Number 01102 and at the following location:

- Transportation and Public Works, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Agencies and interested parties may provide written comments on the IS/MND for the project. Comments may be directed to the attention of Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

After the review period closes, the Santa Rosa City Council will consider a recommendation to adopt the IS/MND for the project during a regularly scheduled public meeting. We encourage you to check the City Council webpage to confirm the date and time of the City Council meeting at the following website address: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

Aviso de Intención de Adoptar una Declaración Negativa Mitigada

Para: **Agencias públicas, partes interesadas y el Secretario del Condado de Sonoma**

Título el proyecto: **Proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste)**

Agencia principal: **Ciudad de Santa Rosa, Departamento de Transporte y Obras Públicas**
69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contacto: **Felicia Ong, Ingeniero Asistente**
Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org

Período de revisión: **8 de marzo de 2024 al 8 de abril de 2024**

De conformidad con las directrices estatales de la ley CEQA, la Ciudad de Santa Rosa ha preparado el presente aviso para informar a las agencias y partes interesadas que está publicando un Estudio Inicial y una propuesta de Declaración Negativa Mitigada (IS/MND) para el proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste).

Descripción y ubicación del proyecto

La Ciudad de Santa Rosa tiene planificado implementar un nuevo camino de acceso al sendero existente de Santa Rosa Creek ubicado en la intersección noroeste de Dutton Avenue y Santa Rosa Creek dentro de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa.

Cómo aportar comentarios

Habrá un período de revisión pública de 30 días desde el 8 de marzo de 2024 hasta el 8 de abril de 2024.El informe IS/MND estará disponible para revisión pública en línea en http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html con el número CIP 01102 del proyecto y en la siguiente ubicación:

- Transporte y Obras Públicas, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Las agencias y las partes interesadas pueden aportar comentarios por escrito sobre el informe IS/MND del proyecto. Los comentarios pueden dirigirse para la atención de Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

Después de que se cierre el período de revisión, el Consejo de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa considerará una recomendación para adoptar el informe IS/MND del proyecto durante una reunión ordinaria pública. Le sugerimos que consulte la página web del Consejo de la Ciudad para confirmar la fecha y hora de la reunión del Consejo en la siguiente dirección web: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title: **Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project**

Date of Preparation: March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024

Lead Agency: City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works

Project Description: The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa.

Project Location: Northwest corner of the intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek

General Plan: Low Density Residential. Trail will be in Public Right-of-Way or public easements

Zoning: R-1-6 and Public Right-of-Way. Trail will be in Public Right-of-Way or public easements

Findings:

1. With the incorporation of mitigation measures, this project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, nor to curtail the diversity of the environment.
2. This project will not have a detrimental effect upon either short-term or long-term environmental goals.
3. This project will not have impacts that are cumulatively considerable.
4. This project will not have environmental impacts that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.
   - The proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment and a Negative Declaration will be prepared.
   - Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A Mitigated Negative Declaration will be prepared.

Public Review Period: March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024

Mitigation Measures: See Initial Study

Where to Submit Comments: City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department
69 Stony Circle
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contact Person: Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer
(707) 543-3864
fong@srcity.org

Attachment: Initial Study

This notice was posted on 07/15/2024
and will remain posted for a period of thirty days
through 08/15/2024

Doc No.49-07152024-218

Deva Marie Proto, County Clerk
BY:
Carrie Anderson, Deputy Clerk

Notice of Determination

Appendix D

To:

☒ Office of Planning and Research

U.S. Mail:	*Street Address:*
P.O. Box 3044	1400 Tenth St., Rm 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044	Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk
County of: Sonoma
Address: 585 Fiscal Drive Room 103
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

From:

Public Agency: City of Santa Rosa
Address: Transportation and Public Works Dpt.
69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Contact: Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer
Phone: (707) 543-3864

Lead Agency (if different from above):

Address:

Contact:
Phone:

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2024030295

Project Title: Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project

Project Applicant: City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department

Project Location (include county): 408 Duncan Street, NW side of Dutton Ave/Santa Rosa Creek, Sonoma County

Project Description:
The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa. The proposed access pathway segment would be approximately 250 feet long.

This is to advise that the City of Santa Rosa (☒ Lead Agency or ☐ Responsible Agency) has approved the above

described project on July 9, 2024 (date) and has made the following determinations regarding the above

described project.

1. The project [☐ will ☒ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [☒ were ☐ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [☒ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [☐ was ☒ was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [☒ were ☐ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at:
City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Signature (Public Agency): Monet Sheikhali Title: Environmental Coordinator

Date: July 11, 2024 Date Received for filing at OPR:

Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

Revised 2011

State of California - Department of Fish and Wildlife

2024 ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FILING FEE CASH RECEIPT

DFW 753.5a (REV. 01/01/24) Previously DFG 753.5a

RECEIPT NUMBER: 49-07152024-218

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER *(If applicable)*: 2024030295

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE. TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY.

LEAD AGENCY	LEAD AGENCY EMAIL	DATE
CITY OF SANTA ROSA TRANSPORATION AND PUBLIC WORKS		07/15/2024

COUNTY/STATE AGENCY OF FILING	DOCUMENT NUMBER
SONOMA	24-0715-02

PROJECT TITLE

SANTA ROSA CREEK TRAIL—DUTTON AVENUE ACCESS (WEST SIDE) PROJECT

PROJECT APPLICANT NAME	PROJECT APPLICANT EMAIL	PHONE NUMBER
CITY OF SANTA ROSA TRANSPORATION AND		(707) 543-3864

PROJECT APPLICANT ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
69 STONY CIR	SANTA ROSA	CA	95401

PROJECT APPLICANT *(Check appropriate box)*

☒ Local Public Agency ☐ School District ☐ Other Special District ☐ State Agency ☐ Private Entity

CHECK APPLICABLE FEES:

☐ Environmental Impact Report (EIR)	$4,051.25	$	
☒ Mitigated/Negative Declaration (MND)(ND)	$2,916.75	$	$2,916.75
☐ Certified Regulatory Program (CRP) document - payment due directly to CDFW	$1,377.25	$	

☐ Exempt from fee

- ☐ Notice of Exemption (attach)
- ☐ CDFW No Effect Determination (attach)

☐ Fee previously paid (attach previously issued cash receipt copy)

☐ Water Right Application or Petition Fee (State Water Resources Control Board only)	$850.00	$	
☒ County documentary handling fee		$	$50.00
☐ Other		$	

PAYMENT METHOD:

☐ Cash ☐ Credit ☐ Check ☒ Other **TOTAL RECEIVED** $ $2,966.75

SIGNATURE	AGENCY OF FILING PRINTED NAME AND TITLE
X	Carrie Anderson, Deputy County Clerk-Recorder

RESOLUTION NO. RES-2024-098

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA ROSA ADOPTING A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE SANTA ROSA CREEK TRAIL ACCESS AT NORTH DUTTON (WEST SIDE)

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Rosa's City's General Plan the 2018 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, and the 2013 Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan promote alternative transportation in the City of Santa Rosa; and

WHEREAS, the City of Santa Rosa proposed a new access pathway to facilitate access to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail from the west side of North Dutton as part of the Creek Master Plan to provide additional access to existing alternative transportation and recreation facilities; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) a draft initial study was prepared for the project; and

WHEREAS, the draft initial study determined that, with the incorporation of mitigation measures, the project would not have a significant effect on the environment and that the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the project should be prepared; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration was prepared; and

WHEREAS, as required under CEQA the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) prepared for the project identifies the timing of, and the agency responsible for, enforcement and monitoring of each mitigation measure to be implemented to reduce potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels; and

WHEREAS, the project applicant has agreed to all mitigation measures set forth in the Mitigated Negative Declaration that are required to be implemented pursuant to CEQA to reduce potentially significant impacts resulting from the project; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2022, pursuant to AB52, the City sent the project information to the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) and Lytton Rancheria, and received a request for consultation on May 30, 2022; and

WHEREAS, on August 17, 2023, the City concluded tribal consultation with FIGR, and the City and FIGR mutually agreed to include Tribal Monitoring and have an archaeologist on call, include archaeological training prior to ground disturbing work, update the cultural resources report to include the status of the Consultation, and provide a summary of the Consultation in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study/Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and MMRP was circulated for a 30-day public review period commencing on March 8, 2024, with a notice posted at the Sonoma County Clerk, notices (in English and Spanish) were mailed to surrounding property owners, a notice was posted on the City's website, and a notice (in English and Spanish) was posted to The Press Democrat on March 27, 2024; and

WHEREAS, on April 8, 2024, the public review period was closed and no comments were received.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Santa Rosa, adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program to require all reasonably feasible mitigation measures be implemented by means of project conditions, agreements or other measures as set forth in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail Access at North Dutton (West Side) Project.

IN COUNCIL DULY PASSED this 9th day of July, 2024.

AYES: (5) Mayor N. Rogers, Vice Mayor Stapp, Council Members MacDonald, Okrepkie, C. Rogers

NOES: (0)

ABSENT: (2) Council Members Alvarez, Fleming

ABSTAIN/RECUSE: (0)

ATTEST: _____ APPROVED: Natalie Rogers (Jul 13, 2024 23:56 PDT)
City Clerk Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM: _____
City Attorney

SANTA ROSA CREEK TRAIL
DUTTON AVENUE ACCESS (WEST SIDE) PROJECT

Santa Rosa, California

Initial Study

March 2024

Prepared for:
City of Santa Rosa
Transportation and Public Works Department
69 Stony Circle
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Prepared by:
Brelje & Race Engineers
475 Aviation Blvd., Suite 120
Santa Rosa CA 95403
707/576-1322

Contents

Figures

Appendices

PROJECT DATA

Project Title:	Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project
Lead Agency:	City of Santa Rosa Transportation and Public Works Department 69 Stony Circle Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Contact Person:	Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer (707) 543-3864 fong@srcity.org
Project Location:	Dutton Avenue at Santa Rosa Creek, Santa Rosa
General Plan Designation:	Low Density Residential. Trail will be in Public Right-of-Way or public easements
Zoning:	R-1-6 and Public Right-of-Way. Trail will be in Public Right-of-Way or public easements

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Initial Study is to provide the Lead Agency, the City of Santa Rosa (City), with an assessment of relevant environmental information associated with implementation of the proposed project in order to determine whether a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be required for the project. This environmental evaluation is intended to fully inform the Lead Agency, other interested agencies, and the public of the proposed project and associated environmental impacts. This Initial Study has been prepared in conformance with the requirements of §15063 of the 2022 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

If the Lead Agency determines that there is no substantial evidence that the project may cause a significant effect on the environment, then a Negative Declaration may be prepared. A Negative Declaration may include conditions of approval to avoid or reduce potential impacts. However, if the Initial Study determines that the project may cause an unavoidable or unknown significant effect on the environment, the Lead Agency must prepare an EIR.

The Initial Study process also enables the Lead Agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse effects before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to move forward under a Mitigated Negative Declaration. This facilitates the environmental evaluation portion of the project development process and eliminates unnecessary EIRs.

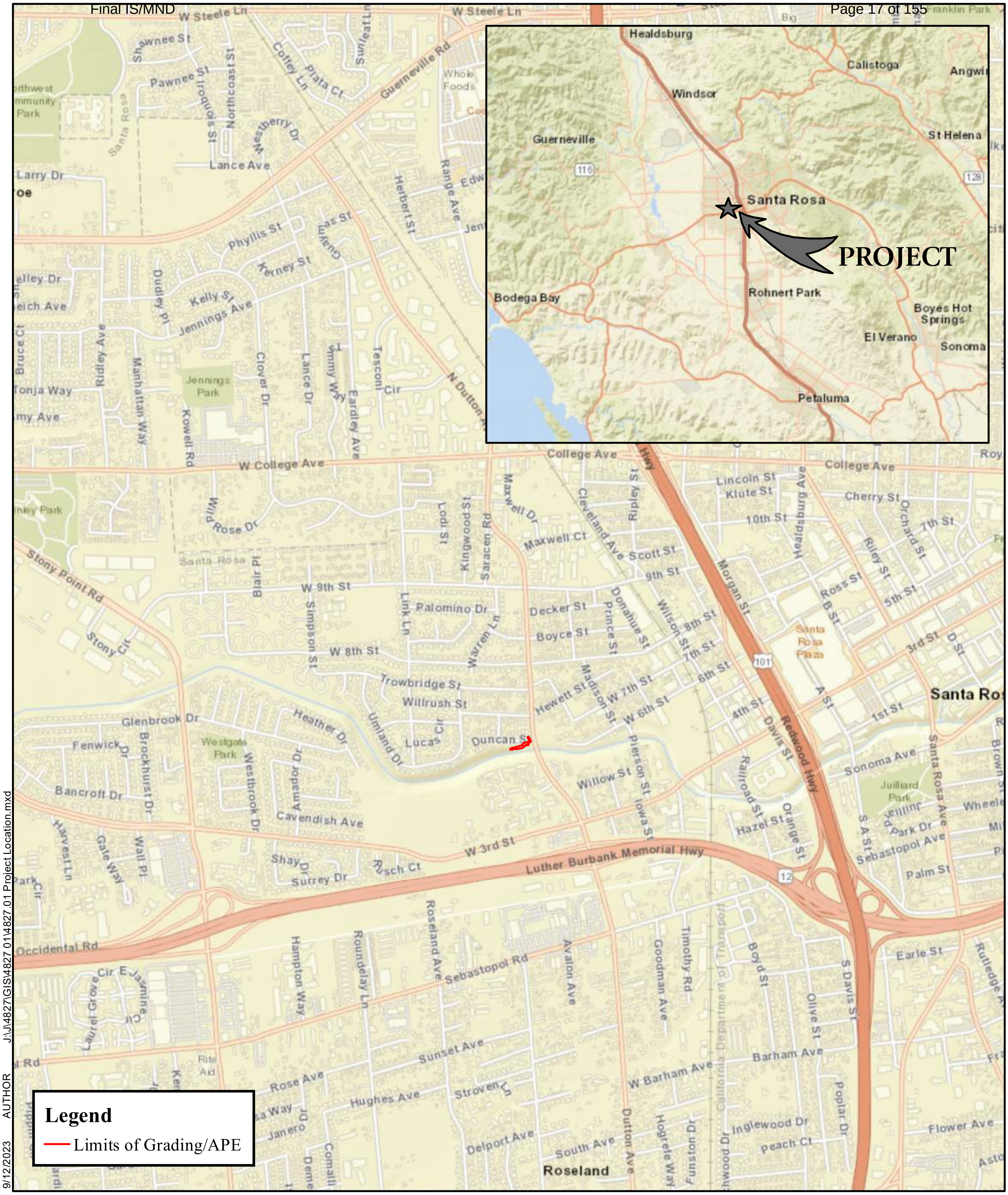
PROJECT SETTING AND BACKGROUND

The proposed Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access Project (Project) is located along the northwest side of Dutton Avenue where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek, south of Hewett Street and north of West 3rd Street in Santa Rosa. Dutton Avenue is a four-lane road separated by a non-raised median in the project area. The road is improved with curb, gutter and sidewalks on both sides. With the exception of the Santa Rosa Creek corridor, the project area is entirely surrounded by developed residential subdivisions.

The existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail (Creek Trail) is a paved multi use trail along the north side of Santa Rosa Creek. Currently, there is only access to the Creek Trail on the northeast side of Dutton Avenue. The project would add an access pathway to the Creek Trail on the northwest side of Dutton Avenue. Implementation of the pathway would improve access to the trail as well as provide safe crossing of Dutton Avenue. The nearest crosswalk across Dutton Avenue is approximately 580 feet to the north at Trowbridge Street or 1,050 feet to the south at W 3rd Street.

The project would occur on property owned by Sonoma Water and a portion of a privately owned residential parcel (APN 010-495-010) located at 408 Duncan Street. Sonoma Water owns the creek channel and maintains access roadways on both sides of the creek to perform channel maintenance. The Santa Rosa Creek corridor in the project area has been channelized for flood control but retains an open bottom and a narrow band of riparian vegetation. An easement through a portion of the privately owned property's existing yard would be required to facilitate the proposed pathway.

The project location is shown on Figure 1. An aerial view of the overall project is shown on Figure 2 and the site plan is shown on Figure 3.



9/12/2023 AUTHOR J:\J4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Project Location.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

NORTH

0 375 750 1,500 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE 1

PROJECT LOCATION

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

SEPTEMBER 2023

9/7/2023 AUTHOR J:\J4827\GIS\4827_01\4827_01 AerialLmxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

NORTH

0 12.5 25 50 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE 2

PROJECT AERIAL

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

SEPTEMBER 2023

FIGURE 3

SANTA ROSA CREEK TRAIL
DUTTON AVENUE ACCESS

PROPOSED TRAIL ALIGNMENT

JANUARY 2024

POLICY SETTING

Development in the project area and Santa Rosa in general is guided by the City's General Plan[1] and zoning ordinance. The City's General Plan anticipates and plans for growth until 2035. Promoting alternative transportation is a City objective, supported by the General Plan, the 2018 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan and the 2013 Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan (Creek Master Plan). The project was specifically identified as "Planned Off-Street Entry" number 39 on Map 3 of the Planning Watershed Area: Santa Rosa Creek map contained in the Creek Master Plan. The project is consistent with the policy setting.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE AND NEED

Provision of the proposed access pathway would facilitate access to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail from both sides of Dutton Avenue, as planned for in the Creek Master Plan. The project would provide additional access to existing alternative transportation and recreational facilities, a long-term goal of multiple City planning documents.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would add a trail access point to the existing Creek Trail along the northern bank of Santa Rosa Creek by adding a connection from the sidewalk along the west side of Dutton Avenue, as shown on Figure 3. The proposed design seeks to minimize creek cross section impacts and thus any potential to impact high flow conditions within the creek channel. The asphalt pathway connection would traverse a 12-foot grade transition from Dutton Avenue to the existing Creek Trail. The project would also be designed to avoid existing PG&E facilities. The proposed design would require crossing of the adjacent private property for the pathway connection. Right-of-way or easement would be acquired to accommodate the project.

The proposed access pathway segment would be approximately 250 feet long with ADA compliant slopes. It would intersect the existing Creek Trail approximately 230 feet west of the Dutton Avenue bridge over Santa Rosa Creek. The pathway would have an 8-foot paved surface with two feet of paved shoulder on either side for a total width of 12 feet, consistent with Class 1 bike trails. The intersection of the access pathway and the Creek Trail would be repaved to ADA consistent grades. No work would occur south of the existing southern edge of the Creek Trail and the project would not impact the flood channel below the elevation of the existing Creek Trail.

There is an existing PG&E power transmission tower located approximately 46 feet downstream (west) of the Dutton Avenue bridge on the north side of the Santa Rosa Creek channel. The project would avoid impacting the tower by implementing a retaining wall between the access pathway and the transmission tower. The retaining wall would approximately 66 feet in length, with a maximum height of six feet above finished grade.

[1] *Santa Rosa General Plan 2035*. City of Santa Rosa. November 3, 2009.

STOCKPILING

Material stockpiling could occur on the existing creek asphalt paths or the terminus of Duncan Street. Trench spoils would be disposed of according to City standards.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is anticipated to take approximately four months and begin in summer of 2024. Construction will be conducted by approximately five equipment operators and laborers utilizing the following equipment:

- One track excavator medium to large size
- One earth compactor
- One roller
- One backhoe/loader
- One wheel loader (two-yard bucket)
- One water truck
- One crane truck
- One or two ten-wheel dump trucks

Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of fill and approximately 645 cubic yards of off haul would be required for construction of the access pathway and accommodate 2:1 side slopes. For paving and construction, approximately 70 cubic yards of concrete and base materials would be imported. The retaining wall would be constructed of modular blocks. Exported materials would be stockpiled or disposed of according to regulations by the City or the contractor. Stockpiling would occur within the construction easement or Duncan Street. Approximately 6,900 square feet (0.16 acre) of ground surface would be disturbed during project implementation and approximately 3,400 square feet (0.08 acre) of impervious surface would be placed for the pathway.

Property Acquisition

Work outside of the City right-of-way and Sonoma Water property will occur on one parcel. North of the creek, the access pathway will be partially installed across APN 010-495-010. A permanent easement and a temporary construction easement must be obtained on this parcel.

GROWTH INDUCEMENT POTENTIAL

The proposed project does not induce growth. The project implements a portion of the City's Creek Master Plan and does not include infrastructure that would facilitate growth.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVALS

The project is generally under City review authority. Due to the nature of the project within and adjacent to the Santa Rosa Creek flood channel, it is expected that the following additional agencies could have review or permit authority over the project:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

The project may require permits from CDFW for potential impacts to riparian habitat and potential to take or otherwise harm state-protected wildlife species.

North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Regional Board has discretionary authority regarding the following permits and approvals:

- NPDES Permit. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has delegated responsibility for issuance of Clean Water Act (CWA) NPDES permits to the Regional Water Quality Control Boards within California. These permits are required to ensure protection of surface waters from construction and other land-disturbing activity.
- 401 Water Quality Certification for potential impacts to wetlands or waters.

Sonoma Water

Sonoma Water owns the Santa Rosa Creek channel and oversees flood control operations. The proposed project will require an encroachment permit from Sonoma Water.

Pacific Gas & Electric

The project would partially occur within an existing PG&E easement. The project will require approval from PG&E.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST

The following list of questions is provided by Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines in order to determine a project's environmental impacts. The checklist utilized herein was updated by the State of California in 2019.

Based on the project description, answers to the questions fall into one of four categories:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

A "No Impact" response indicates that no impact would result from implementation of the project. A "Less Than Significant Impact" response indicates that an impact would occur, but the level of impact would be less than significant. A "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation" response indicates that an impact is involved and, with implementation of the identified mitigation measure, such impact would be less than significant. A "Potentially Significant Impact" response indicates that there is substantial evidence that impacts may be significant if mitigation measures are unknown, infeasible, or not proposed. Each response is discussed at a level of detail commensurate with the potential for adverse environmental effect.

The discussion following each checklist consists of a *Setting* section including environmental and regulatory information, an *Analysis* section, a *Cumulative Impacts* discussion, and a section for identification of *Mitigation Measures*, as necessary. The *Analysis* section includes a discussion addressing whether the project would result in potential adverse environmental impacts. All potential impacts have been considered, including on-site and off-site impacts, direct and indirect impacts, construction and operation-related effects, as well as cumulative effects. The *Cumulative Impacts* section presents information regarding the project's potential cumulative impacts and is included in this section. If an impact(s) has been identified and mitigation is required to reduce the impact to a less than significant level, then such measures are contained in the *Mitigation Measures* sections.

I AESTHETICS

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	□	□	□	■
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	□	■	□	□
c. In nonurbanized 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?	□	■	□	□
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The project is located in a developed portion of western Santa Rosa along Dutton Avenue where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek. Dutton Avenue is a four-lane road separated by a central striped median in the project area. The Dutton Avenue Bridge that crosses Santa Rosa Creek provides views of the creek corridor from the sidewalk on the west and east sides. Santa Rosa Creek is channelized in the project area but supports a narrow band of riparian vegetation lined with Sonoma Water access roads on the south side and the Creek Trail along the north side of the channel.

The area is within the central portion of the Santa Rosa Plain and topography is generally flat. There are no vistas in the project area from which the project would be visible. The major sources of light and glare in the project vicinity are from Dutton Avenue street lighting, vehicular traffic and residential development. There are no designated scenic highways in the immediate project area[2].

Analysis

a. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

A scenic vista is generally considered a view of an area that has remarkable scenery or a resource that is indigenous to the area. The project site is not considered to be a scenic vista for the purposes of this

[2] http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/

environmental analysis because it is entirely within a developed area of Santa Rosa along Dutton Avenue. While Santa Rosa Creek and the Creek Trail do provide scenic resources in the project area, they are not characteristic of a scenic vista. The project will not have any significant impact on a scenic vista. The project is intended to provide additional public access to the scenic qualities of Santa Rosa Creek.

The proposed project would not result in the disturbance or elimination of open space area or remove an object of aesthetic value. The project would not result in long-term physical adverse changes to the height or bulk of structures or view blockages along the view shed. The access pathway will result in minor modifications to grades in the area, but they are specifically intended to provide public access to the scenic qualities of the Santa Rosa Creek channel. No obstruction of the limited scenic views in the project area would occur.

Construction activities would create dust, expose soil from excavation and create soil piles from grading, but these activities would cease after construction is complete. Short-term construction impacts associated with the project would not have a significant impact on any scenic vista.

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

There are no scenic highways in close proximity to the project. The City has not designated any scenic corridors in the project vicinity. None of the project elements would be visible from a scenic highway or corridor. Any visual impacts would be short term and limited to the construction phase of the proposed project.

One 18-inch oak and one 20-inch oak would be removed on the north slope of the channel. The trees are located within the flood channel (below the top of the flood channel but above the existing creek trail). The tree loss will be mitigated in accordance with the requirements in the Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance, as described in the Biological Resources section (Mitigation Measure BIO6).

c. In nonurbanized areas, would the project 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?

The project would not significantly degrade the existing visual character of the project area. The project would be installed between the existing creek trail and residential lot and therefore not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site or surroundings. The project is intended to provide additional public access to the visual character of the Santa Rosa Creek channel. The project would not conflict with zoning regulations in the project area.

Impacts to the scenic quality of the Santa Rosa Creek corridor would generally be limited to the construction window. Removal of the 18- and 20-inch oaks on the north bank will visually alter immediate views from the creek trail. The tree loss will be mitigated in accordance with the requirements in the Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance, as described in the Biological Resources section (Mitigation Measure BIO6).

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

The project would not create a new substantial source of light or glare. The project would be constructed below grade with all surfaces restored and no new light sources are proposed.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to aesthetic resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Please see Mitigation Measure BIO6 in the Biological Resources section.

II AGRICULTURAL & FOREST RESOURCES

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 (CalFire) 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.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	□	□	□	■
c. Would the project 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))?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	□	□	□	■
e. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The zoning designations in the immediate project area include residential (R-1-6) to the north and Neighborhood Mixed Use (NMU) to the south. Dutton Avenue is to the east. With the exception of Santa Rosa Creek, the project area is entirely developed with residential uses. The project would occur almost entirely within the Santa Rosa Creek flood control channel (above and to the north of the existing creek trail but primarily within the constructed flood channel) or developed backyard. No agricultural zoning is located in the project area. Local zoning is shown on Figure II-1.

