Proposed Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
for the

Dutton Avenue Access Ramp
to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail

Prepared for:

City of Santa Rosa
Public Works Department

July, 2010
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City of Santa Rosa
Public Works Department

Prepared by:

Nancy Dakin, Environmental Planning Consultant

In association with:

City of Santa Rosa Public Works and Community Development Department Staff, Tom Origer and Associates, Cultural Resources, and Becky Duckles, Landscape Consultant and Arborist

July, 2010
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1. Project Description

1.1 Project Overview

The proposed project consists of installing a Class I access ramp that connects Dutton Avenue to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The path would provide an important bicycle and pedestrian connection to Santa Rosa Creek, an alternative transportation and recreation corridor that runs east to west through the City of Santa Rosa.

1.2 Project Location

The project is located in northwest Santa Rosa (See Figure 1, Project Vicinity Map). The path would extend from Dutton Avenue, down a slope to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail (See Figure 2, Project Location Map).

1.3 Project Need and Objectives

The project is consistent with the Santa Rosa General Plan 2035 which supports the development of a network of bicycle and pedestrian paths as part of the City’s strategy to reduce greenhouse gases. This project provides an important connection between the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail and North Dutton Avenue. The segment is part of Reach I of Santa Rosa Creek, as described in the Santa Rosa Citywide Master Plan (Map: Santa Rosa I).

The project is also consistent with the following General Plan policies:

T-K: Develop a safe, convenient and continuous network of pedestrian sidewalks and pathways that link neighborhoods with schools, parks, shopping areas and employment centers.

T-K-1: Link the various citywide pedestrian paths, including street sidewalks, downtown walkways, pedestrian areas in shopping center and work complexes, park pathways, and other creek-side and open space pathways.

T-K-2: Allow the sharing or parallel development of pedestrian walkways with bicycle paths, where this can be safely done, in order to maximize the use of public rights-of-way.

TK-6: Integrate multi-use paths into all creek corridors, railroad rights-of-way, and park designs.

TL: Develop a citywide system of designated bikeways that serves both experienced and casual bicyclists, and which maximizes bicycle use for commuting, recreation, and local transport.
Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map
Figure 2
Project Location Map
PSF-A-8: Integrate the bicycle and pedestrian path networks envisioned in both the Citywide Creek Master Plan and the updated Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan with regional park plans, so that users can safely and comfortably access the full range of public open spaces.

PSF-A-18: Develop multi-use pathways and linear parks along creeks designated by the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan. Create a system of interconnected linear parks that provide access to parks used for active recreation as well as to open space preserve areas that are used primarily for more passive recreation such as hiking and wildlife viewing.

PSF-A-19: Provide recreational opportunities and establish bike and pedestrian paths along Santa Rosa Creek through implementation of the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan.

1.4 Existing Conditions

Existing Site Conditions: The site consists of a relatively level, approximately 1-acre parcel located at 330 Hewett Street in Santa Rosa. It is located within a residential area, within the West End Historic District. North Dutton Avenue is located adjacent to the property to the west and Santa Rosa Creek and the adjacent Santa Rosa Creek Trail are located to the south. Existing residences off of Hewett Street, 7th Street and West 6th Street are located to the east.

The residence at 330 Hewett Street consists of an historic structure that has been vacant for approximately eight years. Class D fill material with elevated levels of lead are located at the southern end of the site. The site is the focus of a Closure Plan and ongoing monitoring for the project (See Section 2.8 of the Environmental Checklist).

Surrounding Land Uses in the Project Vicinity: Land uses in the project vicinity consist primarily of residential uses. The Santa Rosa Creek Trail serves as a commute route for alternative transportation, primarily walking and cycling. It also serves as a general recreation corridor. Dutton Avenue is located west of the project site.

1.5 Project Characteristics

The project involves the construction of a 10-foot wide and approximately 200-foot long pedestrian / bicycle path connecting to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The path would be constructed out of concrete and would have a “no-slip” finish. It would have a vegetated swale along the uphill edge of the path. Velocity dissipaters would be constructed within the swale. The new path would be on a portion of the property owned by the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) at 330 Hewett Street in Santa Rosa. The total property is approximately 1.07 acres. SCWA would keep and maintain the northern 0.68 acre of the site for residential use. On the 0.39 acre southern portion of the site, the City of Santa Rosa would obtain a revocable license or easement agreement from the SCWA for construction of the path (See Figure 3, Project Site Plan) until a tentative map.
is processed. The designation of the southern portion is recreational use, which has
different environmental requirements than the residential portion (See Sections 2.8 and
2.10 of the Initial Study).