REGULATORY SETTING

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

Agricultural lands within the state of California are rated according to soil quality and irrigation status by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. The best quality land is called Prime Farmland, followed by Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and so on, in decreasing order of importance. The maps are updated every two years with the use of aerial photographs, a computer mapping system, public review, and field reconnaissance.

The project area is designated as Urban and Built-up Land, as shown on Figure II-2.

Williamson Act

Agricultural land in the project area may also be subject to the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, more commonly referred to as the Williamson Act. The Williamson Act enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments that are lower than normal because they are based on farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value.

Analysis

a. Would the project 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?

As shown on Figure II-2, the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program[3] designates the project site and surrounding areas as Urban and Built-up Land. The proposed access pathway would generally be located within publicly owned land associated with Santa Rosa Creek and the trail does not support farmland. The project would not convert Farmland to non-agricultural uses.

b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

The project would be above the developed Creek Trail or within the landscaped area of a private yard that does not support farmland and is not under agricultural production. Zoning designations in the project area are residential in nature and there are no Williamson Act contracts in the project vicinity. The project would not remove any land from agricultural production and would therefore not conflict with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts.

[3] *Sonoma County Important Farmland—2018*. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency.

9/12/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Zoning.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)

NORTH
0 75 150 300 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE II-1
PROJECT AREA ZONING

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023

9/7/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827_01 Farmland.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Aerial Imagery: CSR GIS (2018)
California Dept. of Conservation (2016)

NORTH
0 125 250 500 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE II-2
IMPORTANT FARMLAND

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023

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

Forest land, as defined by the U.S. Forest Service, includes land at least ten percent of which is stocked by trees of any size, or land formerly having had such tree cover that would be naturally or artificially regenerated. Forest land includes transition zones, such as areas between heavily forested and non-forested lands that are at least ten percent stocked with forest trees and forest areas adjacent to urban and built-up lands.

The project does not propose any activities related to timber harvest nor would it result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. As such, there would be no impact to forest land or conversion of designated land to non-forest uses. The project location is not zoned for and does not currently support timberland nor is it zoned as timber production land by the City, as shown on Figure II-1.

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

The project location does not currently support forest land and the project area is developed with residential uses and the Creek Trail within the City limits. The proposed project would not result in any impact to forest land.

e. Would the project 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?

Because the project would occur in an area that does not currently support agriculture, is within a developed portion of Santa Rosa and is not zoned for agriculture, the project would not impact agricultural resources in the project area or result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to agricultural and forestry resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to agricultural and forestry resources have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

III AIR QUALITY

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:	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	□	□	■	□
b. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	□	■	□	□
d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

BAY AREA AIR BASIN

The project is located in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (BAAB) that consists of the counties surrounding the San Francisco Bay including portions of Sonoma and Solano Counties and all of Napa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. The local air quality agency is the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD).

REGIONAL CLIMATE

Sonoma County's climate, like much of California, is Mediterranean in nature. Summers are warm and dry, and winters are cool and moist. Local climate variation is typical in Sonoma County. The Santa Rosa area typically has hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. The average January high is 57 °F with an average low of 37 °F. July average high is 83 °F with an average low of 50 °F, influenced by proximity to the San Francisco Bay and coastal fog. Rainfall predominantly occurs during the months of November through March. The normal historic rainfall average is approximately 32 inches annually.

Regulatory Setting

Air quality in the project vicinity is regulated by several jurisdictions, including EPA, ARB, and BAAQMD. These entities, described below, develop rules, regulations, and policies to attain the goals or directives imposed upon them through legislation.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Clean Air Act

The Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA) required the US EPA to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and also set deadlines for their attainment. Two types of NAAQS have been established: primary standards, which protect public health, and secondary standards, which protect public welfare from non-health-related adverse effects, such as visibility restrictions. The FCAA also required each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. The SIP is periodically modified to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. The US EPA has responsibility to review all state SIPs to determine conformance to the mandates of the FCAA, and the amendments thereof, and determine if implementation would achieve air quality goals. If the US EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) may be prepared for the nonattainment area that imposes additional control measures. Failure to submit an approvable SIP or to implement the plan within the mandated time frame may result in sanctions being applied to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources in the air basin.

STATE REGULATIONS

California Clean Air Act

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing the California Clean Air Act of 1988. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA) requires that all air districts in the state endeavor to achieve and maintain California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ozone, CO, sulfur dioxide (SO2), and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) by the earliest practical date. The CCAA specifies that districts focus particular attention on reducing the emissions from transportation and area-wide emission sources, and the act provides districts with authority to regulate indirect sources. Each district plan is required to either (1) achieve a five percent annual reduction, averaged over consecutive three-year periods, in district-wide emissions of each nonattainment pollutant or its precursors, or (2) provide for implementation of all feasible measures to reduce emissions. Any planning effort for air quality attainment would thus need to consider both state and federal planning requirements.

LOCAL REGULATIONS

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

The BAAQMD is designated by law to adopt and enforce regulations to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standards. The BAAQMD was the first regional agency created by the state in 1955 that regulates stationary sources of air pollution within the BAAB. The District also regulates a variety of other programs such as Spare the Air, state Air Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) and federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs) and open burning. The main purpose of the BAAQMD is to enforce local, state, and federal air quality laws, rules, and regulations in order to maintain the ambient air quality standards (AAQSs) and protect the public from air toxics through local, CARB ATCM, and federal EPA NESHAP-specific control regulations.

Because the Bay Area Air Basin is not an attainment area for all state and federal criteria pollutants, the BAAQMD is required to update its Clean Air Plan. The most recent update is the 2017 Clean Air Plan[4]. The BAAQMD provides the following summary of the Clean Air Plan:

> The 2017 Plan provides a regional strategy to protect public health and protect the climate. To protect public health, the plan describes how the Air District will continue our progress toward attaining all state and federal air quality standards and eliminating health risk disparities from exposure to air pollution among Bay Area communities. To protect the climate, the plan defines a vision for transitioning the region to a post-carbon economy needed to achieve ambitious greenhouse gas reduction targets for 2030 and 2050, and provides a regional climate protection strategy that will put the Bay Area on a pathway to achieve those GHG reduction targets.
>
> The 2017 Plan includes a wide range of control measures designed to decrease emissions of the air pollutants that are most harmful to Bay Area residents, such as particulate matter, ozone, and toxic air contaminants; to reduce emissions of methane and other "super-GHGs" that are potent climate pollutants in the near-term; and to decrease emissions of carbon dioxide by reducing fossil fuel combustion.

CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutants subject to federal ambient standards are referred to as "criteria" pollutants because the US EPA publishes criteria documents to justify the choice of standards. California and Federal standards for criteria pollutants for the year 2017 are shown below.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	State Standard	Federal Primary Standard
Ozone	1-Hour 8-Hour	0.09 ppm 0.07 ppm	-- 0.070 ppm
PM10	Annual 24-Hour	20 ug/m^3 50 ug/m^3	-- 150 ug/m^3
PM2.5	Annual 24-Hour	12 ug/m^3 ---	12 ug/m^3 35 ug/m^3
Carbon Monoxide	8-Hour 1-Hour	9.0 ppm 20.0 ppm	9.0 ppm 35.0 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual 1-Hour	0.03 ppm 0.18 ppm	.053 ppm 100 ppb
Sulfur Dioxide	24-Hour 3-Hour 1-Hour	0.04 ppm -- 0.25 ppm	.14ppm -- 75 ppb
Lead	30-Day Avg. Calendar Quarter 3-Month Avg.	1.5 ug/m^3 -- --	-- 1.5 ug/m^3 0.15 ug/m^3

ppm = parts per million

[4] *2017 Clean Air Plan: Spare the Air, Cool the Climate*. BAAQMD. April 9, 2017.

ppb = parts per billion
ug/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

MONITORING STATION DATA

Ambient air quality measurements are routinely conducted at nearby air quality monitoring stations. The nearest monitoring station to the project is in Santa Rosa. Both CARB and the US EPA use this type of monitoring data to designate areas according to attainment status for criteria air pollutants established by the agencies. The purpose of these designations is to identify those areas with air quality problems and thereby initiate planning efforts for improvements. The three basic designation categories are nonattainment, attainment, and unclassified. Unclassified is used in an area that cannot be classified based on available information as meeting or not meeting the standards. In addition, the California designations include a subcategory of the nonattainment designation, called nonattainment-transitional. The nonattainment-transitional designation is given to nonattainment areas that are progressing and nearing attainment.

Analysis

a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The project area is within the BAAQMD. The project would not conflict with or obstruct the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan, intended to provide an integrated control strategy to reduce ozone, particulate matter (PM), toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases. The project is small in scale and would assist in implementing access to existing alternative transportation (pedestrian and bicycle) served by the existing Creek Trail, consistent with City planning policies.

Because the project would improve access to an existing alternative transportation route, it would not negatively impact the area's attainment status and any impact to the BAAQMD's Clean Air Plan, and Ozone Strategy would generally be beneficial.

b. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The BAAQMD is responsible for monitoring and reporting air quality data for the county within the Bay Area Air Basin. Both the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. These ambient air quality standards represent safe levels that avoid specific adverse health effects associated with each pollutant, termed criteria pollutants.

The Bay Area Air Basin is currently designated as nonattainment for several state and national ambient air quality standards shown below.

Standard	2020 State Status[5]	2018 Federal Status
Ozone 8-Hour	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM2.5	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
PM10	Nonattainment	Unclassified
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	N/A
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	N/A
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	N/A

The BAAQMD provides useful guidance in assessing the project's potential impacts on attainment status. The BAAQMD's 2017 Air Quality Guidelines[6] establish recommended thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants for project construction and operation for CEQA analysis. The BAAQMD's thresholds are presented below:

BAAQMD Thresholds of Significance	
Criteria Air Pollutants & Precursors	**Construction-related Average Daily Emissions (lb/day)**
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	54
Nitrous Oxides (NOx)	54
Particulate Matter (PM10)	82 (exhaust only)
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	54 (exhaust only)

The Air Quality Guidelines also provide screening levels for projects in Table 3-1, shown below. If the project meets the screening criteria below, the BAAQMD has determined that the project would not result in the generation of operational-related criteria air pollutants and/or precursors that exceed the thresholds of significance shown above.

[5] http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm

[6] *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. Bay Area Air Quality Management District. May 2017. Note: BAAQMD thresholds are in the process of being updated. Until that time, the 2017 Guidelines apply.

Table 3-1: Operational-Related Criteria Air Pollutant and Precursor Screening Level Sizes			
Land Use Type	**Operational Criteria Pollutant Screening Size**	**Operational GHG Screening Size**	**Construction-Related Screening Size**
City park	2613 acres (ROG)	600 acres	67 acres (PM10)

The project would represent an approximate one- to two-acre park, per the BAAQMD's lowest park screening criteria. As shown in the screening criteria table above, the project would be well below the magnitude that would require emissions modeling and would be considered less than significant based on the BAAQMD's screening criteria. No further analysis is required.

Construction activities associated with the project have the potential to create localized short-term dust impacts, PM10 and PM2.5. While the project is below screening criteria levels, standard construction dust abatement techniques would further reduce potential PM10 and PM2.5, as prescribed by Mitigation Measure AQ1 that includes feasible control measures, as recommended by the BAAQMD's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures.

c. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The project would implement an additional public access point to the existing Santa Rosa Creek trail and operation of the project would not alter air quality in any appreciable way. During the construction phase of the project, generation of dust and equipment exhaust can be expected to increase. A portion of this dust would contain PM10 and PM2.5, which are criteria air pollutants regulated at both the federal and state levels. Diesel particulate matter would be emitted by construction equipment and trucks. Equipment operation and trucks also emit nitrogen oxides during construction that contribute to regional ozone levels.

Although demolition, grading, and construction activities would be temporary, they could have the potential to cause both nuisance and health air quality impacts. PM10 and PM2.5 are the pollutants of greatest concern associated with dust and the BAAQMD is designated as nonattainment for both. If uncontrolled, PM10 and PM2.5 levels downwind of the construction area could possibly exceed state standards. Construction activities in the project area could impact residents adjacent to the project. To mitigate air quality impacts associated with exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations to less than significant levels, Mitigation Measure AQ1 shall be implemented.

There is known lead contaminated soil on the northeast side of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek. It is unclear if the fill associated with the lead contamination extends into the project area. This is discussed further in the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section.

d. Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people??

The project would not create objectionable odors or other emissions above regulatory thresholds. The project includes a bike and pedestrian access pathway that is not associated with odors.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to air quality resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

AQ1

The following Feasible Control Measures, as described by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, shall be implemented during construction to minimize fugitive dust and emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or be covered.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed or stabilized as soon as possible. Building slabs shall be poured as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used to stabilize the pad.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BBAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

IV BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Sol Ecology, Inc. prepared a biological resources report for the project[7]. The purpose of the biological assessment is to review the project in sufficient detail to determine to what extent the proposed action may affect any endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitats and to gather information necessary to complete a review of potential biological resource impacts from development of the proposed project, under CEQA. The Sol Ecology report describes the results of the site survey and assessment of the project site for the presence of sensitive biological resources protected by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Excerpts of the report are contained in this section.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project 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 (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project 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 Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project 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?	□	□	■	□
e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	□	■	□	□
f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	□	□	□	■

[7] *Biological Resources Report, Dutton Avenue Northwest Access Ramp to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, Sonoma County, CA*. Sol Ecology. May 2022.

Overview

On February 9, and April 28, 2022, Sol Ecology performed biological resources surveys at the project location. The study area included the proposed project site or "footprint" and surrounding habitat subject to potential indirect effects of the proposed project.

Regulatory Background

The following sections explain the regulatory context of the biological assessment, including applicable laws and regulations that were applied to the field investigations and analysis of potential project impacts.

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Sensitive biological communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values, such as wetlands, streams, or riparian habitat. These habitats are protected under federal regulations such as the Clean Water Act; state regulations such as the Porter-Cologne Act, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Program, and CEQA; or local ordinances or policies such as city or county tree ordinances, Special Habitat Management Areas, and General Plan Elements.

Water of the US

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates "Waters of the United States" under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Waters of the U.S. are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all other waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3).

Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands as defined in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Areas that are inundated at a sufficient depth and for a sufficient duration to exclude growth of hydrophytic vegetation are subject to Section 404 jurisdiction as "other waters" and are often characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Other waters, for example, generally include lakes, rivers, and streams. The placement of fill material into Waters of the U.S generally requires an individual or nationwide permit from the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Waters of the State

The term "Waters of the State" is defined by the State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) protects all waters in its regulatory scope and has special responsibility for wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters. These waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and are not systematically protected by other programs. RWQCB jurisdiction includes "isolated" wetlands and waters that may not be regulated by the USACE under Section 404. Waters of the State are regulated by the RWQCB under the State Water Quality Certification Program which regulates discharges of fill and dredged material under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a USACE permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact Waters of the State, are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality

Certification determination. If a proposed project does not require a federal permit, but does involve dredge or fill activities that may result in a discharge to Waters of the State, the RWQCB has the option to regulate the dredge and fill activities under its state authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat

Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code. Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream", which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life [including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife. "Riparian" is defined as "on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream." Riparian vegetation is defined as "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself". Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Other Sensitive Biological Communities

Other sensitive biological communities not discussed above include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in its California Natural Diversity Database. Sensitive plant communities are also identified by CDFW. CNDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must also be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). Specific habitats may also be identified as sensitive in city or county general plans or ordinances.

RELEVANT LOCAL POLICIES, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS

Chapter 17-24, "Trees" of the Santa Rosa City Code (Tree Ordinance) regulates the protection of certain trees on public and private properties within the City limits. The Tree Ordinance defines a "heritage tree" as:

- Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), or buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) 19 inches circumference at breast height (measured at 4.5 feet above ground; or 6 inches diameter at breast height [DBH]) or greater;
- Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) 38 inches circumference (12 inches DBH) or greater;
- Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), Oregon oak (*Q. garryana*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizenii*), red alder (*Alnus rubra* [*A. oregona*]), or white alder (*A. rhombifolia*) 57 inches circumference (18 inches DBH) or greater; or
- Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), or big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) 75 inches circumference (24 inches DBH) or greater.

A Tree Permit is generally required for the removal, alteration or relocation of any "heritage tree", "protected tree" (i.e. any tree, including a heritage tree, designated to be preserved on an approved development plan or as a condition of approval of a tentative map, a tentative parcel map, or other development approval issued by the City), or "street tree" (i.e. any tree having a single trunk circumference greater than 6.25 inches or a diameter greater than 2 inches, a height of more than six feet, and one half or more of its trunk is within a public right-of-way or within 5 feet of the paved portion of a City street or a public sidewalk), except as exempted in Section 17-24.030 of the Tree Ordinance.

METHODS

A literature review, site visit and preliminary wetlands and waters assessment was conducted, as described below.

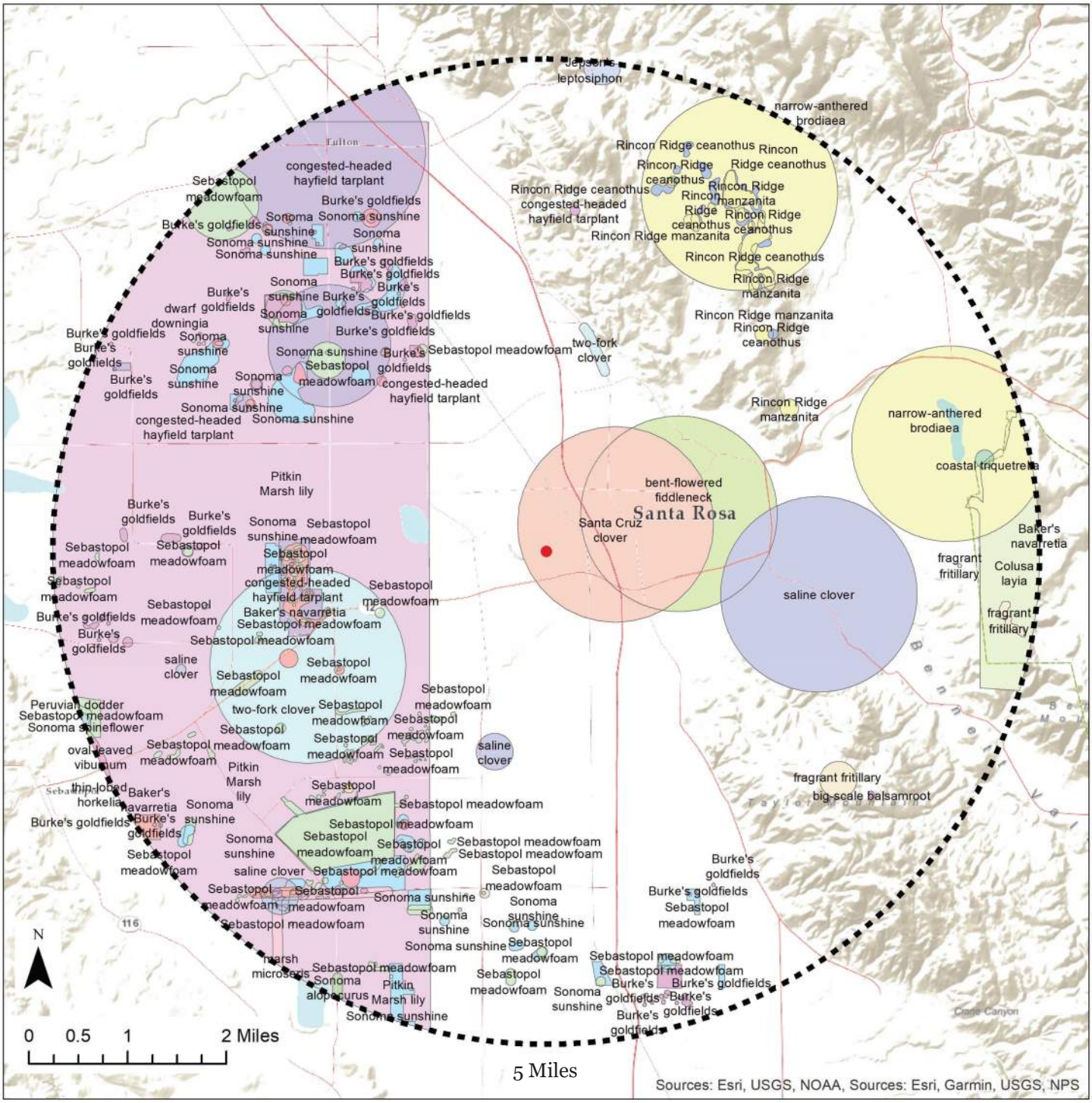
LITERATURE REVIEW

To evaluate whether special status species or other sensitive biological resources could occur in the project site and vicinity, Sol Ecology biologists reviewed the following:

- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS's) A Manual of California Vegetation Online Edition (CNPS 2022a)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory, Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2022a)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Web Soil Survey (USDA 2019)
- Sonoma County Vegetation & LiDAR Data for Sonoma County (Sonoma Veg Project 2014)
- CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California search for U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Santa Rosa quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles (CNPS 2022b)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) search for USGS 7.5-minute Santa Rosa quadrangle and eight adjacent quadrangles (CDFW 2022, Appendix D)
- USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation Species Lists (USFWS 2022; Appendix D)
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) publication "California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III" (Zeiner et al. 1990)
- CDFG publication California Bird Species of Special Concern (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and University of California Press publication California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern (Thomson et al. 2016)
- A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians (Stebbins 2003)
- Western Bat Working Group Online Species Accounts (WBWG 2015).

Based on information from the above sources, Sol Ecology developed lists of special status species and sensitive natural communities that could be present in the project vicinity. Figures IV-1 and IV-2 present the results of a 5-mile CNDDB record search around the study area for special status plants and wildlife.

Figure IV-1 **Special Status Plant Species within 5 Miles of the Project Site**
Santa Rosa Creek Trail Dutton Avenue Access, Santa Rosa, CA



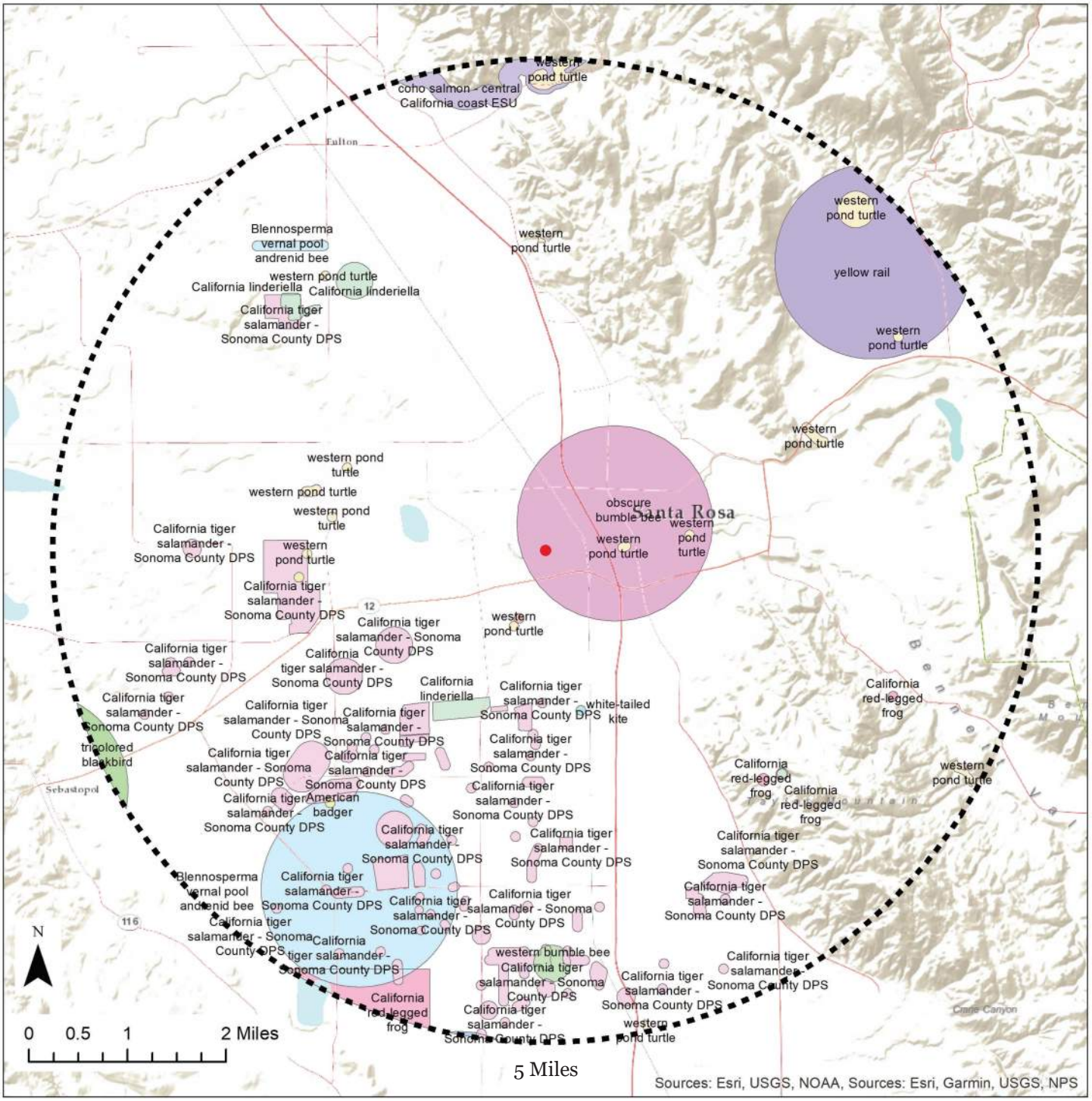
Project Location
5-Mile Buffer
Baker's goldfields (1)
Baker's navarretia (8)
Burke's goldfields (20)
Colusa layia (1)
Jepson's leptosiphon (1)
Napa false indigo (1)
Peruvian dodder (1)
Pitkin Marsh lily (3)
Rincon Ridge ceanothus (2)
Rincon Ridge manzanita (4)
Santa Cruz clover (1)
Sebastopol meadowfoam (29)
Sonoma alopecurus (1)
Sonoma spineflower (1)
Sonoma sunshine (14)
bent-flowered fiddleneck (1)
big-scale balsamroot (1)
coastal triquetrella (1)
congested-headed hayfield tarplant (6)
dwarf downingia (9)
fragrant fritillary (5)
legenere (1)
marsh microseris (1)
narrow-anthered brodiaea (2)
oval-leaved viburnum (1)
saline clover (4)
thin-lobed horkelia (1)
two-fork clover (2)

Date: 2-22-2022
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., CDFW
Base: ESRI
GIS: LM2204

SOL ECOLOGY
solecology.com

Figure IV-2 **Special Status Animal Species within 5 Miles of the Project Site**

Santa Rosa Creek Trail Dutton Avenue Access, Santa Rosa, CA



- Project Location
- 5-Mile Buffer
- American badger (2)
- Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee (2)
- California linderiella (5)
- California red-legged frog (3)
- California tiger salamander - Sonoma County DPS (60)
- Cooper's hawk (1)
- coho salmon - central California coast ESU (1)
- obscure bumble bee (1)
- tricolored blackbird (1)
- western bumble bee (1)
- western pond turtle (15)
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (1)
- white-tailed kite (1)
- yellow rail (1)

Date: 2-22-2022
Data: Sol Ecology Inc., Sonoma Co., CDFW

Base: ESRI
GIS: LM2204

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FIELD SURVEYS

On February 9, and April 28, 2022, the study area was traversed on foot to determine the potential presence of (1) plant communities both sensitive and non-sensitive, (2) special status plant and wildlife species, and (3) essential habitat elements for any special-status plant or wildlife species.

The study area was evaluated for the presence of sensitive biological communities, including riparian areas, sensitive plant communities recognized by CDFW, County-mapped riparian corridors, habitat connectivity corridors, and scenic corridors. Sensitive communities were identified following A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition and includes California Wildlife Habitat Relationships habitat classifications.

Sol Ecology biologists performed reconnaissance-level surveys for special status species on and adjacent to the study area on February 9 and April 28, 2022. The focus of the surveys was to identify whether suitable habitat elements for each of the special status species documented in the surrounding vicinity are present on the study area or not and whether the project would have the potential to result in impacts to any of these species and/or their habitats either on- or off-site. Habitat elements examined for the potential presence of sensitive plant species included: soil type, elevation, vegetation community, and dominant plant species. For wildlife species, habitat elements examined included the presence of dispersal habitat, foraging habitat, refugia or estivation habitat, and breeding (or nesting) habitat.

In cases where little information is known about species occurrences and habitat requirements, the species evaluation was based on best professional judgment of Sol Ecology biologists with experience working with the species and habitats. If a special-status species was observed during the site visit, its presence is recorded and discussed.

The study area was also surveyed to determine if any wetlands and waters potentially subject to jurisdiction by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or CDFW are present. This preliminary assessment was based primarily on the presence of wetland plant indicators, hydrology, or wetland soils. A preliminary waters assessment was based on the presence of unvegetated, ponded areas or flowing water, or evidence indicating their presence such as a high-water mark or a defined drainage course.

Biological Communities Present

Vegetation communities present in the study area were classified based on existing plant community descriptions described in the California Native Plant Society Online Manual of California Vegetation. However, in some cases it is necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature. Vegetation communities were classified as non-sensitive or sensitive natural communities as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations.

Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFW. Sensitive vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 based on NatureServe's (2010) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW, or USFWS must be considered and evaluated under CEQA. No sensitive natural communities were found in the study area.

NON-SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Mixed Riparian

Vegetation on the slopes immediately below the study area consist of Mixed Riparian species. The tree canopy layer is dominated by a mix of western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) and Californica buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). The understory and shrub layer are dominated by dense thickets of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Along the upper margins of Santa Rosa Creek there is also a small occurrence of the diminutive native, herbaceous perennial marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle* sp.). According to the CNPS Manual of California Vegetation Online, the species composition above fall within the Alnus rhombifolia Forest & Woodland Alliance which has a State Rarity ranking of S4 and a Global Rarity ranking of G4. Wildlife species observed included Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and American robin (*Turdus migratorius*).

Ruderal/Developed

The majority of the study area is dominated by vegetation that can be classified as a mix of ruderal and developed. In the western extent of the study area there are several planted trees, such as redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), with a mixed understory of herbaceous and woody perennial species that are predominantly non-native weeds such as periwinkle (*Vinca major*), French broom (*Genista monspessulana*), Robert's geranium (*Geranium robertianum*), wild geranium (*Geranium dissectum*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Italian arum (*Arum italicum*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), veldt grass (*Holcus lanatus*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.). The eastern extent of the study area contains a fenced off area with several large plantings of species such as tuña (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) and European olive (*Olea europea*), surrounded by a slope dominated by predominantly non-native weeds associated with marginal and disturbed areas, such as silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), California bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), hairy bittercress (*Cardamine hirsuta*), ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and a couple small patches of native California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*). Wildlife species observed included California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*).

SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Santa Rosa Creek is non-wetland waters under the jurisdiction of the U. S. and State. The creek and the riparian corridor lining the top of both banks are also under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). No jurisdictional wetlands were found within the study area.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory with California Rare Plant Ranks of 1 and 2 are also considered special status plant species and must be considered under CEQA.

Analysis

a. Would the project 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 (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?

Results of Sol Ecology's biological assessment specific to special-status species are contained below.

Special Status Plants

Based upon a review of the resources and databases, 64 special-status plant species have been documented within 9-quadrangle search of the study area, of which 28 species have been documented within a five-mile radius (Figure IV-1). Based on the highly disturbed nature of the project area, and abundance of invasive species, it is highly unlikely for any special-status plant species to occur in the study area. In addition, no special-status plant species were observed during botanical surveys.

Species documented in the area are unlikely or have no potential to occur in the study area for one or more of the following reasons:

- Hydrologic conditions (e.g., marsh habitat, seeps, pond habitat) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site.
- Edaphic (soil) conditions (e.g., rocky or clay soils) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site.
- Topographic conditions (e.g., slopes) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site.
- Unique pH conditions (e.g., serpentine) necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present on the study area.
- Associated vegetation communities (e.g., cismontane woodland, chaparral, broadleaved upland forest) necessary to support the special-status plants do not exist on site.

Potential Impacts to Special Status Plants

No special status plants have potential to occur at the project site due to a high degree of disturbance, and the abundance of non-native invasive species that outcompete native plant species. As such, there is no potential for impacts to special status plants.

Special Status Wildlife

In addition to wildlife listed as federal or state endangered and/or threatened, federal and state candidate species, CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW California Fully Protected species, USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, and CDFW Special Status Invertebrates are all considered special status species. Although these species generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under CEQA. The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act also provides broad protections to both eagle species that are roughly analogous to those of listed species. Bat species are also evaluated for conservation status by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG), a non-governmental entity; bats named as a "High Priority" or "Medium Priority" species for conservation by the WBWG are typically

considered special status and also considered under CEQA; bat roosts are protected under CDFW Fish and Game Code. In addition to regulations for special status species, most native birds in the United States (including non-status species) are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC), i.e., sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Under these laws, deliberately destroying active bird nests, eggs, and/or young is illegal.

Fifteen special status wildlife species have been documented within five miles of the study area (Figure IV-2). Based upon a review of the resources and database results and the presence of biological communities described above, the study area has the potential to support only four of these species, Species with potential to occur in the study area are described in more detail below. A discussion of potential impacts or unlikelihood for impacts to occur is also provided.

Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur within the Project Site			
Species	**Status**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Amphibians and Reptiles			
California tiger salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FE, ST, CH	Inhabits grassland, oak woodland, ruderal, and seasonal pool habitats. Adults are fossorial and utilize mammal burrows and other subterranean refugia. Breeding occurs primarily in vernal pools and other seasonal water features.	**None*.** The Project is within an area designated as developed that has no potential for impact to this species (USFWS 2020).
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle inhabiting ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches usually where aquatic vegetation is present.	**Low potential.** This species has been observed in Santa Rosa Creek. The nearest CNDDB record to the study area is for a turtle found in 2007 approximately 0.9 miles upstream. Pond turtles could occur in the creek corridor but not in the upper banks.
Birds			
Nuttall's woodpecker *Dryobates nuttallii*	BCC	Inhabits oak woodlands, wooded suburban areas and riparian corridors. Nests in cavities of primarily oaks, willows, cottonwoods, sycamores, or alders.	**Moderate potential.** There are numerous suitable nest trees for this species in the riparian corridor.
Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*	BCC	Inhabit oak woodlands or oak-pine woodslands. Nests cavities high in trees (20 to 40 feet above the ground).	**Moderate potential.** There are numerous suitable nest trees for this species in the riparian corridor.
*** Due to the sensitivity of this species in Sonoma County, an evaluation has been included.**			

The remaining species found in the review of background literature were determined to be unlikely to occur due to absence of suitable habitat elements in and immediately adjacent to the project site. Habitat elements that were evaluated but found to be absent from the immediate area of the project site or surrounding habitats subject to potential indirect effects include the following:

- No suitable burrows on or adjacent to the project site (e.g. for burrowing owl or American badger);
- No coniferous forest, seasonal wetlands, freshwater marsh, oak woodland, or annual grassland communities are present;

- No suitable roosting habitat such as barns, old buildings, or large snags (e.g. for Townsend's big-eared bat or other colonial species).

Potential Impacts to Special Status Animals

The proposed project has the potential to affect four special status wildlife species if present during proposed activities, including: California tiger salamander, western pond turtle, Nuttall's woodpecker and oak titmouse. Potentially significant effects to special status wildlife are described below along with measures to ensure potential effects are mitigated to a less than significant level.

California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) – Sonoma County Distinct Population Segment. Federal Endangered Species. State Threatened Species. The California Tiger Salamander (CTS) Sonoma County Distinct Population Segment (DPS) was emergency listed as endangered on July 22, 2002. Critical Habitat for CTS on the Santa Rosa Plain was designated in July 2011 and revised on August 31, 2011. This population is geographically isolated from other CTS in the state and known to occur in the Santa Rosa area (or Plain) and possibly the Petaluma River watershed, historically. CTS in the Santa Rosa Plain inhabit low-elevation (below 500 feet) vernal pools and seasonal pools, associated grassland, and the grassy understory of oak savannah plant communities.

On June 11, 2020, the USFWS issued a Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) for USACE permitted projects that may affect CTS within the Santa Rosa Plain area which replaced a November 9, 2007 PBO for the same purposes. The PBO prescribes graduated mitigation ratios based on distance known breeding sites and adult occurrences. Mitigation requirements apply to the entire project site except for existing hardscape (e.g., parking lots, compacted gravel surfaces, buildings, or other structures), unless these areas function as a movement corridor in which case such functions must be preserved.

The nearest occurrences of CTS are 1.6 miles south of the study area in an area south of State Route 12, and U.S. Route 101 where numerous CTS have been recorded. Other records within a 3.1-mile radius include occurrence 7 which is approximately 2.6 miles west of the study area. However, the Project is not within the boundaries of the Santa Rosa Plain as shown in the Figure 2 Sonoma California Tiger Salamander Distribution Map (USFWS 2020). The study area is not located within designated critical habitat for CTS and is located in area designated as Already Developed (no potential for impact) in Figure 3 Santa Rosa Conservation Strategy Map. Therefore, there is no potential for CTS to occur in the study area.

Western Pond Turtle (*Emys marmorata*) CDFW Species of Special Concern. The western pond turtle is the only native freshwater turtle in California. This turtle is uncommon to common in suitable aquatic habitat throughout California, west of the Sierra-Cascade crest and Transverse Ranges. Western pond turtles inhabit perennial aquatic habitats, such as lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, and canals that provide submerged cover and suitable basking structures, such as rocks and logs. Western pond turtles prefer to nest on unshaded upland slopes close to their aquatic habitat, and hatchlings require shallow water with relatively dense emergent and submergent vegetation for foraging for aquatic invertebrates. Pond turtles are known to occur in Santa Rosa Creek. The nearest CNDDB record to the study area is for a turtle found in 2007 approximately 0.9 miles upstream. Pond turtles could occur in the creek corridor but not in the upper banks where the project will take place. The banks of the creek are too steep for turtles to ascend.

There is no friable soil along the upper banks, therefore no suitable breeding habitat is present. There is a very low potential for this species to occur in the study area.

Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*). USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. Nuttall's Woodpecker, common in much of its range, is a year-round resident throughout most of California west of the Sierra Nevada. Typical habitat is oak or mixed woodland, and riparian areas. Nesting occurs in tree cavities, principally those of oaks and larger riparian trees. Nuttall's woodpecker also occurs in older residential settings and orchards where trees provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat. This species forages on a variety of arboreal invertebrates. There are a variety of riparian trees along Santa Rosa Creek in the study area that provide suitable nesting habitat for Nuttall's woodpecker, therefore there is a moderate potential for it to nest in the area.

Oak Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern. This relatively common species is year-round resident throughout much of California including most of the coastal slope, the Central Valley, and the western Sierra Nevada foothills. In addition, the species may also occur in residential settings where landscaping provides foraging and nesting habitat. Its primary habitat is woodland dominated by oaks. Local populations have adapted to woodlands of pines and/or junipers in some areas. The oak titmouse nests in tree cavities, usually natural cavities or those excavated by woodpeckers, though they may partially excavate their own. Seeds and arboreal invertebrates make up the birds' diet. There are numerous oak trees along Santa Rosa Creek in the study area that provide suitable nesting habitat for Nuttall's woodpecker, therefore there is a moderate potential for it to nest in the area.

Four special status wildlife species have a low to moderate potential for occurrence on the site. As such, no significant impacts are anticipated, and thus no mitigation measures are provided specific to those species. However, measures to reduce impacts to protected biological resources, as described below are included in Mitigation Measures BIO1 and BIO2.

The study area provides an abundance of nesting habitat for birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code § 3513. Impacts to nesting birds resulting in nest abandonment or direct mortality to chicks or eggs is considered a significant impact under CEQA. Mitigation Measure BIO1 provides preconstruction nesting bird surveys to reduce potential impacts to nesting birds to less than significant.

The trees in the riparian corridor could provide suitable habitat for bat species that roost in tree cavities and vegetation. As stated above bats designated for high, or medium priority conservation status of by the Western Bat Working Group are typically considered special status and are also considered under CEQA; bat roosts are protected under CDFW Fish and Game Code. Mitigation Measure BIO2 provides preconstruction roosting bat surveys to reduce potential impacts to roosting bats to less than significant.

b. Would the project 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 Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Santa Rosa Creek is a non-wetland water of the U.S. and a tributary to the Russian River, a traditional navigable water (TNW). Santa Rosa Creek is subject to USACE jurisdiction within ordinary high water due to its connection to a TNW and is also subject to Regional Board jurisdiction. The project would

not occur in USACE jurisdiction. Activities that result in the substantial modification of the bed, bank, or channel of a stream or lake requires a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW pursuant to Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code. On streams, creeks and rivers, the extent of CDFW jurisdiction extends from the top of bank to top of bank or the outer limits of the riparian canopy, whichever is wider.

The project is located immediately upslope and adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek. Although no work will occur within the creek channel, portions of it are located within the riparian corridor of the creek and may be subject to Regional Board and CDFW jurisdiction. The project will occur at and above the elevation of the existing Creek Trail and that area does not support continuous riparian vegetation north of the trail. However, it is advisable that a 401 Water Quality Certification application be submitted to the Regional Board and a 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement notification be submitted to the CDFW. Mitigation Measure BIO3 includes consultation requirements with the Regional Board and CDFW to determine the need for permits and secure them, if necessary.

Due to the project's location adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek, best management practices are provided in Mitigation Measure BIO4 and BIO5 to provide for worker awareness training and additional erosion control measures to protect the creek.

c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Santa Rosa Creek is a non-wetland water of the U.S. and a tributary to the Russian River, a traditional navigable water (TNW). Work within Santa Rosa Creek would subject to USACE jurisdiction due to its connection to a TNW. The project will occur above ordinary high water and is not subject to USACE permitting. The project area was surveyed for wetlands during preparation of the biological resources report. No wetlands are present within the project area.

d. Would the project 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?

Santa Rosa Creek provides a wildlife corridor for numerous native and non-native aquatic species. It also provides a continuous corridor for terrestrial species both through the creek bed and the riparian corridor where barriers are absent. The project will not encroach into Santa Rosa Creek and project construction will only temporarily impede the movement of terrestrial species through the area. Therefore, the project is not likely to substantially interfere with the movement of any native species or native nursery site and any impact is less than significant.

e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Per the City of Santa Rosa's tree ordinance, coast live oaks of a diameter of 18-inches or more are considered heritage trees. A tree removal permit would need to be obtained from the City. The ordinance requires that "for each six inches or fraction thereof of the diameter of a tree which was removed for approval, two trees of the same genus and species as the removed tree, each of a minimum 15-gallon container size, shall be planted on the project site, provided however, that an increased

number of smaller size trees of the same genus and species may be planted if approved by the Director, or a fewer number of trees of a larger size if approved by the Director." The project will require the removal of two coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*); one is 18-inches in diameter, the other is 20-inches in diameter. The number of trees that would need to be replaced, per the ordinance, would be seven. Tree replacement ratios may differ if resource agency permits are required for the project. Mitigation Measure BIO6 includes tree replacement, consistent with the City tree ordinance.

f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The project does not occur within a Habitat Conservation Plan Natural Community Conservation Plan. The project occurs in an area subject to the 2020 USFWS Programmatic Biological Opinion (PBO) for USACE permitted projects that may affect CTS within the Santa Rosa Plain. However, the Project is not within the boundaries of the Santa Rosa Plain as shown in the Figure 2 Sonoma California Tiger Salamander Distribution Map (USFWS 2020). The study area is not located within designated critical habitat for CTS (County of Sonoma, 2022b) and is located in area designated as Already Developed (no potential for impact) in Figure 3 Santa Rosa Conservation Strategy Map (USFWS 2020). The project will not impact CTS.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to biological resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

BIO1

Migratory Nesting Bird Surveys: For vegetation removal and construction activities that have the potential to affect nesting birds and raptors, including special status species white-tailed kite (nesting season February 1 to August 31), the following is recommended to ensure potentially significant impacts to nesting birds are reduced to a less than significant level:

- Conduct initial vegetation removal and ground disturbance from September 1 to October 14 when feasible.
- Pre-construction nesting bird surveys should be performed within the study area and within the immediate vicinity of proposed activities.
- If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species, ambient conditions, and proximity to project-related activities.

BIO2

Pre-construction Bat Survey: To the extent feasible, tree removal will be performed between April 16 to August 31, outside the maternity season (maternity season is between September 1 and April 15), to avoid the period when maternity bat roosts may be present. If not possible, an acoustic emergence survey shall be

performed to determine if bats are present including any solitary species. If present, the roost shall be avoided until after September 1 to ensure no significant effects to maternity bat roosts occur.

Provided no maternity roost is present, tree removal must be performed using the two-step tree removal process which includes allowing any felled trees or tree limbs to be left overnight prior to removal from the site or onsite chipping to allow any non-maternity roosting bats to exit the roost. Implementation of this measure will ensure potential effects to bat species are less than significant.

BIO3

The City shall consult with the Regional Board and CDFW to determine if a 401 Water Quality Certification 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required for the project. If permits are determined to be required, the City shall apply for and obtain those permits prior to construction. The City shall comply with permit terms from the Regional Board and CDFW.

BIO4

Worker Awareness Training: Environmental training shall be provided to all persons working on the project site prior to the initiation of project-related activities. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the project site, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered on the project site.

BIO5

Erosion control materials: To protect water quality, Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g., silt fence, fiber rolls) must be placed to prevent construction generated spoil and debris from entering Santa Rosa Creek. All disturbed soil must be stabilized prior to a rain event and post-construction. The area should be hydroseeded with a native plant seed mix composed of species known to occur in the area. Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar non-natural material should not be used. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.

BIO6

Tree Replacement: Replacement of trees removed shall be in compliance with the City of Santa Rosa Tree Protection Ordinance. If permits are determined to be required from CDFW or the Regional Board, additional tree mitigation may be required as specified in those permits.

V CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 15064.5(a) of CEQA includes a broad definition of historical and archaeological resources as follows:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:
    (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
    (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
    (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
    (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	□	■	□	□

Tom Origer & Associates prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment for the project in April 2022[8]. This section contains excerpts from their report.

The Tom Origer & Associates study was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and CEQA. The purpose of the study was to identify resources that could be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, as outlined in 36 CFR 800, and to identify potential historical resources other than Tribal Cultural Resources. The study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, and field inspection of the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Pursuant to Section 106 and the CEQA Guidelines, the goals of this study were to: 1) identify cultural resources within the project's APE; 2) provide an evaluation of the significance of identified resources; 3) determine resource vulnerability to adverse impacts that could arise from project activities; and 4) offer recommendations designed to protect cultural resource values, as warranted.

Environmental Setting

The study area consists of approximately 0.33 acres situated on steeply sloped land with a maximum percent slope of 20 percent. The closest water source is Santa Rosa Creek located approximately 10 meters south of the study area.

The geology of the study area consists of alluvial fan and fluvial deposits that date to the Holocene Epoch (11,700 years ago to the present). Soils within the study area belong to the Yolo series. Yolo soils are well-draining loams, found on alluvial fans and flood plains. In a natural state, these soils support the growth of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs, wild berries, and scattered oaks. Historically, parcels containing Yolo soils were used for orchards, vineyards, row crops, truck crops, and hay.

Prehistory

Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on the extended family unit. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears to be coeval with the development of sedentism and population growth and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

These horizons or periods are marked by a transition from large projectile points and milling slabs, indicating a focus on hunting and gathering during the Early Period, to a marine focus during the Middle Period evidenced by the number of shellmounds in the Bay Area. The Middle Period also saw more reliance on acorns and the use of bowl-shaped mortars and pestles. Acorn exploitation increased during the Late Period and the bow and arrow were introduced.

[8] *Cultural Resources Study for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California*. Tom Origer & Associates. April 11, 2022.

Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements such as slabs and hand-stones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire-affected stones.

Ethnography

At the time of Euroamerican settlement, people inhabiting this area spoke Southern Pomo, one of seven mutually unintelligible Pomoan languages belonging to the Hokan language stock. The Southern Pomo's aboriginal territory falls within present-day Sonoma County. To the north, it reaches the divide between Rock Pile Creek and the Gualala River, and to the south it extends to near the town of Cotati. The eastern boundary primarily runs along the western flanks of Sonoma Mountain until it reaches Healdsburg, where it crosses to the west side of the Russian River. Within the larger area that constitutes the Southern Pomo homelands, some bands or tribelets occupied distinct areas. The Makahmo Pomo, or Cloverdale Pomo, was a subdivision of the Southern Pomo that occupied the Big Sulphur Creek drainage, about 12 miles of the Russian River Valley, and portions of the Yorty and Cherry creek drainages west of Cloverdale. Primary village sites of the Southern Pomo were occupied continually, while temporary sites were visited to procure resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

The Southern Pomo population was decimated early in the historic period, especially in the southern part of their territory. Ethnic identity was severely impacted in the region of Santa Rosa and Sebastopol; McLendon and Oswalt reported that the few Southern Pomo speakers remaining in 1976 were from north of Healdsburg.

History

Historically, the study area is within the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa, an 8,885-acre grant made to María Ignacia López de Carrillo, the mother-in-law of General Mariano Vallejo. Traveling from San Diego in 1837, she brought seven of her children to settle on the rancho and built the first European dwelling in the Santa Rosa area (Hoover et al. 1990:479-480). After Señora Carrillo's death in 1849, the rancho was divided among seven claimants. The study area lies within the part of the rancho confirmed to Julio Carrillo (GLO 1859).

As originally platted, the town of Santa Rosa included the blocks between 1st and 5th streets and between present-day Morgan Street on the west and just beyond E Street to the east (Brewster 1854). Green's Addition was the first expansion of the town, moving the limits northward. Outlying parcels varied in size, tending to increase in acreage as they got further from the town center. The study area is outside of what was originally plotted as Santa Rosa. By 1867, Carrillo is no longer the owner of the land containing the study area (Bowers 1867).

With the end of World War II, Santa Rosa experienced a population boom, much like the rest of the nation. Census data show that the city had 12,605 people enumerated in 1940, and over the next ten years, the number rose to 17,902 (State of California Department of Finance 2011). By 1960, Santa Rosa boasted a population of just over 31,000 people, nearly tripling in size in just 20 years. To accommodate this growth, entire neighborhoods were erected in short order, and the outward movement of families to the suburbs, begun during the late nineteenth century, recommenced with due speed. Much of this growth was bolstered by benefits extended to returning service members and their families. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights) included several programs to ease World War II veterans back

into the local economy while avoiding a return to the pre-war depression. Among those benefits was a military loan guarantee program to help purchase homes. In 1950, homeownership in California had risen 11 percent over the proceeding decade and was at an all-time high of 58 percent by 1960.

The years following World War II brought unprecedented well-being to Americans, and commerce flourished as people grew more comfortable with spending. Immediately after World War II, new commercial buildings generally were in downtown areas and other existing commercial centers. Bolstered by post-war consumer confidence, new housing developments appeared, and with them the need for more schools, new churches, and new commercial enterprises. By the end of the 1950s, new commercial construction was usually located in the new suburbs at the edge of town. In Santa Rosa, Hugh Codding led the way with several housing and commercial developments, including Brookwood Terrace, Town & Country Village, and Montgomery Village. These subdivisions tended to have their own commercial areas, and often social features as well.

Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

METHODOLOGY

Native American Contact

A request was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) seeking information from the Sacred Lands File and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. Letters were also sent to the following groups: Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians; Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria; Guidiville Indian Rancheria; Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point; Rancheria Lytton Rancheria of California; Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley; Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area; Pinoleville Pomo Nation; and Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians.