The proposed project has the following features:

**Bicycle and Pedestrian Path:** The path would connect the Class 1 Santa Rosa Creek
Trail (separated path) to the existing Class II bike lane (striped bike lane) along North
Dutton Avenue. The path alignment would avoid major trees and other significant
vegetation. Disturbed areas adjacent to the path would be planted with native vegetation.

**Soil Removal:** It is anticipated that less than 400 cubic yards of soil would be removed
from the site to allow for installation of the bicycle and pedestrian path connection. The
total depth of cut would vary from 0 feet to a maximum of approximately 5 feet below
current grade.

**ADA Standards:** The path would meet all accessibility requirements in compliance with
the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The path would have a 5% grade along its
length.

### 1.6 Alternatives Considered For the Proposed Action

The project represents a key connection linking an existing north-south bike lane with an
existing east-west bike path. Given the proximity of housing on the west side of North
Dutton Avenue, no other access points have been evaluated for the project. Therefore, the
only alternative to the project is the No Project Alternative. The closest access points to
the project site are currently at Sixth Street and Stony Point Road.

### 1.7 Required Permits and Approvals

The Sonoma County Water Agency has prepared a Closure Plan for the site, in
accordance with requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).
Any trees removed for project construction would be replaced in accordance with the
Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance (Chapter 17-24 of the City Code). The southern portion of
the site (recreation portion) would be subject to deed restrictions regarding future land
uses because of elevated levels of lead. The City of Santa Rosa would use a mechanism
such as a revocable license or easement agreement that it would obtain from the Sonoma
County Water Agency for use of the path connection to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, until
a tentative map is processed.
Figure 3
Project Site Plan
1.8  **Project Funding**

The project would be developed with Measure M funds which cover 100% of the design and construction of the project. The project is fully funded.

1.9  **Timeline for Project Implementation**

It is anticipated that the project would be constructed during the summer of 2010.

1.10  **Other Projects Proposed in the Vicinity**

The project site is located in an area that is generally built-out. A park may be constructed on the southern portion of the 330 Hewett parcel, as depicted in the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan.
Class I paths are separated from the roadway network. Class II paths are striped for one-way travel on a street or highway. Class III routes are marked with signs for bicycle use on existing roadways but do not have striping.

City of Santa Rosa GIS Map, Historic Districts, June 9, 2009.
David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, Public Works Department City of Santa Rosa, Dutton Avenue Path to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, Soil Management Plan, June 25, 2010, p. 2.
2. **Environmental Checklist**

1. **Project title:**

   Dutton Avenue Access Ramp to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail

2. **Lead agency name and address:**

   City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department  
   69 Stony Circle  
   Santa Rosa, CA 95401

3. **Contact person and phone number:**

   David Vandeveer  
   Associate Civil Engineer  
   (707) 543-4521

4. **Project location:**

   The proposed path would connect the northbound striped bike lane along Dutton Avenue with the Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The path connection would be constructed at the southern-most part of the 330 Hewett Street parcel. The Santa Rosa Creek Trail extends east to the Pierson Reach and Prince Memorial Greenway in downtown Santa Rosa, and west beyond Fulton Road. From the vicinity of Fulton Road, it connects with a Sonoma County bike trail that extends to Willowside Road, within the vicinity of the Laguna de Santa Rosa.

5. **Project sponsor's name and address:**

   City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department  
   69 Stony Circle  
   Santa Rosa, CA 95401
6. **General plan designation:** The project is located in an area that is designated for Low Density Residential development (2.0 – 8.0 units per acre). Land to the south of Santa Rosa Creek is designated for Medium Density Residential development. i

7. **Zoning:** The project site is zoned R-1-6-H. It is designated as Combining District -West End Historic District. ii

8. **Description of project:** (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The project involves the construction of a 10-foot wide and approximately 200-foot long pedestrian / bicycle path connecting to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The project would provide a key connection for people using alternative modes of transportation to travel in and out of downtown Santa Rosa. The new path would be on a portion of the property owned by the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA) at 330 Hewett Street in Santa Rosa. The total property is approximately 1.07 acres. SCWA would keep and maintain the northern 0.68 acre portion of the site for residential use. On the 0.39 acre southern portion of the site, SCWA would allow the construction of the path by granting a revocable license or easement to the City of Santa Rosa (See Figure 3, Project Site Plan), until a tentative map is processed. The designation of the southern portion is recreational use, which has different environmental requirements than the residential portion (See Sections 2.8 and 2.10 of this Initial Study). The path would be constructed out of concrete and would have a no-slip finish. A vegetated swale would be installed uphill of the edge of the path. It would have rock dissipaters to slow the drainage flow into the existing drainage inlet at the south-east corner of the site.