The NAHC replied with a letter dated March 19, 2022, which indicated that the Sacred Lands File showed no sacred sites within the township and range of the study area. A list of additional contacts was provided. No other replies have been received as of the date of this document.

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. This research is meant to assess the potential to encounter archaeological sites and built environment within the study area. Research was also completed to determine the potential for buried archaeological deposits.

A review (NWIC File No. 21-1257) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, by Eileen Barrow on February 8, 2022. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the OHP's Historic Property Directory and the Built Environment Resources Directory.

The OHP has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age could be important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be important archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of 19th and 20th-century maps and aerial photographs to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area.

Ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed.

A model for predicting a location's sensitivity for buried archaeological sites was formulated by Byrd et al. (2017) based on the age of the landform, slope, and proximity to water. A location is considered to have the highest sensitivity if the landform dates to the Holocene, has a slope of five percent or less, is within 150 meters of fresh water, and 150 meters of a confluence. Note: the Holocene Epoch is the current period of geologic time, which began about 11,700 years ago, and coincides with the emergence of human occupation of the area. A basic premise of the model is that archaeological deposits will not be buried within landforms that predate human colonization of the area. Calculating these factors using the buried site model (Byrd et al. 2017: Tables 11 and 12), a location's sensitivity will be scored on a scale of 1-10 and classed as follows: lowest (<1); low (1-3); moderate (3-5.5); high (5.5-7.5); highest (>7.5).

Sensitivity Score[1]	Classification[1]	Probability[2]
<1	Lowest	<1 %
1-3	Low	1-2 %
3-5.5	Moderate	2-3%
5.5-7.5	High	3-5%
>7.5	Highest	5-20%

[1]Byrd *et. al*. 2017
[2]King 2004

Field Survey

An intensive field survey was completed by Eileen Barrow on April 7, 2022. An hour was spent in the field and field conditions were warm and sunny. Surface examination consisted of walking the project area in 5-meter transects in the portions of the study area that were relatively flat to moderately sloping. Some of the study area was steeply sloped and so the slope was examined from the bottom. A hoe was used as needed to expose the ground surface. Ground visibility ranged from good to poor, with vegetation being the primary hindrance. A geotechnical study was being conducted at the time of the fieldwork, and Ms. Barrow examined the spoils from the borings. There were three borings that went to depths of 10, 20, and 16.5 feet, distributed along the proposed pathway.

Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Archival research found that the study area had not been previously subjected to a cultural resources survey. The study area was included in Anne Bloomfield's architectural survey of the city of Santa Rosa, but no important buildings were identified within the study area (Bloomfield 1989). Thirteen studies have been conducted within a quarter-mile of the study area, listed below.

Studies within a Quarter-mile of the Study Area		
Author	**Date**	**S#**
Barrow and Beard	2010	36573
Beard	2001	26342
Beard	2002a	25626
Beard	2002b	27399
Beard	2009	36582
Del Bondio and Origer	2010	37608
DeShazo and Matuk	2018	52239
Origer	1992	13490
Origer	2016	49112
Origer and Fredrickson	1980	2009
Steen and Origer	2006	32767
Stradford and Fredrickson	1977	590
Villemaire and Fredrickson	1988	9732

There are several resources documented within a quarter-mile of the study area. Most of these resources are contributors to three historical districts and will not be individually listed here. The table below lists the three districts, buildings documented outside of these districts, and one isolated biface fragment.

Resources within a Quarter-mile of the Study Area			
Author	**Date**	**P#**	**Distance from Study Area**
Beard	2009	49-004164	940 feet
Castro and Lucido	2014	49-004798	1,000 feet
Hurley	2011	49-003870	1,215 feet
Marvin	1989	49-005632	990 feet
Marvin	1989	49-005662	85 feet
Marvin	1989	49-005718	205 feet
Marvin	1989	49-005635	990 feet
Whatford	1988	49-005698	605 feet

A review of 19th and 20th-century maps shows no buildings within the study area at that time. County records show that the house on the property at 408 Duncan Street was constructed in 1964, but it is outside of the study area. A transmission tower is located within the study area and aerial photos show it was constructed between 1963 and 1977.

The Santa Rosa Flood Control Channel was created after a series of floods in Santa Rosa. Review of maps and aerial photos shows it was created between 1954 and 1968.

The field survey confirmed that there is a transmission tower within the study area. No other buildings exist within the study area. No historical cultural resources were observed.

While the project would not impact known historical resources, there is always the possibility of accidental discovery of historical resources during construction. In the event resources are discovered, mitigation measure CR1 would reduce such impact to less than significant.

b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Archival research indicated that there are no prehistoric or historical archaeological sites within a quarter mile of the study area. Ethnographer Samuel Barrett reported an ethnographic village in the vicinity of the study area. The village of hūkabet a'wī was on the south bank of Santa Rosa Creek, south of the Northwestern Pacific Depot, which would place it approximately a half-mile east of the study area.

Using Byrd et al.'s analysis of sensitivity for buried sites, parts of the study area have a high sensitivity (5.6) for buried archaeological site indicators. This is because the study area lies on a landform that dates to the Holocene Epoch, is in close proximity to a source of fresh water and has level terrain. Incorporating King's analysis, this sensitivity score corresponds to a 3-5% potential to encounter buried sites within the study area. Parts of the study area lie on a steep bank or in a location that would have been within the creek and so this has a low potential.

No archaeological site indicators were observed during the field survey and no archaeological site indicators were found within the geotechnical borings.

Based on the above, Origer & Associates has determined there would be no impact to existing known archaeological resources. However, there is always the possibility of incidental discovery of archaeological resources during construction. In the event resources are discovered, mitigation measure CR1 would reduce such impact to less than significant.

c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

There are no known human remains in the project area. However, the remote possibility exists that human remains could be discovered during construction. In such an event, Mitigation Measure CR2 would reduce such impact to a less than significant level.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

CR1

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event prehistoric-era or historic-era archaeological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. Prehistoric-era archaeologic site indicators could include chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes, grinding implements such as mortars and pestles, and locally darkened soil containing the previously mentioned items as well as fire altered stone and dietary debris such as bone and shellfish fragments. Historic-era archaeologic site indicators could include items of ceramic, glass and metal, and features such as structural ruins, wells and pits containing such artifacts. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional archaeologist

immediately after the find. Such archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation and contact local Native American tribes, as appropriate. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

CR2

If human remains are encountered during grading, excavation or trenching, all construction activity shall cease and the contractor shall immediately contact the City and the Sonoma County Coroner's Office. If the remains are determined by the Coroner's Office to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted and the procedures outlined in CEQA §15064.5 (d) and (e) shall be implemented by the City or its designee.

VI ENERGY

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	□	□	□	■

Setting

The California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) was charged with developing the state's Renewable Energy Program in 1998, following deregulation of electric utilities. The Energy Commission provides a brief history of its actions with regard to the Renewable Energy Program:

> In 2002, California established its Renewables Portfolio Standard program, with the goal of increasing the percentage of renewable energy in the state's electricity mix to 20 percent by 2017. The California Energy Commission's (CEC's) 2003 Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR) recommended accelerating that goal to 2010, and the 2004 IEPR Update urged increasing the target to 33 percent by 2020. Former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, the CEC, and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) endorsed this enhanced goal for the state as a whole. Achieving these renewable energy goals became even more important with the enactment of Assembly Bill 32 (Núñez, Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This legislation sets aggressive GHG reduction goals for the state, and its achievements will depend, in part, on the success of renewable energy programs.
>
> Senate Bill X1-2 was signed by former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. in April 2011 to codify the ambitious 33 percent renewable energy by 2020 goal for all California utilities, including publicly owned utilities (POUs) that had been setting their own renewable targets.
>
> In 2015, former Governor Brown extended the renewable procurement requirement by signing Senate Bill 350, which requires 50 percent renewables by 2030. In 2018, former Governor Brown signed Senate Bill 100, increasing the 2030 renewable procurement requirement to 60 percent and implementing a 100 percent zero-carbon goal for 2045. All the while, the majority of utilities and the electricity market continue to meet and exceed these goals and expectations.
>
> In the first half of 2019, California met the Million Solar Roofs goal established in Senate Bill 1 and may have met the 50 percent PV installation goal for new homes two years early.

> California has ambitious goals of reducing GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent by 2050, and advancing the use and availability of renewable energy is critical to achieving those goals. Therefore, the state has pursued a suite of policies and programs aimed at advancing renewable energy and helping ensure all Californians, including low-income and disadvantaged communities, benefit from this transition[9].

Today, California's energy policies are intertwined with goals of reducing greenhouse gases. The Energy Commission produces the biennial Integrated Energy Policy Report. The report contains an integrated assessment of major energy trends and issues facing California's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the state's economy; and protect public health and safety. The most recent report was released in 2021[10].

CURRENT ENERGY USAGE AND SOURCES

California uses the least electricity of any state with a 2020 (most recent electricity California Energy Commission date) usage of 7,069 kWh per capita[11]. The census states that Sonoma County had an estimated population of 488,863 in 2020[12] and the California Energy Commission indicates the Sonoma County used a total (residential and non-residential) of 2867.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity in 2020[13] for a per capita use of 5,866 kWh, somewhat below the state average.

Sonoma County is provided electricity by Sonoma Clean Power, a community choice aggregation, over PG&E maintained infrastructure. As of 2020, Sonoma Clean Power's power mix was ahead of California's goal and supplied 49 percent of its electricity from renewable resources under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard. Additionally, in 2020, 44 percent of Sonoma Clean Power's supply was hydroelectric, for a total of 93 percent greenhouse gas free electricity[14]. In contrast, the 2020 overall power mix in California was 33 percent renewable, 12 percent hydroelectric and nine percent nuclear, or 54 percent greenhouse gas free electricity. In 2020, total renewable electricity in California was 33 percent[15].

Analysis

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

Project construction would only account for a minor use of energy, primarily associated with fuels used in construction vehicles. All construction vehicles would be California-compliant to ensure state goals of energy efficiency and air quality are maintained.

[9] https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2019-12/renewable_appendix_ADA.pdf
[10] https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/reports/integrated-energy-policy-report/2021-integrated-energy-policy-report
[11] https://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/electricity_data/us_per_capita_electricity.html
[12] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sonomacountycalifornia,US/PST045218
[13] http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx
[14] https://sonomacleanpower.org/power-sources
[15] https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/california-electricity-data/2020-total-system-electric-generation

The trail would not require energy after installation. The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail, an alternative mode of transportation and recreational facility, and would not result in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

b. Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

The project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. As indicated previously, electricity to the project area is currently exceeding the state's renewable energy goals and the project is energy passive.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to energy resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to energy have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

VII GEOLOGY & SOILS

RGH Consultants prepared a Geotechnical Evaluation of the project area[16]. RGH's scope of work included: reviewing selected published geologic data pertinent to the site; evaluating the subsurface conditions with borings and laboratory tests; and, analyzing the field and laboratory data. The RGH report included the following geotechnical information:

This section includes excerpts from the RGH report.

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. 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.	□	□	■	□
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	□	□	■	□
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	□	□	■	□
iv. Landslides?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project 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?	□	□	■	□
d. Would the project 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?	□	□	■	□
e. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

[16] *Geotechnical Study Report, Santa Rosa Creek Trail Dutton Avenue Access, Dutton Avenue. Santa Rosa, CA*. RGH Consultants. May 31, 2022.

f. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Sonoma County is located within the California Coast Range geomorphic province. This province is a geologically complex and seismically active region characterized by sub-parallel northwest-trending faults, mountain ranges and valleys. The oldest bedrock units are the Jurassic-Cretaceous Franciscan Complex and Great Valley sequence sediments originally deposited in a marine environment. Subsequently, younger rocks such as the Tertiary-age Sonoma Volcanics group, the Plio-Pleistocene-age Clear Lake Volcanics and sedimentary rocks such as the Guinda, Domengine, Petaluma, Wilson Grove, Cache, Huichica and Glen Ellen formations were deposited throughout the province. Extensive folding and thrust faulting during late Cretaceous through early Tertiary geologic time created complex geologic conditions that underlie the highly varied topography of today. In valleys, the bedrock is covered by thick alluvial soil. The site is located on the west side of Dutton Avenue within the Santa Rosa alluvial plain.

GEOLOGY

Published geologic maps indicate the property is underlain by Holocene-aged alluvial fan and terrace deposits. The alluvium consists of poorly consolidated gravel, sand, and silt.

SURFACE CONDITIONS

The proposed trail extends primarily over relatively level terrain as well as a moderately steep slope. The vegetation consists of seasonal grasses, as well as landscaping and vine rows within a portion that traverses private property. In general, the ground surface is soft and spongy. This is a condition generally associated with weak, porous surface soil. Natural drainage consists of sheet flow over the ground surface that concentrates in man-made surface drainage elements such as trail-side drainage ditches, and natural drainage elements such as swales and the nearby Santa Rosa Creek.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Borings and laboratory tests by RGH indicate that the portions of the site studied is blanketed by 3 to 6 feet of heterogeneous fill. Heterogeneous fill is a material with varying density, strength, compressibility and shrink-swell characteristics that often has an unknown origin and placement history. On the slope, this soil exhibits high plasticity and high to very high expansion potential. Adjacent to the existing creek trail, the fill exhibits high plasticity and low expansion potential. Locally, the fills within the slope contain oversized debris including metal, bricks, and concrete. The debris is prevalent enough that RGH had to terminate boring one due to oversized material that the equipment could not penetrate. The fill soils are underlain by native alluvial sand, silt, clay, and gravel mixtures that are generally loose/medium stiff directly below the fill and become stiff/dense with increasing depth. RGH did not encounter bedrock within the maximum explored (about 20½ feet).

LANDSLIDES

RGH did not observe active landslides at the site during their study. The slopes underlying the trail consist mainly of fill.

GROUNDWATER

Free groundwater was not observed in RGH's borings at the time of drilling. On hillsides, rainwater typically percolates through the porous surface materials and migrates downslope in the form of seepage at the interface of the surface materials and bedrock, and through fractures in the bedrock. Fluctuations in the seepage rates typically occur due to variations in rainfall intensity and duration, water levels in the adjacent creek, and other factors such as periodic irrigation.

LIQUEFACTION

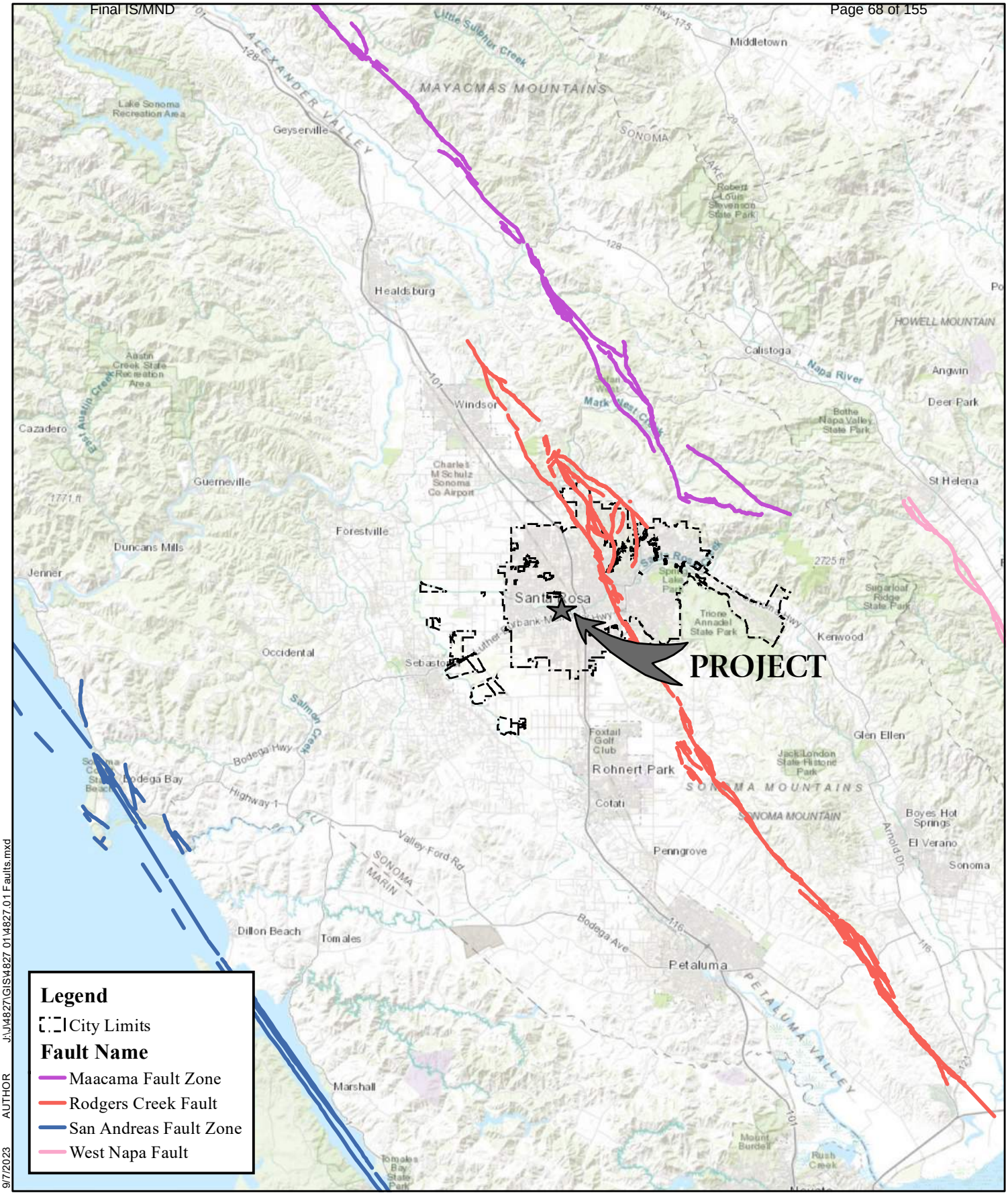
Liquefaction is a rapid loss of shear strength experienced in saturated, predominantly granular soil below the groundwater level during strong earthquake ground shaking due to an increase in pore water pressure. The occurrence of this phenomenon is dependent on many complex factors including the intensity and duration of ground shaking, particle size distribution and density of the soil. Densification is the settlement of loose, granular soil above the groundwater level due to earthquake shaking. Typically, granular soil that would be susceptible to liquefaction, if saturated, are susceptible to densification if not saturated.

SEISMIC CONDITIONS

Similar to all of Sonoma County, the project area is within a seismically active area. The nearest faults considered to be 'Holocene-active' (experiencing surface rupture within about the last 11,000 years) are shown on Figure VII-1; other faults in the project area are considered to be in the 700,000 to two million year old range and considered less likely to result in seismic activity. These faults have the potential to produce earthquakes in the project area.

CORROSION POTENTIAL

Mapping by the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates that the corrosion potential of the near surface soil is not rated for the soils immediately along the creek and creek trail. However, corrosion potential of surrounding soils, such as along Duncan Street, is low to moderate for uncoated steel and low for concrete.



J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Faults.mxd AUTHOR 9/7/2023

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
USGS (2019)

Brelje & Race

FIGURE VII-1

FAULTS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

SEPTEMBER 2023

Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Clean Water Act 402 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The CWA is discussed in detail in the Hydrology and Water Quality section of this document. However, because CWA Section 402 is directly relevant to excavation, additional information is provided below. Amendments in 1987 added Section 402p to establish a framework for regulating municipal and industrial stormwater discharges under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The EPA has delegated to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) the authority for the NPDES program in California, which is implemented by the state's nine regional water quality control boards. Under the NPDES Phase II Rule, construction activity disturbing one acre or more must be permitted under the state's General Construction Permit. General Construction Permit applicants are required to prepare a Notice of Intent and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implement and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to avoid adverse effects on receiving water quality as a result of construction activities, including earthwork.

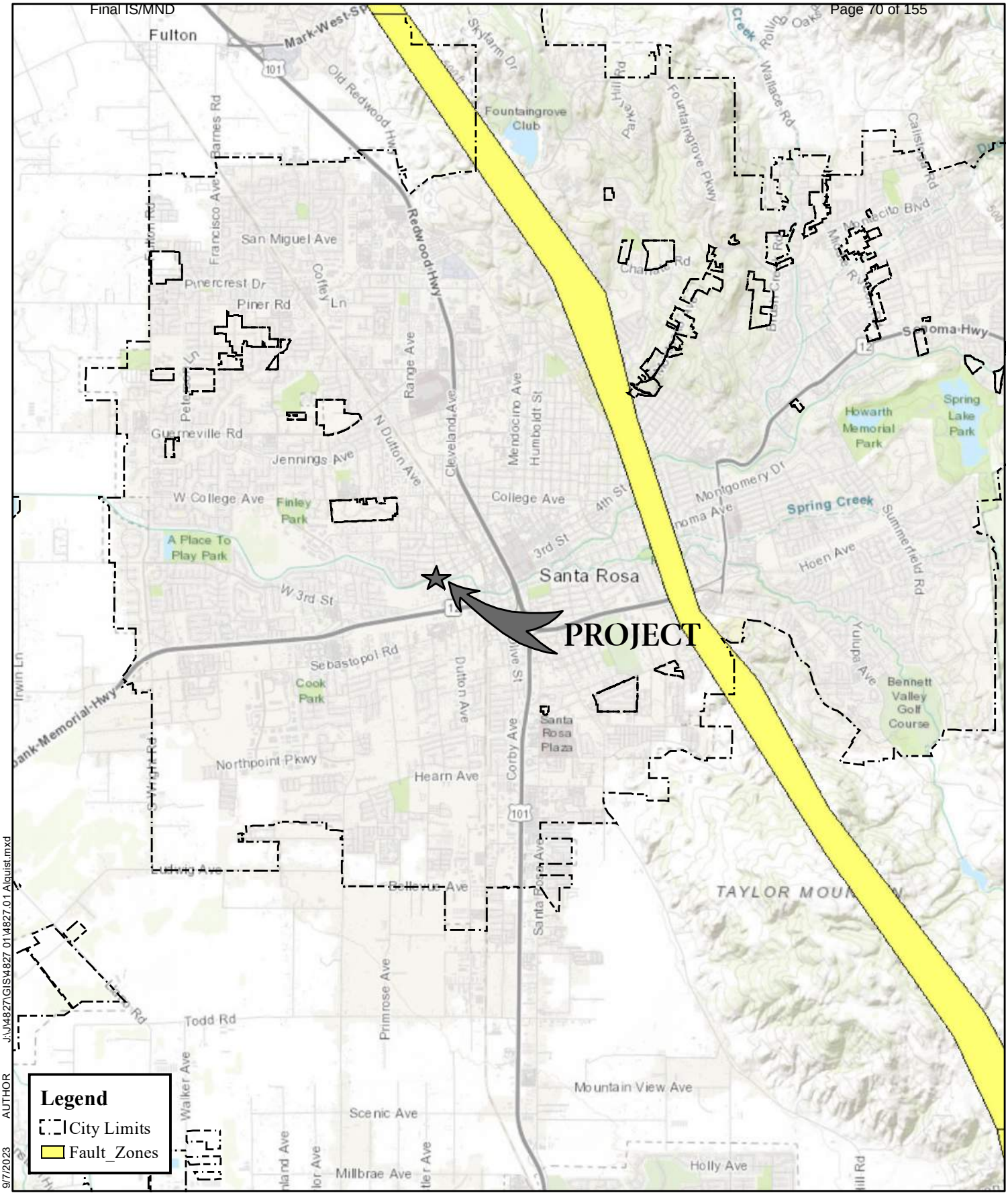
STATE REGULATIONS

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 (prior to January 1, 1994, known as the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act – CCR, Title 14, Section 3600) sets forth the policies and criteria of the State of California in regards to building within active fault zones mapped pursuant to the Act. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act outlines cities' and counties' responsibilities in prohibiting the location of developments and structures for human occupancy across the trace of active faults. The policies and criteria are limited to potential hazards resulting from surface faulting or fault creep within Earthquake Fault Zones delineated on maps officially issued by the State Geologist. Figure VII-2 shows the project relative to the nearest mapped fault zone.

Seismic Hazard Mapping Act

Like the Alquist-Priolo Act, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (PRC 2690 2699.6) is intended to reduce damage resulting from earthquakes. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses earthquake-related hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. The state is charged with identifying and mapping areas at risk of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and other corollary hazards, and cities and counties are required to regulate development within mapped Seismic Hazard Zones. Under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, permit review is the primary mechanism for local regulation of development. Specifically, cities and counties are prohibited from issuing development permits for sites in Seismic Hazard Zones until appropriate site-specific geologic or geotechnical investigations have been carried out, and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into the development plans.



9/7/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827_01\4827.01 Alquist.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Dept. of Conservation (2018)

Brelje & Race

FIGURE VII-2
ALQUIST PRIOLO ZONES

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023

California Building Code

The California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also known as the California Building Standard Code or the California Building Code (CBC), establishes guidance for foundation design, shear wall strength, and other structurally related concerns. The CBC modified common building regulations for specific conditions found in California and included a large number of more detailed and/or more restrictive regulations. For example, CBC includes common engineering practices requiring special design and construction methods that reduce or eliminate potential expansive soil-related impacts. The CBC requires structures to be built to withstand ground shaking in areas of high earthquake hazards and the placement of strong motion instruments in larger buildings to monitor and record the response of the structure and the site of the seismic activity. Compliance with CBC regulations ensures the adequate design and construction of building foundations to resist soil movement. In addition, the CBC also contains drainage requirements in order to control surface drainage and to reduce seasonal fluctuations in soil moisture content.

Analysis

a. Would the project directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a.i. 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.

The project area would not be located within an Alquist-Priolo Zone, as shown on Figure VII-2.

The project would be required to implement California Building Code Seismic Design Category Requirements into the project design for applicable features to minimize hazards associated with potential fault rupture, ground shaking, and liquefaction. Based on incorporation of appropriate geotechnical design recommendations contained in the RGH report and engineering standards, the risk to the project from fault rupture is considered to be less than significant.

a.ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

The project location is subject to strong seismic ground shaking. As indicated in a.i.) above, the project would be designed and constructed in strict adherence with current standards for earthquake-resistant construction, as is standard practice. Risk to the project is considered to be less than significant.