9. **Surrounding land uses and setting:** Land uses surrounding the path consist of residential uses in the surrounding neighborhoods and recreation along Santa Rosa Creek.

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):** A Site Closure Permit would be required by the RWQCB, given elevated levels of lead on some potions of the site. A Storm Water Permit would be required for construction. Waste Discharge Requirements pertaining to Santa Rosa Creek would also have to be adhered to for this project. Soils would also be subject to Santa Rosa Fire Department testing, removal and/or armoring standards. The project site is identified as an already developed area with respect to the California Tiger Salamander (CTS). iii A mechanism such as a revocable license or easement would be obtained by the City of Santa Rosa from the Sonoma County Water Agency for use of the path as a key connection to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, until a tentative map is processed.
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology /Soils
- Hazards & Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology / Water Quality
- Land Use / Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population / Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation/Traffic
- Utilities / Service Systems
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

NONE

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 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 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.
Prepared By:

Nancy Dakin  7/8/10
Environmental Planning Consultant

Reviewed By:

Dave Vandeveer  7/8/10
Associate Civil Engineer

I concur with the findings and conclusions above.

Gillian Hayes  7/8/10
Environmental Coordinator
City of Santa Rosa
CEQA GUIDANCE

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
   a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
   b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.
City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Dutton Avenue Access Ramp to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail

July, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
<th>Less Than Significant</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2.1 AESTHETICS. Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?  No Impact/Beneficial Impact

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? No Impact/Beneficial Impact

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? No Impact/Beneficial Impact

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? No Impact/Beneficial Impact

Discussion:

a. Effect on a Scenic Vistas

The project site is located adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek, a linear greenway extending east to west through the City of Santa Rosa. Development of the path connection and planting of native species, generally grasses and shrubs, in disturbed areas would enhance the visual quality of the greenway (No Impact/Beneficial Impact).

b. Potential Damage to Scenic Resources

The proposed path would extend from Dutton Avenue down the slope of the bank to connect with the Santa Rosa Creek Trail (See Figure 4). The path has been designed to avoid major trees. The project would require the removal of almost no vegetation and would therefore not affect aesthetic resources. There is one historic building on the site, but it is located approximately 235 feet from the parcel line of the recreation parcel, separated from the path by vacant land and scattered trees; the building and its visual setting would not be adversely affected by the path (No impact).

c. Effects on Visual Character

Development of a path connection to the existing bike path would not adversely affect the existing visual quality of the site. Planting grasses and shrubs in areas disturbed by construction along the path would enhance the visual quality of the site (No Impact/Beneficial Impact).

d. Effects Related to Light and Glare

Lighting would not be installed along the path; therefore, installation of the path would not result in a new source of light and glare (No Impact)

The path would provide opportunities for the public to view the adjacent riparian corridor. Planting along the path could also result in a beneficial visual impact (No Adverse Impact/Beneficial Impact).
Mitigation Measures:

None Required.

Figure 4. View of the Proposed Path Connection Site – Looking East.
2.2 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES AND FORESTLAND. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental impacts, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in the Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

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

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code section 4526)?

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

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

Discussion:

Agricultural Land

a. Convert Farmland to Non-Agricultural Uses?

The site is categorized as “Urban and Built-Up Land” on the Sonoma County Important Farmlands Map (2004). The closest area of prime farmland is located at Imwalle Gardens, along Third Street west of Dutton Avenue. The project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. (It should be noted that because of lead in the soil, the site may not be used for any type of agricultural use, See Section 2-8).
b. Conflict with existing zoning for Agricultural Use?

There are no lands under Williamson Act contracts in the project vicinity (agricultural preserve lands subject to enforceable restrictions). The project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use nor result in the conversion of prime agricultural land to other uses. (No Impact).

Forest Land

c, d and e. Potential Conflict with Existing Zoning for Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land to Other Uses

The project site is characterized by open land with several trees. Development of the proposed project would not result in tree removal; it would, therefore, not result in impacts to forest land. (No Impact)

The site does not consist of agricultural land or forestland. The proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to either type of resource (No Impact).