The project would include a retaining wall that could be subject to impacts from strong seismic ground shaking. The RGH report includes specific seismic design recommendations that would be included in the project design of the retaining wall foundation to reduce the potential impacts to the retaining wall to less than significant.

a.iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

As indicated in a.ii.) above, seismic ground shaking could occur in the project area. Because this is a pathway project (not a "structure" that would include human occupation), RGH's borings did not

extend to the depths necessary to evaluate the potential for liquefaction as the borings would need to extend below the groundwater table. RGH determined that the new pathway would have the same level of earthquake-induced risk as the existing path. The project would be designed and constructed in strict adherence with current standards for earthquake-resistant construction, as is standard practice. RGH's design recommendations would be incorporated into project design. Risk to the project is considered to be less than significant.

a.iv. Landslides?

Landslides are not evident at project location and the project would not increase the risk of landslides. Recommendations related to geotechnical conditions made by RGH would be included in the project design.

b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Proposed project locations would be within existing trails, sidewalks, and a graded backyard. Stormwater drainage in the area consists of man-made drainage elements such as roadside gutters draining to storm drains. Surfaces served by existing stormwater facilities would be restored to existing conditions once construction is complete to ensure there is no long-term erosion.

The State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (CGP) applies to construction activities that disturb one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. The project would have a total disturbance area of approximately 6,900 SF (0.16 acres) and would not be subject to coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Construction General Permit. The project includes an erosion control plan as part of the plans and specifications to minimize the potential for erosion-related impacts to surface waters to the extent possible (Mitigation Measure GS1). Because the project would comply with current regulations and project permits to limit erosion-related water quality impacts during and after construction, any impact would be less than significant.

The project would be constructed on the north side of the existing Creek Trail and would not continue south toward the creek. As described in the Biological Resources section, project construction would occur consistent with applicable permits from the Regional Board and CDFW, if determined to be required through consultation. Permit conditions, if required, would be implemented to ensure the project does not violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade surface or groundwater quality.

c. Would the project 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?

RGH's investigation revealed fill materials on the site. Heterogeneous fills of unknown quality and unknown method of placement, such as those found at the site, can settle and/or heave erratically under the load of new fills, structures (walls), and pavements. Wall foundations and trail surfacing supported on heterogeneous fill could also crack as a result of such erratic movements. Thus, where not removed by planned grading, the heterogeneous fill must be excavated and replaced as an engineered fill within the trail areas. Retaining wall foundations can be deepened to gain support below the fill soils provided the expansive materials immediately adjacent to the wall are removed during wall construction. All RGH's excavation, fill, paving and foundation recommendations to remediate unstable soils would be

incorporated into project design. Therefore, the risk of on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse is considered to be less than significant.

d. Would the project 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 surface soil shrinks and swells as it loses and gains moisture throughout the yearly weather cycle. Near the surface, the resulting movements can heave, and crack lightly loaded shallow foundations, walls, and pavements. The zone of significant moisture variation (active layer) is dependent on the expansion potential of the soil and the extent of the dry season. In the project area, the active layer is generally considered to range in thickness from about 2 to 3 feet. Retaining wall foundations will need to gain support below this layer. For the paved trail, detrimental effects of the above-described movements can be reduced by pre-swelling the expansive soil and covering it with a moisture fixing and confining blanket of properly compacted select fill. In order to effectively reduce slab and pavement heave given the expansion potential of the site's soil, a blanket thickness of 18 inches will be needed. Adherence to RGH's geotechnical recommendations would ensure that any risk from expansive soils is less than significant.

e. Would the project 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?

Wastewater service in the project area is provided by the City. The project would not impact the existing wastewater collection system.

f. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

There are no known paleontological resources or unique geologic features in the project area. Mitigation Measure GS2 is included to preserve any such features discovered during construction and reduces any potential impact to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to geology and soils resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

GS1

The City shall prepare an erosion control plan for the project. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented by the project to minimize construction-related erosion and runoff. Suggested BMPs include, but are not limited to:

- Schedule construction activities during dry weather. Keep grading operations to a minimum during the rainy season (October 15 through April 15).
- Protect and establish vegetation.
- Stabilize construction entrances and exits to prevent tracking onto roadways.

- Protect exposed slopes from erosion through preventative measures. Cover the slopes to avoid contact with storm water by hydroseeding, applying mulch or using plastic sheeting.
- Install straw wattles and silt fences on contour to prevent concentrated flow. Straw wattles should be buried 3 to 4 inches into the soil, staked every 4 feet, and limited to use on slopes that are no steeper than 3 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical. Silt fences should be trenched 6 inches by 6 inches into the soil, staked every 6 feet, and placed 2 to 5 feet from any toe of slope.
- Designate a concrete washout area to avoid wash water from concrete tools or trucks from entering gutters, inlets or storm drains. Maintain washout area and dispose of concrete waste on a regular basis.
- Establish a vehicle storage, maintenance and refueling area to minimize the spread of oil, gas and engine fluids. Use oil pans under stationary vehicles.
- Protect drainage inlets from receiving polluted storm water through the use of filters such as fabrics, gravel bags or straw wattles.
- Check the weather forecast and be prepared for rain by having necessary materials onsite before the rainy season.
- Inspect all BMPs before and after a storm event. Maintain BMPs on a regular basis and replace as necessary.

Additionally, any erosion control measures contained in permits from the Regional Board and CDFW, if applicable, shall be incorporated into the project specifications.

GS2

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event paleontological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional geologist or paleontologist immediately after the find. Such consultant shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

VIII GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	□	□	■	□
b. Would the project Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	□	□	□	■

To fully understand global climate change it is important to recognize the naturally occurring "greenhouse effect" and to define the greenhouse gases (GHG) that contribute to this phenomenon. The temperature on Earth is regulated by this "greenhouse effect," which is so named because the Earth's atmosphere acts like a greenhouse, warming the planet in much the same way that an ordinary greenhouse warms the air inside its glass walls. Like glass, the gases in the atmosphere let in light yet prevent heat from escaping.

Greenhouse gases are naturally occurring gases such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) that absorb heat radiated from the Earth's surface. Greenhouse gases are transparent to certain wavelengths of the Sun's radiant energy, allowing them to penetrate deep into the atmosphere or all the way to Earth's surface. Clouds, ice caps, and particles in the air reflect about 30 percent of this radiation, but oceans and land masses absorb the rest (70 percent of the radiation received from the Sun) before releasing it back toward space as infrared radiation. The greenhouse gases and clouds effectively prevent some of the infrared radiation from escaping; they trap the heat near the Earth's surface where it warms the lower atmosphere.

In addition to natural sources, human activities are exerting a major and growing influence on climate by changing the composition of the atmosphere and by modifying the land surface. Particularly, the increased consumption of fossil fuels (natural gas, coal, gasoline, etc.) has substantially increased atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases. Measured atmospheric levels of certain greenhouse gases such as CO_2, NH_4, and N_2O have risen substantially in recent decades. This increase in atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases unnaturally enhances the "greenhouse effect" by trapping more infrared radiation as it rebounds from the Earth's surface and thus trapping more heat near the Earth's surface.

California Implications

In 2016, CARB published the 2016 California GHG Emissions Inventory, a review and analysis of GHG emissions from 2000 to 2014. According to the report, in 2014, total California GHG emissions were 441.5 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent (MMTCO2e), a decrease of 2.8 MMTCO2e compared to 2013. This represents an overall decrease of 9.4 percent since peak levels in 2004. During the 2000 to 2014 period, per capita GHG emissions in California have continued to drop from a peak in 2001 of 13.9 tons per person to 11.4 tons per person in 2014; an 18 percent decrease[17]. State regulations have begun lowering California's

[17] https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2014/ghg_inventory_trends_00-14_20160617.pdf

GHG contribution to global GHG levels and managing GHG emissions remains an ongoing priority in California.

State Regulations

CLIMATE CHANGE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In September 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act, which created a comprehensive, multi-year program to reduce GHG emissions in California. AB 32 required CARB to develop a Scoping Plan, adopted in 2008, that describes the approach California will take to reduce GHGs to achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The Scoping Plan recognizes that local GHG reduction commitments and climate action plans are essential to the state meeting its targeted emissions reductions. In 2016, the Legislature passed SB 32, which codified a 2030 GHG emissions reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Scoping Plan was updated in 2017.

California's energy policies are intertwined with goals of reducing greenhouse gases. "In 2018, Senate Bill 100...set a planning target of 100 percent zero-carbon electricity resources by 2045 and increased the 2030 renewables target from 50 percent to 60 percent. On the same day of signing SB 100, then-Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-55-18 with a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality (zero-net GHG emissions) by 2045 and to maintain net negative emissions thereafter. The executive order covers all sectors of the economy... Executive Order B-55-18 follows the spirit of what is required at a global scale to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement, in which signatory nations worldwide agree to sufficiently reduce GHG emissions to avoid catastrophic climate change. This is also consistent with a special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which found that to avoid catastrophic climate change, global carbon dioxide emissions must decline by about 45 percent below 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net zero by about 2050[18]."

LOCAL REGULATIONS

CARB works with 35 air pollution districts in California to enforce air pollution regulations, including GHGs. Many metropolitan air pollution districts, cities, and counties have adopted Local Climate Action Plans consistent with CARB Scoping Plan goals. The City adopted its Climate Action Plan in 2012 to guide development within the City consistent with its GHG reduction goals. The City subsequently adopted its Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan in 2013.

During the 2017 update to the BAAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines[19], the BAAQMD adopted applicable screening criteria contained in Table 3-1 of the Guidelines indicating categories and sizes of projects that would not exceed the 1,100 MT of CO2e/yr GHG threshold of significance for project operations. The Air Quality Guidelines also provide screening levels for projects in Table 3-1, shown below. The BAAQMD has determined that "Projects below the applicable screening criteria shown in Table 3-1 would not exceed the 1,100 MT of CO2e/yr GHG threshold of significance for projects other than permitted stationary sources."

[18] *2018 Integrated Energy Policy Report Update Volume II*. California Energy Commission. January 2019.
[19] *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. Bay Area Air Quality Management District. May 2017.

Table 3-1: Operational-Related Criteria Air Pollutant and Precursor Screening Level Sizes			
Land Use Type	**Operational Criteria Pollutant Screening Size**	**Operational GHG Screening Size**	**Construction-Related Screening Size**
City park	2613 acres (ROG)	600 acres	67 acres (PM10)

Analysis

a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Neither of the City's Climate Action Plans included thresholds of significance. While the Local Action Plan did include steps to ensure development projects were consistent, adoption of thresholds was deferred to the BAAQMD. Similarly, there are no thresholds of significance contained in the Municipal Action Plan.

The project would represent an approximate one- to two-acre park, per the BAAQMD's lowest park screening criteria in Table 3-1. As shown in the screening criteria table above, the project would be well below the magnitude that would require emissions modeling and would be considered less than significant based on the BAAQMD's screening criteria. Construction-related emissions of GHG would be minimal. Operationally, the project implements a portion of an alternative transportation route and would be beneficial to long-term GHG emissions reduction. No further analysis is required.

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The City has adopted both a Climate Action Plan and a Municipal Operations Climate Action Plan. As a portion of an alternative transportation plan, the project would not result in additional GHG emissions and is consistent with both plans.

Cumulative Impacts

As indicated in a.) above, the project would result in short-term emissions of GHGs associated with project construction. Construction-related emissions are not considered to be cumulatively considerable based on the limited nature of the construction project and emissions below the BAAQMD screening criteria. The project would have a long term cumulatively beneficial impact to GHGs due to the partial implementation of an alternative transportation plan.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to greenhouse gas emissions have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

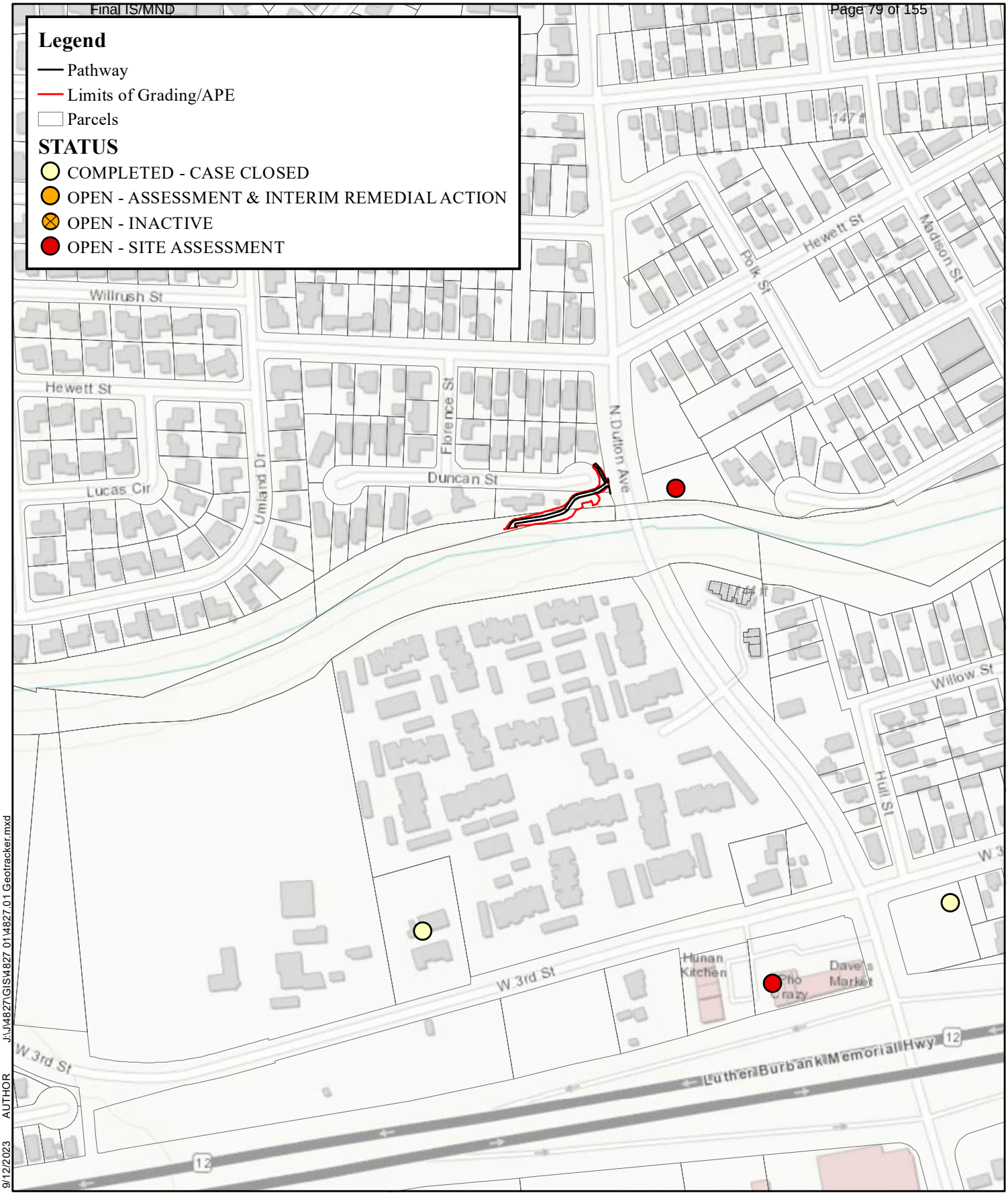
IX HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project 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?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project 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?	□	■	□	□
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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	□	□	□	■
f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	□	■	□
g. Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

There is a known hazardous materials site directly across Dutton Avenue from the project area that is designated the Hewett and Dutton Avenue (T0609793396)[20] site. This site is discussed further in the Analysis section. All sites in the project vicinity listed on California's Geotracker system are shown on Figure IX-1. Implementation of the project would require the use of small quantities of hazardous materials, including petroleum and other chemicals, to operate and maintain construction equipment.

[20] https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0609793396



9/12/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Geotracker.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Flood Hazard: FEMA (2017)

NORTH
0 75 150 300 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE IX-1
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

Hazardous materials in the project area are subject to applicable federal regulations, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Other applicable federal regulations are contained primarily in CFR Titles 29, 40, and 49.

State Regulations

California regulations are as stringent as or more stringent than federal regulations. The EPA has granted the State of California primacy oversight responsibility for administering and enforcing hazardous waste management programs. State regulations require planning and management to ensure that hazardous wastes are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce risks to human and environmental health.

Analysis

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

The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail, an alternative transportation project that is not associated with the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. Construction of the proposed project would include the use and short-term storage of hazardous materials. These materials include, but are not limited to, lubricants, adhesives, paints, asphalt, fuel, and toxic solvents. The proposed project is required to comply with federal, state, and local regulations regarding the storage, handling, disposal, and cleanup of hazardous materials. The project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b. Would the project 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?

As indicated above, the project would not introduce new long-term hazardous materials or hazardous materials handling. There is the potential for a fuel/oil spill during construction from construction vehicles and equipment. Mitigation Measure HM1 would reduce such impact to a less than significant level. Additionally, compliance with permit terms and conditions associated with Regional Board and CDFW permits, if required, would further reduce the potential for environmental harm.

c. Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

The project would not result in emissions or handling of hazardous materials within one quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The project is a part of the Creek Trail and would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials.

d. Would the project 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?

EBA Engineering conducted a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (Phase 1)[21] to assess the possible contamination of the project site with hazardous or toxic substances or wastes. A site may contain these substances or wastes as a result of current or past site activities, unauthorized dumping or disposal, or migration of contaminants from adjacent or nearby properties. The Phase 1 was conducted in general accordance with the scope and limitations of ASTM's Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process (ASTM E 1527–13) and included records review, research of historical records, interviews with past and present owners and occupants, interviews with state and/or local government officials, a site reconnaissance, and an analysis of the project site's physical setting. Known sites are shown on Figure IX-1.

EBA contracted EDR to conduct a comprehensive Federal, State and local environmental records search for the project site and properties within a one-mile radius of the project site boundary. The purpose of the database search was to identify potential exposure to the subject property from various environmental concerns and/or hazardous materials releases. The Environmental Record Search (ERS) consists of a map showing the location of the identified sites relative to the project site, a summary listing the identified sites by street names, and a final report describing the sources investigated and the resulting findings. It should be noted that the findings are those noted on the regulatory database(s) and that accuracy and completeness of record information varies among information sources, including government sources.

Review of historical information sources indicates that the project site was part of a larger property in rural residential and agricultural use by at least 1942, the earliest available historical documentation. The rural residential and agricultural site use appears to have continued up through the early 1950s, before most of the large parcels in the site vicinity were split and developed into smaller residential properties. In addition, portions of the project site property appear to have been covered with a dense canopy of vegetation lining the Santa Rosa Creek riparian corridor before the creek was channelized in the 1960s. By the time of a 1973 aerial photograph, most of the trees and vegetation appear to have been removed from the project site and areas bordering the creek, and the surrounding area (excluding some of the lands to the south of Santa Rosa Creek) mostly developed with single-family residences. The project site property does not appear to have ever been developed with any buildings and has generally remained in its current use and configuration to the present day.

[21] *Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment—Santa Rosa Creek Trail Dutton Avenue Access, Santa Rosa, California*. EBA Associates. March 10, 2022.

The project site was not listed on any of the databases searched by EDR. Further, there is no indication of the historical or current use of underground fuel storage tanks or dump sites at the project site property. However, it should be noted that a review of information on GeoTracker for the Hewett Street/North Dutton Avenue site references imported fill material reportedly brought in to shore up the banks of Santa Rosa Creek as part of flood control measures in the 1960s which was discovered to contain elevated concentrations of lead. Site-specific information regarding the fill materials that were likely brought onto portions of the project site is not available, but it can be assumed that the materials are of a similar origin. As such, the potential exists for elevated concentrations of lead to be present in the fill materials which were reportedly placed in the bank of Santa Rosa Creek which represent a potential environmental concern. It is worth noting, however, that based on a review of information for the Hewett Street/North Dutton Avenue site, the northern limits of the imported fill materials appears to be within approximately 15 feet of the northern edge of the paved bike path, and does not appear to encroach onto the portions of the project property parcel known as APN 010-495-010 (408 Duncan Street). Information related to the Hewett Street/North Dutton Avenue site is provided below.

Hewett Street/North Dutton Avenue (Inactive CPS)

This property is located across Dutton Avenue to the east of the project site and is reported to have originally been a one-acre parcel of land that exhibited elevated concentrations of lead in soil in the southern part of the site (next to Santa Rosa Creek) (ERM, 2008). The lead contamination was reported to be the result of imported fill material brought in to shore up the banks of Santa Rosa Creek as part of flood control measures in the 1960s. Petroleum hydrocarbons have not been reported in soil or groundwater samples at this site.

During pre-development assessment activities performed at the site in 1995, fill material containing assorted debris was encountered, prompting the completion of a geotechnical and environmental investigation. The results of an April 1996 initial investigation reported the presence of elevated concentrations of lead in site soils, along with other metals. Subsequent soil and groundwater investigations occurred at the site up through 2001, which reportedly assessed the extents of soil and groundwater impacts (ERM, 2008). Soil borings advanced during this time reported lead in groundwater samples at concentrations slightly above Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) as defined by Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. However, during subsequent monitoring of two monitoring wells over the course of four years, dissolved lead was not reported above laboratory reporting limits (LRLs) during any of the sample events performed and it was determined that the lead detections in grab-groundwater samples were the result of suspended particulate matter. EBA understands that during construction of the Santa Rosa Creek Trail Bike Path in 2011, 450 tons of impacted soils were excavated from the site.

A Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) was subsequently performed for the site in 2000 by Harding Lawson Associates (HLA, 2000). The results of the HHRA indicated that lead in soil at the site does not pose an unacceptable health risk to potential receptors for the planned land use as a bike and walking path.

In 2012 the property was reportedly split into a 0.6-acre northern and a 0.4-acre southern parcel, with lead impacts remaining within the southern parcel. There is a private residence on the northern parcel which is slated for redevelopment which has been reported to be free of impacts.

EBA understands that deed restrictions and institutional controls will be included with closure conditions for the southern parcel.

Based on the reported lack of groundwater impacts, and documentation indicating that the extent of lead impacts has been adequately characterized, conditions at this site are not seen as posing a threat of significant impact to the project site.

EBA found no recognized environmental conditions in connection with the project site property. Site-specific information regarding the fill materials that were likely brought onto portions of the project site is not available, but it can be assumed that the materials are of a similar origin to those of the Hewett Street/North Dutton Avenue site. As such, the potential exists for elevated concentrations of lead to be present in the fill materials which were reportedly placed in the bank of Santa Rosa Creek which represent a potential environmental concern.

Due to the potential for lead in the soils at the project site, EBA did composite soil sampling and lead analysis from five locations along the project alignment in July 2022. Lab results indicate that lead is present at levels generally ranging from 20.8 parts per million (ppm) to 42.1 ppm along the alignment. One sample point was detected at 115 ppm in the area of the retaining wall. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB) has established regulatory screening levels (ESLs) for different land use and worker exposure scenarios. The ESL for construction worker exposure for lead is 160 ppm (non-cancer risk) and 2,700 ppm (cancer risk). None of the samples exceed the ESL for construction worker exposure. The majority of the soil within the alignment would be off-hauled and replaced with fill. The soil is below the threshold that would require any special disposal or construction techniques.

There is the possibility, as with any construction project, that contaminated soils may be found during construction. In that event, Mitigation Measure HM1 requires the contractor to cease work and contact the City and the Regional Board to develop a plan to dispose of the soils and to ensure worker safety and protection of the environment.

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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The nearest public use airport, Charles M. Schulz–Sonoma County Airport, is located 4.5 linear miles northwest of the project area. The project is not located within the airport's airport land use plan area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City prepared its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) in October 2016 that assessed potential risks to the City[22]. The plan was updated in 2021[23] to integrate County-level coordination. The LHMP

[22] *City of Santa Rosa Local Hazard Mitigation Plan*. October 2016.
[23]https://permitsonoma.org/Microsites/Permit%20Sonoma/Documents/Long%20Range%20Plans/Hazard%20Mitigation%20Plan/Adopted-Sonoma-County-MJHMP-Volume-2-December-2021.pdf

identifies the City as being at high risk to seismic events, flood, drought and wildfire. The Santa Rosa Fire Department and the Santa Rosa Police Department coordinate emergency response and evacuations based on the LHMP, nature of the emergency and coordination with the County of Sonoma, as required.

Since the LHMP was adopted, the City has experienced three catastrophic wildfire events: the October 2017 Tubbs fire; the 2019 Kincade fire; and the 2020 Glass fire. Small portions of the project would impact regular traffic flow within one lane of Dutton Avenue during reconstruction of the sidewalk intertie to the proposed trail. An efficient roadway and circulation system is vital for the evacuation of residents and the mobility of fire suppression, emergency response, and law enforcement vehicles. The City shall require that the contractor develop a traffic management plan that ensures Dutton Avenue within the project area shall be kept accessible to residents and to all first responder units, ensure appropriate traffic control and that emergency access is maintained. As such, this impact would be less than significant.

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

The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail system within the City and would not increase the risk of wildland fires.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to or from hazards/hazardous materials resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

HM1

The contractor shall be required to follow the provisions of § 5163 through 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (California Code of Regulations, Title 8) to protect the project area from being contaminated by accidental release of any hazardous materials.

In general, the Contractor shall maintain awareness of potential signs of soil and groundwater contamination throughout the project limits and shall notify the City immediately upon discovery of any potential soil or groundwater contamination.

If hazardous materials are encountered during construction or occur as a result of an accidental spill, the contractor shall halt construction immediately, notify the City, and implement remediation in accordance with the project specifications and applicable requirements of the Regional Board. Disposal of all hazardous materials shall be in compliance with current California hazardous waste disposal laws.

X HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	□	□	■	□
c. Would the project 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 which would:				
i. result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	□	□	□	■
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	□	□	□	■
iii. 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?	□	□	□	■
iv. impede or redirect flows?	□	□	□	■
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	□	□	□	■
e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

SURFACE WATER

The proposed project site is located within the Russian River watershed. Santa Rosa Creek flows through the project site. The reach of Santa Rosa Creek in the project area is a constructed flood control channel with an open bottom that supports a narrow band of riparian vegetation. There are numerous streams in the project area, as shown on Figure X-1. There are no designated wild or scenic rivers in the project area.

The surrounding project area is developed with residential uses, roadways and City storm drain facilities. Stormwater in the project area is directed via the City's storm drain network and conveyed to Santa Rosa Creek.

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

The City's water supply is primarily provided by Sonoma Water from water stored in Lake Mendocino and Lake Sonoma. The City also operates two groundwater wells to augment its supply. The proposed project does not include any new wells and does not introduce significant impervious surfaces. As shown on Figure X-2, the project is located above the Santa Rosa Plain Aquifer.

FLOODING

The portion of Santa Rosa Creek above and below the project area is a constructed flood channel. The project area is not designated as being at risk for flooding by FEMA, as shown on Figure X-3. However, FEMA has not printed flood maps for the project area. The City is in the process of conducting a flood study of Santa Rosa Creek and its tributaries and FEMA will produce flood maps for the project area in the future[24].

Regulatory Setting

Clean Water Act

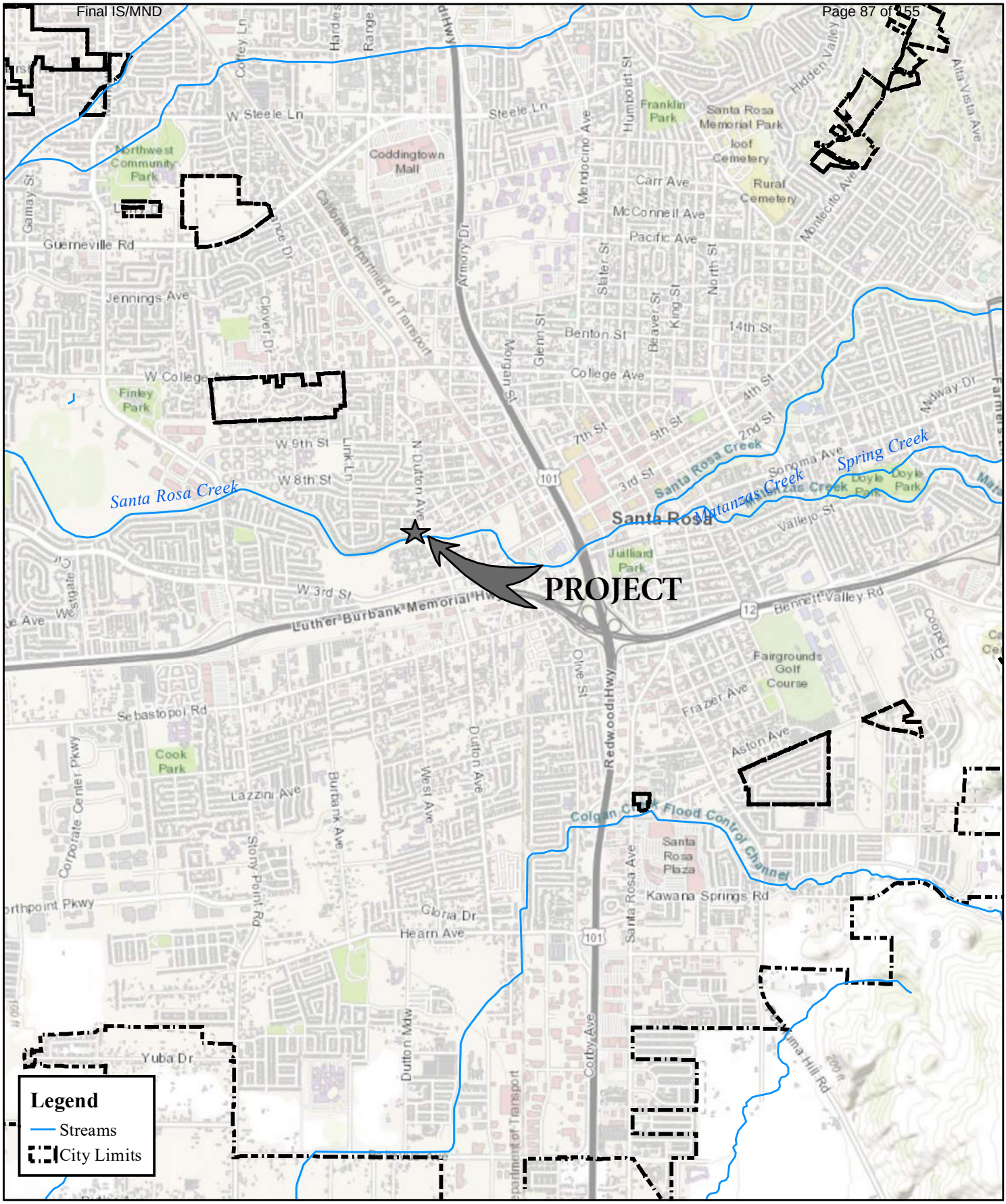
Important applicable sections of the federal CWA (33 USC 1251–1376) are identified below:

- Sections 303 and 304 provide water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines.
- Section 401 requires an applicant for any federal permit that proposes an activity that may result in a discharge to waters of the United States to obtain certification from the state that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the CWA. Certification is provided by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).
- Section 402 establishes the NPDES permitting system for the discharge of any pollutant (except for dredged or fill material) into waters of the United States. This permit program is administered by the RWQCB.

State Water Resources Control Board

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and issues NPDES permits to cities and counties through regional water quality control boards. The project location is regulated by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board).

[24] https://srcity.org/3653/Flood-Mapping



9/12/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Surface waters.mxd

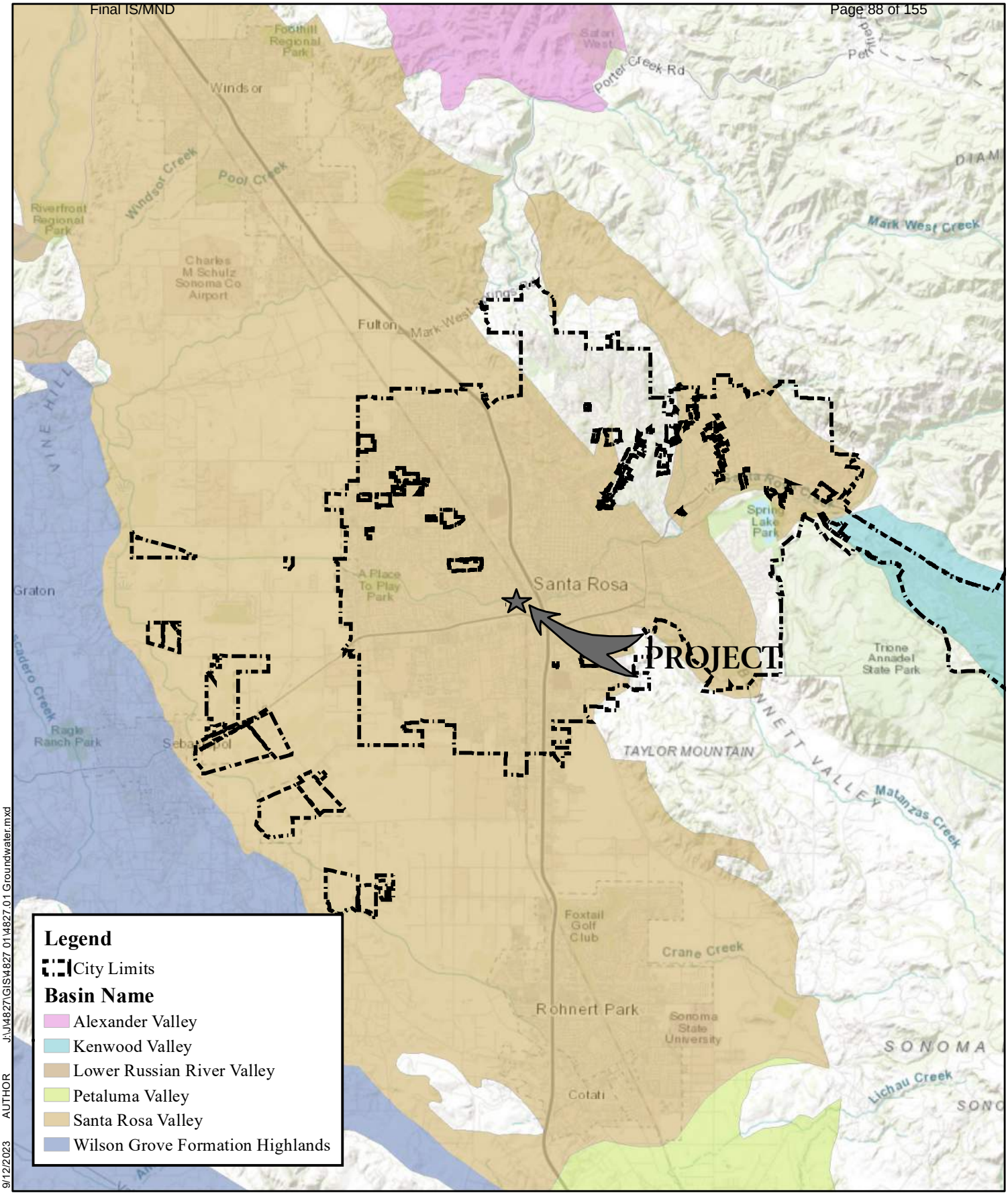
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
CDFW (2019)

Brelje & Race

FIGURE X-2
SURFACE WATERS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023



9/12/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Groundwater.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

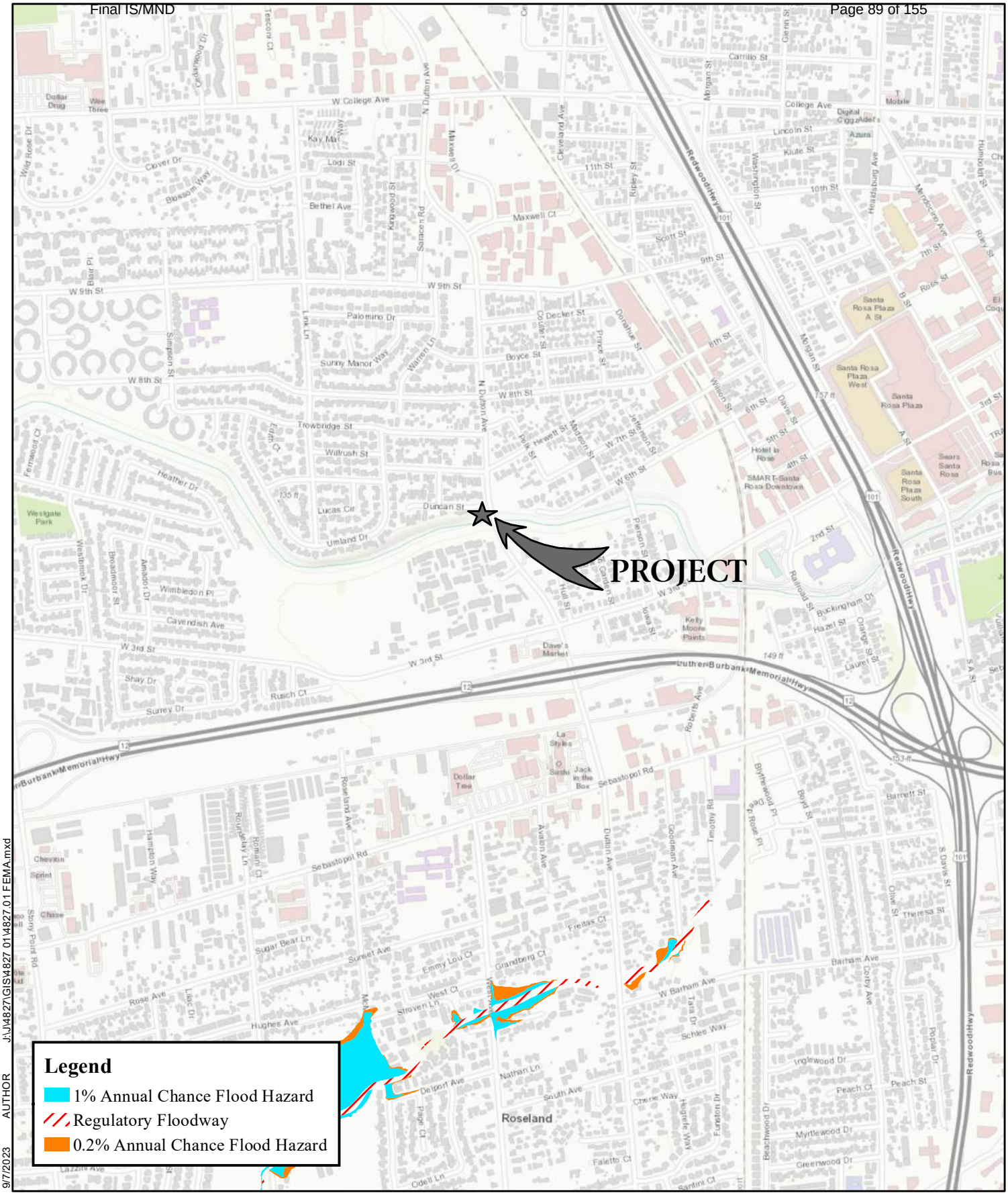
Data Source Information:
CalFire (2019)

NORTH
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Brelje & Race

FIGURE X-2
GROUNDWATER BASINS

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023



9/7/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 FEMA.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
Flood Hazard: FEMA (2017)

NORTH

0 260 520 1,040 Feet

Brelje & Race

FIGURE X-3

FEMA

CITY OF SANTA ROSA

SEPTEMBER 2023

The SWRCB has issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ) for construction activities within the state. The Construction General Permit (CGP) is implemented and enforced by the RWQCBs. The CGP applies to construction activity that disturbs one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies best management practices (BMPs) to minimize pollutants from discharging from the construction site to the maximum extent practicable.

The SWRCB has also issued a statewide General Permit (Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ) for regulating stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. This General Permit requires the implementation of management measures that will achieve the performance standard of best available technology economically achievable and best conventional pollutant control technology. It also requires the development of a SWPPP, a monitoring plan, and the filing of an annual report.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The State of California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Section 13000 et seq.) provides the basis for water quality regulation in California. This Act requires a Report of Waste Discharge for any discharge of waste (liquid, solid, or otherwise) to land or surface waters that may impair a beneficial use of surface or groundwater of the state. Based on the report, the RWQCBs issue waste discharge requirements to minimize the effect of the discharge.

Analysis

a. Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail. The project has the potential to cause construction-related violations of water quality standards. Implementation of the proposed project would involve excavation, grading, and other construction activities involving soil disturbance that may impact water quality by increasing the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Soil disturbance associated with construction activities may cause accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation and/or the release of pollutants to downstream properties and facilities that could impact water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

The State General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (CGP) applies to construction activities that disturb one acre or more and requires the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. As indicated in the Geology and Soils section, the project would have a total disturbance area of approximately 6,900 SF (0.16 acre) and would not be subject to coverage under the SWRCB GCP. The project includes an erosion control plan as part of the plans and specifications to minimize the potential for erosion-related impacts to surface waters to the extent possible (Mitigation Measure GS1). Because the project would comply with current regulations and project permits to limit erosion-related water quality impacts during and after construction, any impact would be less than significant.

As described in the Biological Resources section, project construction may require permits from the Regional Board and CDFW. If required, construction would occur consistent with those permits to ensure the project does not violate any water quality standards or otherwise degrade surface or groundwater quality.

b. Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

The project is not growth inducing and would not impact existing water demands or groundwater levels in the project area or elsewhere. The project does not introduce any significant new impervious surfaces (approximately 3,400 SF or 0.08 acre) and would not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge or groundwater basin management. Any impact to groundwater recharge would be less than significant.

c. Would the project 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 which would:

c.i. result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The project would not substantially alter the existing area drainage. Appropriate drainage will be engineered into the project for surface water flows. No significant new impermeable surfaces would be introduced (approximately 0.08 acre associated with the pathway) and existing surfaces would be restored.

c.ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

The project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff and would not result in flooding. The addition of approximately 0.08 acre of impermeable surface in the project area would not result in flooding. Placement of the trail within the Santa Rosa Creek flood channel similarly would not result in flooding as it is consistent with other existing portions of the trail and does not reduce flood channel capacity.

c.iii. 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?

The project does not significantly alter existing grades in the project area or introduce significant new impervious surfaces that would impact local stormwater systems or result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. There is currently no post-construction stormwater treatment in the project area and none is proposed by the project due to its small scale and lack of significant impervious surfaces.

There is an existing drainage pathway along the north side of the existing bike path extending from the Dutton Avenue bridge to downstream of the project intersection with the existing path. It does not have defined bed, bank or channel and does not have a defined pathway across the Creek Trail to Santa Rosa Creek (it is suspected that it surface flows across the pathway during high rainfall events). A culvert would be installed underneath the terminus of the project parallel to the existing trail to allow this surface flow to continue. The swale would be included in consultation with permitting agencies.

c.iv. Would the project impede or redirect flows?

The project locations are not within a mapped 100-year flood hazard area, as shown on Figure X-3, and would not exacerbate existing conditions. As indicated above, the project is located within the Santa Rosa Creek flood control channel. While not mapped by FEMA, the location was designed to, and has historically, carried floodwaters. Over the long-term, the project would not alter the course of a stream or river or impede or redirect flows. Similar to the existing Creek Trail, the proposed project would not reduce the capacity of the channel, impede or redirect flows.

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

As explained in c.iv., above, the project is not within a mapped 100-year flood hazard area but will likely experience flooding. Such flooding would not impact the project beyond it being unusable by the public during times of inundation, similar to the rest of the Creek Trail. The project area is not at risk from tsunami or in a seiche zone.

e. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Please see a., above.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to hydrology/water quality resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Please see Mitigation Measure GS1 in the Geology and Soils section.

XI LAND USE & PLANNING

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project physically divide an established community?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

Development in the project area is governed by the City of Santa Rosa General Plan and zoning ordinance. The project area is entirely developed according to those planning documents. Development of the access pathway is planned for in the Creek Master Plan.

Analysis

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

The project would not physically divide an established community. The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail, consistent with the Creek Master Plan. The trail provides alternative transportation opportunities that serve to link established communities.

b. Would the project 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 project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation. All project components occur within public right-of-way or within public easements. The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail in accordance with long-term planning policies.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to land use and planning resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to land use and planning have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XII MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

SANTA ROSA GENERAL PLAN

No applicable general plan or specific plan indicates that there are mineral resources of value or importance in the project area.

Analysis

a. Would the project 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?

The project site does not include any known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. The project would not affect the availability of any such resource.

b. Would the project 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?

The project area is not delineated in the City's General Plan or the County's Aggregate Resource Management Plan as a locally important mineral resource recovery site.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to mineral resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to mineral resources have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XIII NOISE

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	□	□	□	■
c. For a project 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, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

This section includes a description of the terminology and concepts related to noise and vibration impacts that are considered in the analysis. This section also includes a discussion of the existing environmental conditions related to noise-sensitive receptors and ambient conditions found in urban areas such as the project vicinity.

NOISE-SENSITIVE USES

Noise-sensitive land uses in the project area are nearby single family residences. There are residential uses located adjacent to the northerly and southerly portions of the project.

NOISE CONDITIONS

Existing ambient sound levels in the project area can be considered typical of an arterial roadway adjacent to a residential environment. Sources of noise in the area come primarily from traffic along Dutton Avenue. Traffic noise is highest during the daytime hours and subsides during the night.

CONSTRUCTION NOISE

The types of equipment that would be used to construct the proposed pathway include:

- One track excavator medium to large size
- One earth compactor
- One roller
- One backhoe/loader

- One wheel loader (two yard bucket)
- One water truck
- One crane truck
- One or two ten wheel dump trucks

The table below presents the typical noise levels for the construction equipment listed above based on a worst-case scenario including several pieces of the loudest equipment (running simultaneously). This includes the typical measured A-weighted Lmax noise levels (maximum noise level) that would occur at a 50-foot distance from the construction site. The acoustical use factor is the fraction of time that the equipment would typically be in use over a 1-hour period.

Equipment	Acoustical Use Factor	Typical Noise Level (Lmax)[1]
Asphalt/Concrete Truck[2]	40%	76
Backhoe	40%	78
Compactor	20%	83
Compressor	40%	78
Crane	16%	81
Dump Truck	40%	76
Excavator	40%	81
Forklift[3]	40%	75
Front-End Loader	40%	79
Jackhammer	20%	89
Paver	50%	77
Pickup Truck	40%	75
Roller	20%	80
Water Truck[2]	40%	76

Source: Federal Highway Administration 2006

1 dBA, A-weighted decibel level (measured at 50 feet)

2 Based on data for dump truck

3 Based on data for pickup truck

OPERATIONAL NOISE

During operation, the proposed project would not create noise that would be audible beyond existing background conditions associated with the use of Creek Trail.

Regulatory Setting

LOCAL REGULATIONS

City of Santa Rosa Noise Exposure Limits

The General Plan and zoning ordinance are the primary ways the City regulates noise levels and compatible uses. The City's ambient noise levels associated with zoning districts is shown below (Santa Rosa City Section Code 17-16.030). Code Section 17-16.120 states: It is unlawful for any person to operate any machinery, equipment, pump, fan, air-conditioning apparatus or similar mechanical device in any manner so as to create any noise which would cause the noise level at the property line of any property to exceed the ambient base noise level by more than five decibels. City Code Section 17-16.150 "Motor-driven vehicles-Noise" provides vehicle noise level limitations as set forth in Section 23130 of California Vehicle Code. This allows for higher noise levels for vehicles.

Zone	Time	Sound Level A (decibels) Community Environment Classification
R1 and R2	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	45
R1 and R2	7 p.m. to 10 p.m.	50
R1 and R2	7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	55
Multi-family	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	50
Multi-family	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	55
Office & Commercial	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	55
Office & Commercial	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	60
Intensive Commercial	10 p.m. to 7 a.m.	55
Intensive Commercial	7 a.m. to 10 p.m.	65
Industrial	Anytime	70

The City does not have an ordinance or General Plan policy related to reducing construction noise.

Analysis

a. Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

The project would not result in any long-term increases in noise levels in the project vicinity. The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail. Noise is not typically associated with operation of the existing trail and such noise would not be exacerbated by the proposed access pathway. The proposed project would add an access point to the existing trail already in use. The project would not result in an increase in long-term ambient noise levels as it would not significantly alter existing use of the trail.

Based on typical noise levels associated with equipment used to construct pathways contained in the table presented previously, construction activities are expected to result in a temporary increase in noise levels that exceed the City's established noise criteria. Adjacent residences would be exposed to non-

attenuated construction noise. However, these impacts are temporary and construction-related. It is anticipated that the pathway would take approximately four months to construct with the noisiest periods associated with excavation and grading taking approximately three weeks spread across the four-month period. These activities would occur for approximately one week at the beginning of construction for site clearing and rough grading, for approximately one week toward the middle of construction for backfilling and for approximately one week toward the end of construction for fine grading of the pathway. Mitigation Measure N1 would reduce such temporary construction-related noise to a less than significant level.

b. Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Implementation of the project would not result in the exposure of people to or the generation of ground borne vibration or noise levels. No pile driving, blasting, or similar construction techniques that would generate such vibration are required. The access pathway and the retaining wall will require the use of excavation equipment but that equipment would not result in excessive ground borne vibration or noise levels.

c. For a project 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, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

There are no active public use airports within two miles of the project area. The project would not alter the existing noise environment resulting from air traffic.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to noise resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

N1

The following measures shall be implemented at the construction site to reduce the effects of construction noise on adjacent residences:

- Noise-generating activities at the construction sites or in areas adjacent to the construction sites associated with the project in any way shall generally be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Any work outside of these hours shall require special permission from the City. There should be a compelling reason for permitting construction outside the designated hours.
- The City shall provide notice to all residents within 100 feet of the construction activities at least 48 hours prior to commencing construction. The notice shall include the contact information for the City's noise disturbance coordinator and the anticipated construction schedule.
- All internal combustion engine driven equipment shall be equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.

- Staging of construction equipment and all stationary noise-generating construction equipment, such as air compressors and portable power generators, shall be staged as far as practical from existing noise sensitive receptors.
- "Quiet" air compressors and other "quiet" stationary noise sources shall be utilized where technology exists.
- Noise from construction workers' radios shall be controlled to the point where radio noise is not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- A sign providing contact information for the construction manager shall be posted onsite of construction-related questions/complaints.

XIV POPULATION & HOUSING

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned 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)?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of people or existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The project area is built out with residential uses within the City, according to the General Plan and zoning ordinance.

Analysis

a. Would the project induce substantial unplanned 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)?

The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail and would not induce population growth.

b. Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No housing would be displaced by the project. The project would require obtaining an easement from the yard of the existing residence at 408 Duncan Street but would not impact the residence itself.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to population and housing resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to population and housing have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

XV PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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:				
i. Fire protection?	□	□	□	■
ii. Police protection?	□	□	□	■
iii. Schools?	□	□	□	■
iv. Parks?	□	□	□	■
v. Other public facilities?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

The City generally provides all of the public services in the project area. The project is located entirely within the City's Fire Department service area and police department service area. The project area is served by Santa Rosa City Schools.

Analysis

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:

a.i. Fire protection?

The project would not have any negative effect on fire protection services. The project would not alter fire or emergency conditions in any meaningful way as it simply adds a pathway to the existing Creek Trail. The pathway would include a removable bollard to provide an additional access point to the trail for emergency vehicles. The contractor will be required by the City to ensure emergency access is maintained during construction.

a.ii. Police protection?

The project is not growth inducing and would not impact police protection. The project would serve as an additional access point to the existing Creek Trail and would not increase use of the trail in a way that would impact police protection.

a.iii. Schools?

The proposed project would not have a long-term impact to schools.

a.iv. Parks?

The project would not negatively impact any parks. The project would implement additional access to the existing Creek Trail.

a.v. Other public facilities?

The project would result in the temporary closure of the Creek Trail within the project extents during repaving the intersection of the existing trail and the new pathway, a temporary construction-related impact that is considered to be less than significant with the inclusion of mitigation to provide a bypass route. Please see Mitigation Measure R1 in the Recreation section of this document. The project would not impact other public facilities.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to public services resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Please see Mitigation Measure R1 in the Recreation section of this document.

XVI RECREATION

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
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?	□	■	□	□
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?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

The City's Recreation and Parks Department operates parks within the City limits. The nearest formal recreation areas include DeMeo Park to the northeast of the project location and Prince Memorial Greenway just upstream along Santa Rosa Creek. The Creek Trail runs east to west along the north side of Santa Rosa Creek at the project location. In the project area, the Creek Trail is a mixed use bike and pedestrian trail. The north bank trail is paved and equipped with an access pathway on the east side of Dutton Avenue. The project would implement an access pathway to the trail on the west side of Dutton Avenue. The pathway/access road on the south side of Santa Rosa Creek is an unpaved gravel surface.

The project would be designed to be consistent with the Creek Master Plan. The project was specifically identified as "Planned Off-Street Entry" number 39 on Map 3 of the Planning Watershed Area: Santa Rosa Creek map contained in the Creek Master Plan.

Analysis

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?

The project is not growth inducing and would not increase use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities. The project was identified as part of the Creek Trail system in the Creek Master Plan.

Project construction would impact the Creek Trail during repaving the trail where it intersects the proposed project. The existing Creek Trail is a multi-purpose pathway that includes pedestrian and bicycle use. The north side of the Creek Trail would be closed for approximately three to four days to accommodate construction of the connection of the trail and the proposed access pathway.

A feasible bypass route exists by directing bicyclists toward West 3rd Street to Stony Point Road where it intersects Santa Rosa Creek Trial to the west. Pedestrian access may be able to be maintained during the brief closure. Mitigation Measure R1 requires the City to provide a bypass of the construction area and reduces the impact of the temporary closure to less than significant.

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?

The project would be designed and constructed to minimize potential impacts to the environment, as described in this document. Implementation of the project, consistent with mitigation measures contained in this document, would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to recreation resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

R1

The contractor shall develop a bicycle and pedestrian bypass plan during construction for City review and approval for the portion of the Creek Trail impacted by the construction. The plan shall include adequate signage and direction to route bicycle and pedestrian traffic around the construction area and to the detour route. Maps of the bypass route shall be posted at all Creek Trail access locations impacted by construction.

XVII TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	□	■	□	□
b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	□	■	□	□
c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?	□	■	□	□

Environmental Setting

The project is located in Santa Rosa on the west side of Dutton Avenue where it crosses Santa Rosa Creek. Dutton Avenue is a four-lane road in the project area, separated by a stripped median. Stripped on-road Class III bike lanes are provided on either side as well as sidewalks. Santa Rosa CityBus route 9 runs along Dutton Avenue in the project area.

The Creek Trail is a designated Class 1 Shared Use Path and provides an undercrossing for bikes and pedestrians under Dutton Avenue as well as a access pathway to existing bike and pedestrian facilities on the east side of Dutton Avenue. The 2018 Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Update[25] proposes Class II bike lanes along Dutton Avenue in the project vicinity.

Analysis

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

The project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail, consistent with the Creek Master Plan. The project would temporarily close a portion of the Creek Trail during construction but would not have a long-term impact on an applicable transportation plan, ordinance, or policy. Because the impact would be temporary and appropriate bypasses exist for vehicular (see Mitigation Measure T1 below), pedestrian and bike traffic (Mitigation

[25] https://srcity.org/2711/Bicycle-and-Pedestrian-Master-Plan

Measure R1), the impact is considered to be less than significant with incorporation of those mitigation measures.

b. Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3 requires Lead Agencies to adopt thresholds of significance for vehicle miles traveled (defined as "the amount and distance of automobile travel attributable to a project"). State-wide compliance with § 15064.3 began July 1, 2020. The City has not yet adopted thresholds of significance for vehicle miles traveled.

The project would not conflict with and is not inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b). As a planned alternative transportation project in a built-out area within the City, the project would not increase vehicle trips to or from the project area. The project is not a land use or transportation project, as specifically defined in Section 15064.3 (b) (1) and (2). Section 15064.3 (b) (3) allows for qualitative analysis: "Qualitative Analysis. If existing models or methods are not available to estimate the vehicle miles traveled for the particular project being considered, a lead agency may analyze the project's vehicle miles traveled qualitatively. Such a qualitative analysis would evaluate factors such as the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, etc. For many projects, a qualitative analysis of construction traffic may be appropriate."

In this case, the project would not result in any vehicular trip per day increase due to the alternative transportation nature of the project. Therefore, a vehicle miles traveled analysis would not be required, and the project would not conflict with and is not inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b).

The far west lane of Dutton Avenue could be impacted by short-term construction associated with construction at the existing sidewalk. Construction could temporarily reduce access to vehicle traffic in that one lane. The project would also result in closure of the sidewalk for periods during construction. Standard traffic control mitigation provided in Mitigation Measure T1, would reduce traffic impacts and ensure traffic flow and pedestrian bypass when active construction is not underway.

c. Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The project would not increase design hazards. The project would be designed consistent with the Creek Master Plan.

d. Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

The project would not have any long-term impact to emergency access. The proposed access pathway would include removable bollards to facilitate emergency access to the existing Creek Trail. Construction adjacent to Dutton Avenue could impact emergency response during construction. Mitigation Measure T2 requires the contractor to maintain emergency access and reduces such impact to less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to transportation resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

T1

If it is necessary to shut down the westernmost traffic lane in Dutton Avenue during active construction, the contractor shall develop and submit an appropriate Traffic Control Plan (TCP) in accordance with the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for review and approval by the City for all project elements that impact traffic circulation. The TCP shall ensure through traffic access during periods where active construction is not taking place and ensure at least one passable lane of south bound traffic is maintained. Additionally, the TCP shall include a pedestrian bypass plan for sidewalk closures.

T2

The contractor shall provide advanced notice regarding timing, location and the duration of construction activities to local emergency responders. The contractor shall ensure emergency responders can have access through the construction area at all times. The contractor shall also ensure that all traffic lanes in Dutton Avenue are passable or can be immediately made passable in the event of evacuation.

XVIII TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	□	■	□	□
ii) 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	□	■	□	□

REGULATORY SETTING

Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act, sets forth a proactive approach intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts between Native American and development interests. AB52 established a formal consultation process of California Native American Tribes to be conducted during the CEQA process. All projects that file a Notice of Intent to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration after July 1, 2016, are subject to AB52 which added tribal cultural resources (TCR) protection under CEQA. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either included or eligible for inclusion in the California Register, or included in a local register of historical resources. A Native American Tribe or the lead agency, supported by substantial evidence, may choose at its discretion to treat a resource as a TCR. AB52 also mandates lead agencies to consult with tribes, if requested by the tribe, and sets the principles for conducting and concluding consultation.

Analysis

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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.i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k) defines "Local register of historical resources" as a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution. As indicated in the Cultural Resources section, Tom Origer & Associates prepared a Cultural Resources Assessment for the project in April 2022[26] and determined there would be no impact to existing known historical resources. However, there is always the possibility of accidental discovery of historical resources during construction. In the event resources are discovered, mitigation measure CR1, contained in the Cultural Resources section, would reduce such impact to less than significant.

a.ii. 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 Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

No archaeological site constituents were found during Tom Origer & Associates' field survey and there are no reported ethnographic sites within one mile of the study area. No archaeological site indicators were found within the APE, including during the examination of spoils from the geotechnical borings along the proposed pathway. Application of the buried sites model indicates a moderate potential for buried archaeological resources within the APE.

AB52 requires the City to engage local Tribes to determine if there is local knowledge of Tribal Cultural Resources that are not known to other entities. As part of the AB52 tribal consultation process, project information was sent via certified mail to the following tribes by the City on March 9, 2022: Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR), Lytton Band of Pomo Indians and Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians.

FIGR responded to the City's offer of Consultation on March 28, 2022, requesting formal Consultation. The City and FIRG held three virtual Consultation meetings between July 2022 and May 2023. A summary of submittals and meetings is provided below.

March 9, 2022	City AB52 offer of Consultation for project sent to FIGR
March 28, 2022	FIGR responds to AB52 notification with formal request for Consultation

[26] *Cultural Resources Study for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California*. Tom Origer & Associates. April 11, 2022.

July 25, 2022	City and FIGR virtual Consultation meeting, FIGR requests CEQA materials
August 4, 2022	B&R transmits Tribal Consultation materials to City including: • Dutton/SR Creek Path Cultural Report.pdf • Dutton/SR Creek Path Geotechnical Report.pdf • Dutton/SR Creek Path Phase I Environmental Site Assessment.pdf • Dutton/SR Creek Path Site Plan.pdf • DRAFT Dutton/SR Creek Trail Initial Study rev 220803.pdf • Dutton/SR Creek Path Biological Report.pdf
September 27, 2022	City provides Tribal Consultation materials to FIGR via email
September 27, 2022	FIGR acknowledges receipt of requested materials
October 18, 2022	City and FIGR hold second virtual Consultation meeting
May 30, 2023	Third virtual Consultation meeting, FIGR verbally presents comments
July 26, 2023	City forwards revised CEQA document to FIGR for review
August 17, 2023	FIGR email indicating no further comments

At the May 30, 2023, Consultation, FIGR verbally requested that the City include the following in the CEQA document:

- Include Tribal Monitoring and have an archaeologist on-call
- Include archaeological training prior to ground disturbing work
- Update the cultural resources report to include the status of the Consultation

The City has incorporated these requests into the CEQA document. On August 17, 2023, FIGR responded to the City accepting the revisions and indicating FIGR has no further comments.

FIGR has not indicated that there are known TCRs in the project area. There is always the possibility of incidental discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources during construction. FIGR has requested that Tribal Monitoring be included in the project. Mitigation contained in TCR1 would require Tribal monitoring during earth disturbing portions of project construction. Mitigation Measure TCR1 would also require preparation of an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan to reduce potential impacts to incidentally discovered TCRs to a level of less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to tribal cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

TCR1

Protection of Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), and Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (Treatment Plan) is developed and implemented for the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) prior to the start of project construction. The Treatment Plan shall detail recommended steps for protecting, and preserving, archaeological resources and TCRs in the event they are discovered during construction. The Treatment Plan shall include Construction Monitoring and describe Protection and Preservation strategies to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to protect any archaeological resources and TCRs encountered during construction. Construction Monitoring, Protection and Preservation are described in more detail below:

- Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that if potential unanticipated archaeological resources or TCRs are uncovered during construction, the contractor shall halt work, and workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context. Prior to any ground disturbing construction activities, project personnel shall be trained in the identification of TCRs or prehistoric archaeological site indicators and the measures contained in the Treatment Plan by FIGR or the qualified archaeologist. Project personnel shall not collect cultural materials, examples of which are provided in the following description. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

  A program of archaeological and Tribal monitoring shall be instituted for ground-disturbing activities associated with the project's APE. Monitoring shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist (Tom Origer & Associates or another mutually agreed upon qualified archaeologist) and a FIGR Tribal monitor and will consist of directly watching the excavation, grading, trenching, and other earth-moving processes. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the piece of equipment that encounters the suspected materials must be stopped, and the find inspected by the monitoring archaeologist and FIGR Tribal monitor. If the deposit contains Historic Resources, Archaeological Resources, or TCRs as defined by CEQA, all work must be stopped in the immediate vicinity. The City, archaeologist and FIGR will determine if Protection and Preservation is possible, consistent with the Treatment Plan. Work may proceed after a find has been appropriately addressed and a qualified archaeologist and FIGR Tribal representative agree that no further damage would result.
- Protection and Preservation: The preferred treatment of archaeological resources and TCRs is protection and preservation. Protection can be achieved by either avoidance (not developing within the boundaries of an archaeological resource), by covering an archaeological resource with geo-fabric and sufficient fill to protect it during and after construction, or by reducing/restricting development within the boundaries of a resource. Opportunities for Protection and Preservation of resources directly within the access pathway route are limited but shall be implemented, where feasible.

- Consultation: In the event Opportunities for Protection and Preservation are not feasible, the City and FIGR shall engage in good faith consultation and determine appropriate next steps.

XIX UTILITIES & SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	□	□	□	■
b. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	□	□	□	■
c. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
d. Would the project 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?	□	□	□	■
e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The City currently provides water and sewer service to the project area. Solid waste disposal and recycling is provided by Recology. Electricity and natural gas delivery infrastructure is owned by PG&E and electricity is generally provided by Sonoma Clean Power (some customers may opt-out and be provided by PG&E). Telephone and internet service are provided by AT&T and Comcast or Sonic, respectively.

There is an existing PG&E tower and easement on the project site, as shown on Figure 3. The project has been designed to avoid impacting the tower and project plans have been submitted to PG&E for review. It is understood by the City that the proposed project must be acceptable to PG&E.

Analysis

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

The project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater, storm water drainage, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. As indicated above, a portion of the project would be located within an existing PG&E easement that contains an electrical tower. The tower would be avoided by the project and PG&E will review the proposed project to ensure it has no impact to its facilities.

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

The project is not growth inducing and would not increase demand for water. No new water entitlements would be required.

c. Would the project 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?

The project would not result in any increase in wastewater flows to the City's wastewater treatment plant.

d. Would the project 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?

No increase in solid waste generation would occur as the project would not increase solid waste demands or impair attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Any demolition materials would be processed according to state and local regulations.

e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to utilities and service systems resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to utilities and service systems have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

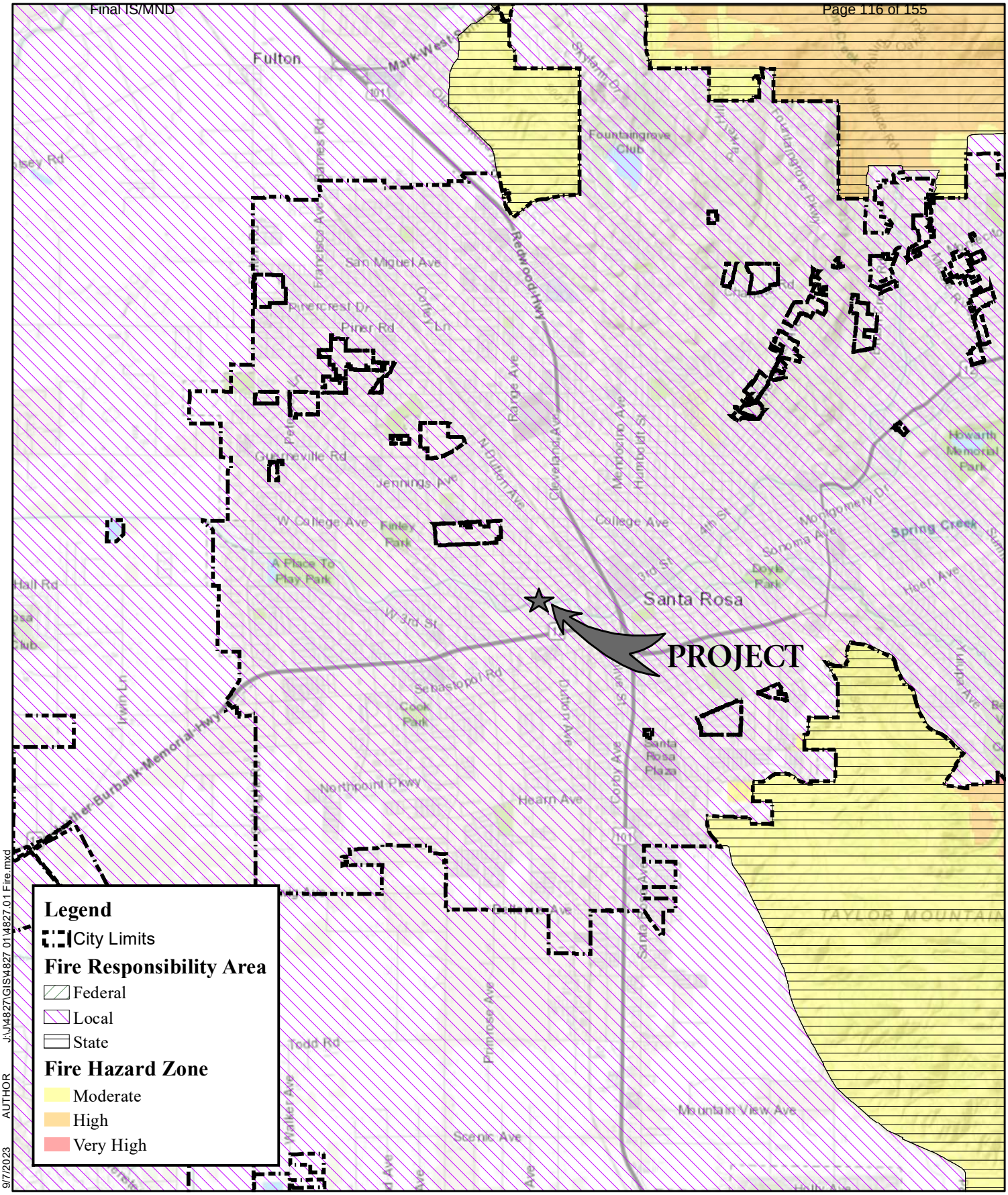
XX WILDFIRE

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially significant impact	Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporation	Less than significant impact	No impact
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	■	□	□
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	□	□	□	■
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 to the environment?	□	□	□	■
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?	□	□	□	■

Environmental Setting

The City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), prepared in 2016 and updated in 2021, assesses potential risks to the City. The LHMP identifies the City as being at high risk to seismic events, flood, drought and wildfire. The Santa Rosa Fire Department and the Santa Rosa Police Department coordinate emergency response and evacuations based on the LHMP, nature of the emergency and coordination with the County of Sonoma, as required.

Since the LHMP was adopted, the City has experienced three catastrophic wildfire events: the October 2017 Tubbs fire; the 2019 Kincade fire; and the 2020 Glass fire. Evacuations were required during all fires. The project area is served by the Santa Rosa Fire Department and is not located within a state responsibility area, as shown on Figure XX-1. The project area is not classified as a High Fire Severity Zone.



9/7/2023 AUTHOR J:\J\4827\GIS\4827 01\4827.01 Fire.mxd

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 0402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Foot US

Data Source Information:
CalFire (2019)

NORTH
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Brelje & Race

FIGURE XX-1
FIRE RESPONSIBILITY AREA

CITY OF SANTA ROSA
SEPTEMBER 2023

Analysis

a. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The project would not have any long-term impact to emergency access. Construction in or adjacent to Dutton Avenue could impact emergency response during construction. Mitigation Measure T2, in the Transportation section, requires the contractor to maintain emergency access and reduces such impact to less than significant.

b. Would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

The project would implement a portion of the Creek Trail would not exacerbate wildfire risks. Removable bollards would be installed to facilitate emergency vehicle access to the Creek Trail.

c. Would the project 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 to the environment?

The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk.

d. Would the project 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?

The project would not alter existing risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts from wildfire resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Please see Mitigation Measure TT1 contained in the Traffic section.

XXI MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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?

With implementation of the mitigation measures provided in this document, the project would not have a significant adverse impact on the habitat of any plant or animal species or historic or prehistoric resource. Furthermore, the project would not substantially degrade the environment or reduce the level of an endangered or otherwise important plant or animal population below self-sustaining levels. This impact would be considered less than significant with incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures contained in this document and required permits.

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)?

Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Because no impact is considered to be individually significant and all are construction-related, there would be no contribution to a significant cumulative effect. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant with incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures.

c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

With implementation of the mitigation measures provided in this document, the project would not be expected to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. Mitigation measures would reduce any such potential to less than significant.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- □ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ■ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- □ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- □ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact 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. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- □ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

March 8, 2024

Signature *Date*

Monet Sheikhali, Environmental Coordinator For:

Printed Name *City of Santa Rosa*

DOCUMENT PREPARATION AND SOURCES

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Paleontological Collecting. 1987. National Academy Press. Washington, DC.

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http://www.airquality.org/Businesses/CEQA-Land-Use-Planning/CEQA-Guidance-Tools

Prepared by:

Justin Witt—Environmental Planner

APPENDIX A: MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project
March 2024

Pursuant to Section 21081.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines[1], the mitigation measures listed in this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) are to be implemented as part of the proposed project. The MMRP identifies the time at which each mitigation measure is to be implemented and the person or entity responsible for implementation. The initials of the designated responsible person will indicate completion of their portion of the mitigation measure. The City of Santa Rosa Transportation and Public Works' (City) project manager's signature on the Certification of Compliance will indicate complete implementation of the MMRP.

The mitigation measures included in the MMRP are considered conditions of approval of the proposed project. The City agrees to implement the mitigation measures proposed in the MMRP. Implementation of the mitigation measures included in the MMRP is expected to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

TIME OF IMPLEMENTATION

Project Design:	The mitigation measure will be incorporated into the project conditions of approval plans and specifications prior to approving the project.
Pre-construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented prior to project construction.
Construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented during construction.
Post-construction:	The mitigation measure will be implemented or monitored after project construction is complete.

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND DEPARTMENTS

The City as Lead Agency will be responsible for overall implementation of the MMRP. The City's project manager will sign off on the mitigation measures included in the MMRP. Periodically, other City staff, consultants or regulatory agencies will be involved in the implementation of specific mitigation measures. In these instances, the staff, department, or agency will be identified in the MMRP.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

The City will be responsible for providing signatures on the Certification of Compliance. The Certification of Compliance is a double-check to ensure that the MMRP was fully implemented.

RECORD KEEPING

The City's project manager will maintain the records of the MMRP. When the MMRP is fully implemented, the original signed copy will be maintained by the City.

1 California Code of Regulations Title 14.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

Complete the Certification of Compliance after mitigation measures have all been initialed. Use this Certification of Compliance to ensure the full implementation of each mitigation measure.

Project Design

The City's project manager has reviewed the project design, the plans, and the contract special provisions to verify that designated mitigation measures have been incorporated.

Signature & title Date

Pre-construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented prior to construction.

Signature & title Date

Construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented during construction.

Signature & title Date

Post-construction

The City's project manager has verified that designated mitigation measures were implemented and/or monitored after completion of construction.

Signature & title Date

AIR QUALITY

AQ1

The following Feasible Control Measures, as described by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, shall be implemented during construction to minimize fugitive dust and emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or be covered.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed or stabilized as soon as possible. Building slabs shall be poured as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used to stabilize the pad.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator.
- A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the City regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BBAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the mitigation measure is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure AQ1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIO1

Migratory Nesting Bird Surveys: For vegetation removal and construction activities that have the potential to affect nesting birds and raptors, including special status species white-tailed kite (nesting season February 1 to August 31), the following is recommended to ensure potentially significant impacts to nesting birds are reduced to a less than significant level:

- Conduct initial vegetation removal and ground disturbance from September 1 to October 14 when feasible.
- Pre-construction nesting bird surveys should be performed within the study area and within the immediate vicinity of proposed activities.
- If nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer should be placed around the nest until young have fledged or the nest is determined to be no longer active by the biologist. The size of the buffer may be determined by the biologist based on species, ambient conditions, and proximity to project-related activities.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the Mitigation Measure BIO1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO1 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

BIO2
Pre-construction Bat Survey: To the extent feasible, tree removal will be performed between April 16 to August 31, outside the maternity season (maternity season is between September 1 and April 15), to avoid the period when maternity bat roosts may be present. If not possible, an acoustic emergence survey shall be performed to determine if bats are present including any solitary species. If present, the roost shall be avoided until after September 1 to ensure no significant effects to maternity bat roosts occur.

Provided no maternity roost is present, tree removal must be performed using the two-step tree removal process which includes allowing any felled trees or tree limbs to be left overnight prior to removal from the site or onsite chipping to allow any non-maternity roosting bats to exit the roost. Implementation of this measure will ensure potential effects to bat species are less than significant.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the Mitigation Measure BIO2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO2 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

BIO3
The City shall consult with the Regional Board and CDFW to determine if a 401 Water Quality Certification 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement would be required for the project. If permits are determined to be required, the City shall apply for and obtain those permits prior to construction. The City shall comply with permit terms from the Regional Board and CDFW.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the consultation required by Mitigation Measure BIO3 is completed during project design and any permit terms are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that any permit terms generated by Mitigation Measure BIO3 are implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that any permit terms generated by Mitigation Measure BIO3 are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIO4
Worker Awareness Training: Environmental training shall be provided to all persons working on the project site prior to the initiation of project-related activities. Training will include a description of all biological resources that may be found on or near the project site, the laws and regulations that protect those resources, the consequences of non-compliance with those laws and regulations, instructions for inspecting equipment each morning prior to activities, and a contact person if protected biological resources are discovered on the project site.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is implemented prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO4 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

BIO5
Erosion control materials: To protect water quality, Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g., silt fence, fiber rolls) must be placed to prevent construction generated spoil and debris from entering Santa Rosa Creek. All disturbed soil must be stabilized prior to a rain event and post-construction. The area should be hydroseeded with a native plant seed mix composed of species known to occur in the area. Tightly woven fiber netting or similar material shall be used for erosion control or other purposes to ensure amphibian and reptile species do not get trapped. Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) rolled erosion control products, or similar non-natural material should not be used. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the Mitigation Measure BIO5 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure BIO5 is appropriately implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that post-construction erosion does not occur.

Initials Date

BIO6
Tree Replacement: Replacement of trees removed shall be in compliance with the City of Santa Rosa Tree Protection Ordinance. If permits are determined to be required from CDFW or the Regional Board, additional tree mitigation may be required as specified in those permits.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that the Mitigation Measure BIO6 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure if permits from CDFW or the Regional Board are required, they are obtained prior to construction.

Initials Date

Post-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that post-construction tree maintenance is conducted according to the City's Tree Protection Ordinance or permit terms.

Initials Date

CULTURAL RESOURCES

CR1

The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event prehistoric-era or historic-era archaeological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. Prehistoric-era archaeologic site indicators could include chipped chert and obsidian tools and tool manufacture waste flakes, grinding implements such as mortars and pestles, and locally darkened soil containing the previously mentioned items as well as fire altered stone and dietary debris such as bone and shellfish fragments. Historic-era archaeologic site indicators could include items of ceramic, glass and metal, and features such as structural ruins, wells and pits containing such artifacts. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional archaeologist immediately after the find. Such archaeologist shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation and contact local Native American tribes, as appropriate. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure CR1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure CR1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

CR2
If human remains are encountered during grading, excavation or trenching, all construction activity shall cease and the contractor shall immediately contact the City and the Sonoma County Coroner's Office. If the remains are determined by the Coroner's Office to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted and the procedures outlined in CEQA §15064.5 (d) and (e) shall be implemented by the City or its designee.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure CR2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure CR2 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

GEOLOGY & SOILS

GS1

The City shall prepare an erosion control plan for the project. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented by the project to minimize construction-related erosion and runoff. Suggested BMPs include, but are not limited to:

- Schedule construction activities during dry weather. Keep grading operations to a minimum during the rainy season (October 15 through April 15).
- Protect and establish vegetation.
- Stabilize construction entrances and exits to prevent tracking onto roadways.
- Protect exposed slopes from erosion through preventative measures. Cover the slopes to avoid contact with storm water by hydroseeding, applying mulch or using plastic sheeting.
- Install straw wattles and silt fences on contour to prevent concentrated flow. Straw wattles should be buried 3 to 4 inches into the soil, staked every 4 feet, and limited to use on slopes that are no steeper than 3 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical. Silt fences should be trenched 6 inches by 6 inches into the soil, staked every 6 feet, and placed 2 to 5 feet from any toe of slope.
- Designate a concrete washout area to avoid wash water from concrete tools or trucks from entering gutters, inlets or storm drains. Maintain washout area and dispose of concrete waste on a regular basis.
- Establish a vehicle storage, maintenance and refueling area to minimize the spread of oil, gas and engine fluids. Use oil pans under stationary vehicles.
- Protect drainage inlets from receiving polluted storm water through the use of filters such as fabrics, gravel bags or straw wattles.
- Check the weather forecast and be prepared for rain by having necessary materials onsite before the rainy season.
- Inspect all BMPs before and after a storm event. Maintain BMPs on a regular basis and replace as necessary.

Additionally, erosion control measures contained in the applicable permits from the USACE, Regional Board and CDFW shall be incorporated into the project specifications.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that erosion control measures specified in Mitigation Measure GS1 are incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that erosion control measures are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

GS2
The project plans and specifications shall provide that in the event paleontological site indicators are unearthed during the course of grading, excavation and/or trenching, all ground disturbing work in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and all exposed materials shall be left in place. After cessation of excavation, the contractor shall immediately contact the City. The City shall contact a qualified professional geologist or paleontologist immediately after the find. Such consultant shall conduct an evaluation of significance of the site, and assess the necessity for mitigation. The contractor shall not resume construction activities until authorization to proceed is received from the City.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify Mitigation Measure GS2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure GS2 being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HM1

The contractor shall be required to follow the provisions of § 5163 through 5167 of the General Industry Safety Orders (California Code of Regulations, Title 8) to protect the project area from being contaminated by accidental release of any hazardous materials.

In general, the Contractor shall maintain awareness of potential signs of soil and groundwater contamination throughout the project limits and shall notify the District immediately upon discovery of any potential soil or groundwater contamination.

If hazardous materials are encountered during construction or occur as a result of an accidental spill, the contractor shall halt construction immediately, notify the City, and implement remediation in accordance with the project specifications and applicable requirements of the Regional Board. Disposal of all hazardous materials shall be in compliance with current California hazardous waste disposal laws.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure HM1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that that Mitigation Measure HM1 is implemented during construction, if required. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

NOISE

N1

The following measures shall be implemented at the construction site to reduce the effects of construction noise on adjacent residences:

- Noise-generating activities at the construction sites or in areas adjacent to the construction sites associated with the project in any way shall generally be restricted to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Any work outside of these hours shall require special permission from the City. There should be a compelling reason for permitting construction outside the designated hours.
- The City shall provide notice to all residents within 100 feet of the construction activities at least 48 hours prior to commencing construction. The notice shall include the contact information for the City's noise disturbance coordinator and the anticipated construction schedule.
- All internal combustion engine driven equipment shall be equipped with intake and exhaust mufflers which are in good condition and appropriate for the equipment.
- Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines shall be strictly prohibited.
- Staging of construction equipment and all stationary noise-generating construction equipment, such as air compressors and portable power generators, shall be staged as far as practical from existing noise sensitive receptors.
- "Quiet" air compressors and other "quiet" stationary noise sources shall be utilized where technology exists.
- Noise from construction workers' radios shall be controlled to the point where radio noise is not audible at existing residences bordering the project site.
- A sign providing contact information for the construction manager shall be posted onsite of construction-related questions/complaints.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure N1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure N1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

RECREATION

R1
The contractor shall develop a bicycle and pedestrian bypass plan during construction for City review and approval for the portion of the Creek Trail impacted by the construction. The plan shall include adequate signage and direction to route bicycle and pedestrian traffic around the construction area and to the detour route. Maps of the bypass route shall be posted at all Creek Trail access locations impacted by construction.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure R1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall review and approve the contractor's trail bypass pla.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure R1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

TRANSPORTATION

T1

If it is necessary to shut down the westernmost traffic lane in Dutton Avenue during active construction, the contractor shall develop and submit an appropriate Traffic Control Plan (TCP) in accordance with the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for review and approval by the City for all project elements that impact traffic circulation. The TCP shall ensure through traffic access during periods where active construction is not taking place and ensure at least one passable lane of south bound traffic is maintained. Additionally, the TCP shall include a pedestrian bypass plan for sidewalk closures.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure T1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall review and approve the contractor's traffic management plan.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure T1 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

T2

The contractor shall provide advanced notice regarding timing, location and the duration of construction activities to local emergency responders. The contractor shall ensure emergency responders can have access through the construction area at all times. The contractor shall also ensure that all traffic lanes in Dutton Avenue are passable or can be immediately made passable in the event of evacuation.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure T2 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure T2 is being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

TCR1

Protection of Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), and Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan (Treatment Plan) is developed and implemented for the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Treatment Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the City and Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria (FIGR) prior to the start of project construction. The Treatment Plan shall detail recommended steps for protecting, and preserving, archaeological resources and TCRs in the event they are discovered during construction. The Treatment Plan shall include Construction Monitoring and describe Protection and Preservation strategies to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to protect any archaeological resources and TCRs encountered during construction. Construction Monitoring, Protection and Preservation are described in more detail below:

- Construction Monitoring: The City shall ensure that if potential unanticipated archaeological resources or TCRs are uncovered during construction, the contractor shall halt work, and workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context. Prior to any ground disturbing construction activities, project personnel shall be trained in the identification of TCRs or prehistoric archaeological site indicators and the measures contained in the Treatment Plan by FIGR or the qualified archaeologist. Project personnel shall not collect cultural materials, examples of which are provided in the following description. Prehistoric archaeological site indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; grinding and mashing implements (e.g., slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles); bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils. Midden soils may contain a combination of any of the previously listed items with the possible addition of bone and shell remains, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

  A program of archaeological and Tribal monitoring shall be instituted for ground-disturbing activities associated with the project's APE. Monitoring shall be performed by a qualified archaeologist (Tom Origer & Associates or another mutually agreed upon qualified archaeologist) and a FIGR Tribal monitor and will consist of directly watching the excavation, grading, trenching, and other earth-moving processes. If archaeological deposits are encountered, the piece of equipment that encounters the suspected materials must be stopped, and the find inspected by the monitoring archaeologist and FIGR Tribal monitor. If the deposit contains Historic Resources, Archaeological Resources, or TCRs as defined by CEQA, all work must be stopped in the immediate vicinity. The City, archaeologist and FIGR will determine if Protection and Preservation is possible, consistent with the Treatment Plan. Work may proceed after a find has been appropriately addressed and a qualified archaeologist and FIGR Tribal representative agree that no further damage would result.
- Protection and Preservation: The preferred treatment of archaeological resources and TCRs is protection and preservation. Protection can be achieved by either avoidance (not developing within the boundaries of an archaeological resource), by covering an archaeological resource with geo-fabric and sufficient fill to protect it during and after construction, or by reducing/restricting development within the boundaries of a resource. Opportunities for Protection and Preservation of resources directly within the access pathway route are limited but shall be implemented, where feasible.
- Consultation: In the event Opportunities for Protection and Preservation are not feasible, the City and FIGR shall engage in good faith consultation and determine appropriate next steps.

Implementation & Monitoring

Project Design: The City's project manager will verify that Mitigation Measure TCR1 is incorporated into the project plans and specifications prior to issuing final project approvals.

Initials Date

Pre-construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that an Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan has been prepared and approved by FIGR prior to construction.

Initials Date

Construction: The City's project manager shall ensure that Mitigation Measure TCR1 and the Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resources Treatment Plan are being implemented during construction. Failure to comply shall result in issuance of a stop work order until corrective action has been taken.

Initials Date

SANTA ROSA CREEK TRAIL—DUTTON AVENUE ACCESS (WEST SIDE) PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

APPENDIX B

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS
MAY 2024

CITY OF SANTA ROSA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Public Review Period: March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024
SCH# 2024030295

PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the City of Santa Rosa's (City) Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project was completed on March 8, 2024, and a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (Notice) was circulated, providing for a 30-day public review period beginning March 8, 2024, and extending through April 8, 2024. The notification process used to commence the public review period included the following actions:

- The Notice was posted at the Sonoma County Clerk on March 8, 2024
- The Notice (in English and Spanish) was mailed to surrounding property owners on March 8, 2024
- The Notice (in English and Spanish) was published in *The Press Democrat* on March 27, 2024
- The Notice was posted on the City's website

Additionally, copies of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration were provided for public review at the Transportation and Public Work's website.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTATION

In July 2015, AB52 went into effect requiring that California Native American tribal cultural resources be considered during the CEQA process. AB52 requires consultation with Native American tribal governments that may have Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) or knowledge of TCRs in a project area. CEQA requires that Native American tribes in the project vicinity be provide with the opportunity to enter consultation with the Lead Agency.

As part of the AB52 tribal consultation process, project information was sent to the following tribes by the City on March 9, 2022:

- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Lytton Rancheria

FIGR responded to the City's offer of Consultation on March 28, 2022, requesting formal Consultation. On May 30, 2023, FIGR verbally requested that the City include the following in the CEQA document: Include Tribal Monitoring and have an archaeologist on-call; include archaeological training prior to ground disturbing

work; and, update the cultural resources report to include the status of the Consultation. The City provided the requested revisions and consultation between the City and FIGR concluded August 17, 2023. A summary of the consultation is included in the Tribal Cultural Resources section of the Initial Study. The City incorporated FIGR's recommended revisions to Mitigation Measure TCR1 into the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) prior to the public review of the document, so no revisions are required.

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE REVIEW

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, Notice of Completion and Summary were uploaded to the State Office of Planning and Research's (State Clearinghouse) CEQASubmit system on March 8, 2024. The submittal of these materials commenced a 30-day state agency review period that extended from March 8, 2024, through April 8, 2024. The State Clearinghouse Number assigned to the project is: SCH# 2024030295.

The purpose of the state review period is to allow any state agencies that might have an interest in this project to provide comments to the City. The following are listed state reviewing agencies: California Air Resources Board (ARB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Bay Delta Region 3 (CDFW), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Transportation, District 4 (DOT), California Department of Water Resources (DWR), California Highway Patrol (CHP), California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), California Natural Resources Agency, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region 1 (RWQCB), Department of Toxic Substances Control, Office of Historic Preservation, and State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. The record of the State Clearinghouse review is attached.

On March 25, 2024, CDFW requested an additional two weeks to issue comments on the Initial Study and the City agreed. On April 24, 2024, CDFW indicated that they would not be issuing comments on the document.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Pursuant to Section 21081.6 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations and the State CEQA Guidelines, the mitigation measures listed in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) are to be implemented as part of the proposed project. The MMRP identifies the time at which each mitigation measure is to be implemented and the person or entity responsible for implementation. The MMRP was included in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration as Appendix A and circulated for public review.

No revisions to the MMRP are required.

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED

No comments from the public were received. No comments from state agencies were received.

CONCLUSION

AB52 Tribal consultation has concluded. The CEQA-required 30-day public review process has concluded, and no comments were received. No revisions to the IS/MND or MMRP are required. The City may adopt the IS/MND and file the Notice of Determination.

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE RECORD

Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project

Summary

SCH Number
2024030295

Lead Agency
City of Santa Rosa

Document Title
Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project

Document Type
MND - Mitigated Negative Declaration

Received
3/8/2024

Present Land Use
Residential/maintained creek channel/R-1-6 and Public Right-of-Way. Trail will be in Public Right-of-Way or public easements

Document Description
The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa. The proposed access pathway segment would be approximately 250 feet long.

Contact Information

Name
Justin Witt

Agency Name
Brelje & Race

Job Title
Environmental Planner

Contact Types
Consulting Firm

Address
475 Aviation Blvd Suite 120
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Phone

(707) 636-3730

Email

witt@brce.com

Name

Felicia Ong

Agency Name

City of Santa Rosa

Job Title

Assistant Engineer

Contact Types

Lead/Public Agency

Address

69 Stony Circle
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Phone

(707) 543-3864

Email

fong@srcity.org

Location

Coordinates

38°26'11.59"N 122°43'45.05"W

Cities

Santa Rosa

Counties

Sonoma

Regions

Citywide

Cross Streets

408 Duncan St, Fulton Road at Santa Rosa Creek, north of Placer Drive

Zip

95401

Total Acres

0.16

Parcel #

010-495-010, 011

State Highways

101, 12

Railways

SMART

Schools

Lincoln ES, Roseland ES, Cook

Waterways

Santa Rosa Creek

Township

7N

Range

8W

Base

MDB

Notice of Completion

State Review Period Start

3/8/2024

State Review Period End

4/8/2024

State Reviewing Agencies

California Air Resources Board (ARB), California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Bay Delta Region 3 (CDFW), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Transportation, District 4 (DOT), California Department of Water Resources (DWR), California Highway Patrol (CHP), California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), California Natural Resources Agency, California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region 1 (RWQCB), Department of Toxic Substances Control, Office of Historic Preservation, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water

Development Types

Recreational (Existing creek trail access point)

Local Actions

Site Plan

Project Issues

Aesthetics, Agriculture and Forestry Resources, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Coastal Zone, Cultural Resources, Cumulative Effects, Drainage/Absorption, Energy, Flood Plain/Flooding, Geology/Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Growth Inducement, Hazards & Hazardous Materials, Hydrology/Water Quality, Land Use/Planning, Mandatory Findings of Significance, Mineral Resources, Noise, Population/Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Schools/Universities, Septic System, Sewer Capacity, Solid Waste, Transportation, Tribal Cultural Resources, Utilities/Service Systems, Vegetation, Wetland/Riparian, Wildfire

Local Review Period Start

3/8/2024

Local Review Period End

Attachments

Draft Environmental Document [Draft IS, NOI_NOA_Public notices, OPR Summary Form, Appx,]

CSR Dutton-SR Creek Trail Initial Study PDF 18807 K

Santa Rosa Creek TrailDutton Avenue Access Summary Form PDF 575 K

Notice of Completion [NOC] Transmittal form

Santa Rosa Creek TrailDutton Avenue Access NOC sig PDF 651 K

Disclaimer: The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) accepts no responsibility for the content or accessibility of these documents. To obtain an attachment in a different format, please contact the lead agency at the contact information listed above. You may also contact the OPR via email at state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov or via phone at (916) 445-0613. For more information, please visit OPR's Accessibility Site.

NOTICING DOCUMENTATION

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

County of Sonoma

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid: I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of The Press Democrat, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published DAILY IN THE City of Santa Rosa, County of Sonoma; and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Sonoma, State of California, under the date of November 29, 1951, Case number 34831, that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates to wit:

The Press Democrat - Legal Notices

3/27 - 3/27/2024

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California, that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated 03/27/2024
at Santa Rosa, California

Stefanie Puckett

The Press Democrat 12/26/23

City of Santa Rosa

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

To:	**Public Agencies, Interested Parties, and Sonoma County Clerk**
Project Title:	**Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project**
Lead Agency:	**City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401**
Contact:	**Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org**

Review Period: March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Santa Rosa has prepared this notice to inform agencies and interested parties that it is releasing an Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the City's Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project.

Project Description and Location

The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa.

Providing Comments

A 30-day public review period will extend from March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024. The IS/MND will be available for public review online at http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html under Project CIP Number 01102 and at the following location:

- Transportation and Public Works, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Agencies and interested parties may provide written comments on the IS/MND for the project. Comments may be directed to the attention of Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

After the review period closes, the Santa Rosa City Council will consider a recommendation to adopt the IS/MND for the project during a regularly scheduled public meeting. We encourage you to check the City Council webpage to confirm the date and time of the City Council meeting at the following website address: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

Aviso de Intención de Adoptar una Declaración Negativa Mitigada

Para:	**Agencias públicas, partes interesadas y el Secretario del Condado de Sonoma**
Título el proyecto:	**Proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste)**
Agencia principal:	**Ciudad de Santa Rosa, Departamento de Transporte y Obras Públicas 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401**
Contacto:	**Felicia Ong, Ingeniero Asistente Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org**

Período de revisión: 8 de marzo de 2024 al 8 de abril de 2024

De conformidad con las directrices estatales de la ley CEQA, la Ciudad de Santa Rosa ha preparado el presente aviso para informar a las agencias y partes interesadas que está publicando un Estudio Inicial y una propuesta de Declaración Negativa Mitigada (IS/MND) para el proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste).

Descripción y ubicación del proyecto

La Ciudad de Santa Rosa tiene planificado implementar un nuevo camino de acceso al sendero existente de Santa Rosa Creek ubicado en la intersección noroeste de Dutton Avenue y Santa Rosa Creek dentro de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa.

Cómo aportar comentarios

Habrá un período de revisión pública de 30 días desde el 8 de marzo de 2024 hasta el 8 de abril de 2024.El informe IS/MND estará disponible para revisión pública en línea en http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html con el número CIP 01102 del proyecto y en la siguiente ubicación:

- Transporte y Obras Públicas, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Las agencias y las partes interesadas pueden aportar comentarios por escrito sobre el informe IS/MND del proyecto. Los comentarios pueden dirigirse para la atención de Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

Después de que se cierre el período de revisión, el Consejo de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa considerará una recomendación para adoptar el informe IS/MND del proyecto durante una reunión ordinaria pública. Le sugerimos que consulte la página web del Consejo de la Ciudad para confirmar la fecha y hora de la reunión del Consejo en la siguiente dirección web: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

200206 - Pub Mar 27, 2024 1ti.

Brelje & Race
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS

Affidavit of Mailing

Project Title: Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project

Lead Agency: City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department

B&R Job Number: 4827.01

I, Justin Witt, mailed a copy of the attached Notice to all owners of record within 500 feet of the:
- ○ project extents
- ● project property line

as indicated on the attached:
- ○ mailing labels
- ● mailing list
- ○ Assessor's Parcel Maps

Mailing was conducted on March 8, 2024.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

_____ 3/8/24
(Signature) (Date)

475 Aviation Boulevard, Suite 120, Santa Rosa, CA 95407
Phone No.: 707/576-1322 **Fax No.:** 707/576-0469
www.brce.com

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

To: **Public Agencies, Interested Parties, and Sonoma County Clerk**

Project Title: **Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project**

Lead Agency: **City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department**
69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contact: **Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer**
Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org

Review Period: **March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024**

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Santa Rosa has prepared this notice to inform agencies and interested parties that it is releasing an Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the City's Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project.

Project Description and Location

The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa.

Providing Comments

A 30-day public review period will extend from March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024. The IS/MND will be available for public review online at http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html under Project CIP Number 01102 and at the following location:

- Transportation and Public Works, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Agencies and interested parties may provide written comments on the IS/MND for the project. Comments may be directed to the attention of Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

After the review period closes, the Santa Rosa City Council will consider a recommendation to adopt the IS/MND for the project during a regularly scheduled public meeting. We encourage you to check the City Council webpage to confirm the date and time of the City Council meeting at the following website address: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

Aviso de Intención de Adoptar una Declaración Negativa Mitigada

Para:	**Agencias públicas, partes interesadas y el Secretario del Condado de Sonoma**
Título el proyecto:	**Proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste)**
Agencia principal:	**Ciudad de Santa Rosa, Departamento de Transporte y Obras Públicas** **69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401**
Contacto:	**Felicia Ong, Ingeniero Asistente** **Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org**
Período de revisión:	**8 de marzo de 2024 al 8 de abril de 2024**

De conformidad con las directrices estatales de la ley CEQA, la Ciudad de Santa Rosa ha preparado el presente aviso para informar a las agencias y partes interesadas que está publicando un Estudio Inicial y una propuesta de Declaración Negativa Mitigada (IS/MND) para el proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste).

Descripción y ubicación del proyecto

La Ciudad de Santa Rosa tiene planificado implementar un nuevo camino de acceso al sendero existente de Santa Rosa Creek ubicado en la intersección noroeste de Dutton Avenue y Santa Rosa Creek dentro de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa.

Cómo aportar comentarios

Habrá un período de revisión pública de 30 días desde el 8 de marzo de 2024 hasta el 8 de abril de 2024.El informe IS/MND estará disponible para revisión pública en línea en http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html con el número CIP 01102 del proyecto y en la siguiente ubicación:

- Transporte y Obras Públicas, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Las agencias y las partes interesadas pueden aportar comentarios por escrito sobre el informe IS/MND del proyecto. Los comentarios pueden dirigirse para la atención de Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

Después de que se cierre el período de revisión, el Consejo de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa considerará una recomendación para adoptar el informe IS/MND del proyecto durante una reunión ordinaria pública. Le sugerimos que consulte la página web del Consejo de la Ciudad para confirmar la fecha y hora de la reunión del Consejo en la siguiente dirección web: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

City of Santa Rosa
Enhanced GIS Viewer

Search... Sign out

Home Map Tools

Tool Labels

Identify Results (202)

202 Results Found

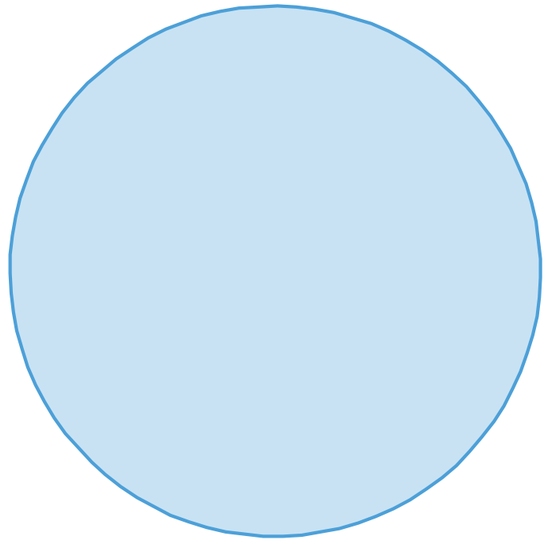
(1) Drawings

(136) Addresses

(65) Parcels

I want to...

Tools



Layers Identify Res... Buffer Opti... Basemaps

60m
200ft

City of Santa Rosa

Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration

To: **Public Agencies, Interested Parties, and Sonoma County Clerk**

Project Title: **Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project**

Lead Agency: **City of Santa Rosa, Transportation and Public Works Department**
69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Contact: **Felicia Ong, Assistant Engineer**
Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org

Review Period: **March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024**

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Santa Rosa has prepared this notice to inform agencies and interested parties that it is releasing an Initial Study and Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the City's Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access (West Side) Project.

Project Description and Location

The City of Santa Rosa plans to implement a new access pathway to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail located at the northwest intersection of Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek within the City of Santa Rosa.

Providing Comments

A 30-day public review period will extend from March 8, 2024, to April 8, 2024. The IS/MND will be available for public review online at http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html under Project CIP Number 01102 and at the following location:

- Transportation and Public Works, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

Agencies and interested parties may provide written comments on the IS/MND for the project. Comments may be directed to the attention of Felicia Ong, fong@srcity.org.

After the review period closes, the Santa Rosa City Council will consider a recommendation to adopt the IS/MND for the project during a regularly scheduled public meeting. We encourage you to check the City Council webpage to confirm the date and time of the City Council meeting at the following website address: https://santa-rosa.legistar.com/DepartmentDetail.aspx?ID=17190&GUID=2FBCEAF9-1480-46F3-B6E3-855EC2714EA4#.ZCR6x96b29Y.link

Deva Marie Proto, County Clerk
BY: _____
Bryant Hill, Deputy Clerk

This notice was posted on 03/08/2024
and will remain posted for a period of thirty days
through 04/08/2024

Doc No.PST-202400024

Aviso de Intención de Adoptar una Declaración Negativa Mitigada

Para:	**Agencias públicas, partes interesadas y el Secretario del Condado de Sonoma**
Título el proyecto:	**Proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste)**
Agencia principal:	**Ciudad de Santa Rosa, Departamento de Transporte y Obras Públicas 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa, CA 95401**
Contacto:	**Felicia Ong, Ingeniero Asistente Tel: (707) 543-3864, E: fong@srcity.org**
Período de revisión:	**8 de marzo de 2024 al 8 de abril de 2024**

De conformidad con las directrices estatales de la ley CEQA, la Ciudad de Santa Rosa ha preparado el presente aviso para informar a las agencias y partes interesadas que está publicando un Estudio Inicial y una propuesta de Declaración Negativa Mitigada (IS/MND) para el proyecto del Sendero de Santa Rosa Creek – acceso de Dutton Avenue (lado oeste).

Descripción y ubicación del proyecto

La Ciudad de Santa Rosa tiene planificado implementar un nuevo camino de acceso al sendero existente de Santa Rosa Creek ubicado en la intersección noroeste de Dutton Avenue y Santa Rosa Creek dentro de la Ciudad de Santa Rosa.

Cómo aportar comentarios

Habrá un período de revisión pública de 30 días desde el 8 de marzo de 2024 hasta el 8 de abril de 2024.El informe IS/MND estará disponible para revisión pública en línea en http://cippublic.srcity.org/CIPList.html con el número CIP 01102 del proyecto y en la siguiente ubicación:

- Transporte y Obras Públicas, 69 Stony Circle, Santa Rosa

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