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.
2.3 **AIR QUALITY.** Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
<th>Less Than Significant Impact</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation? ☐ ☑ ☐ ☐

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? ☐ ☑ ☐ ☐

d) 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 (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? ☐ ☐ ☑ ☐

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☑

**Discussion:**

*a. Result in a Conflict with the Applicable Air Quality Plan*

The project is located within the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). The project is required to be consistent with the BAAQMD’s 2000 Clean Air Plan. The BAAQMD’s Draft 2010 Clean Air Plan was released for public review on March 11, 2010. This Draft Plan updates the Bay Area 2005 Ozone Strategy, and provides a control strategy for reducing ozone, particulate matter (PM), air toxics, and greenhouse gases in a single integrated plan. It also includes emission control measures to be adopted or implemented in the 2010-2012 timeframe. On June 2, 2010, the BAAQMD adopted updated CEQA Guidelines.

As a project that implements the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, the project would comply with goals related to reducing automobile related emissions and enhancing connectivity for non-motorized transportation. The project would also enhance habitat along the creek corridor, resulting in air quality benefits (Beneficial Impact).

*b. Potential Air Quality Violations*

State and national ambient air quality standards have been established for the following pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter (PM$_{10}$) and lead. These pollutants are referred to as “criteria pollutants” because they are regulated by developing human health-based and/or environmentally based criteria for setting permissible levels. For some of these standards, notably ozone and PM$_{10}$, State standards are more stringent than the national standards. The State has also established ambient air quality standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride and visibility reducing particles.
The San Francisco Bay Area is currently a nonattainment area for the State 8-hour and 1-hour ozone standards, and the federal 8-hour ozone standard. It is also nonattainment for the State Annual and 24-hour standards for fine particulate matter (PM$_{10}$), and the federal 24-hour standard for fine particulate matter (PM$_{2.5}$). The Air District is required to submit an Attainment Plan to the U.S. EPA by April 2012 that demonstrates attainment of the new national 24-hour PM$_{2.5}$ standard.

**Fine Particulate Matter (PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$):** Fine particulate matter (PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$) is the pollutant of greatest concern with construction activities. It consists of small liquid and solid particles suspended in the air. It includes particles smaller than 10 micros in diameter (PM$_{10}$) as well as finer particles smaller than 2.5 micros in diameter (PM$_{2.5}$). Ambient PM is made up of particles that are emitted directly such as soot and fugitive dust, as well as secondary particles that are formed in the atmosphere from reactions involving precursor pollutants such as oxides of nitrogen, sulfur oxides, volatile organic compounds (NOx, SOx, and VOC), and ammonia. Secondary PM and combustion soot tend to be fine particles (PM$_{2.5}$), whereas fugitive dust is mostly coarse particles (PM$_{10}$). PM emissions can result from a variety of construction activities including excavation, grading, and vehicle and equipment exhaust.

Construction activities including some grading that would be required to construct the path would result in a slight increase in dust (generally PM$_{10}$) and some vehicle and equipment emissions (generally PM$_{2.5}$) during the construction period. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3-1 would reduce potentially significant construction-related impacts to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

Over the long-term, the development of the path would result in a beneficial impact to air quality by providing area residents a non-motorized option for reaching commercial, residential and recreation areas. The project would be consistent with Clean Air Plan goals related to encouraging use of non-motorized transportation. Project implementation would contribute to meeting air quality standards.

**Lead:** Standards pertaining to lead include the California Standard of 1.5 mg/m$^2$ based on a 30-day average, and the federal standard of 1.5 mg/m$^2$ during a Calendar Quarter. The Bay Area is an “Attainment” area for both of these standards. Levels of lead in the soil on the site exceed standards in some locations. Development of a Soils Management Plan (See Appendix C) that is integrated into the final construction specifications would reduce potentially significant impacts related to lead to less-than-significant levels (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

c. **Exposure of Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations**

**Lead:** At 330 Hewett Street, due to the presence of lead in the soil, the Site Closure Plan evaluates the potential for exposure including through inhalation of lead.

Additional modeling was performed to calculate dust concentrations created during construction activities to assess health risks posed by this exposure pathway to future on-site construction works and existing off-site residents....The results of the HHRA indicate that lead in soil at the site does not pose an unacceptable health risk to potential receptors for the planned land use. Because there is no unacceptable health risk, it was not necessary to derive health-based cleanup levels for lead in soil.
Because of elevated levels of lead in the soil at some locations, a Soil Management Plan (See Appendix C) and Construction Management Plans, integrated into the final construction specifications, are required to ensure soils are adequately stabilized to avoid potential impacts to sensitive receptors. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3-2 would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

d. Result in Cumulatively Considerable Increases in Criteria Pollutants for which the Area is a Non-Attainment Area?

The Bay Area is a non-attainment area for particulate matter. Soils on the site would be secured through armoring, and planting. Increases in criteria pollutants would not be cumulatively considerable; however, implementation of Mitigation Measure 3-2 would further reduce the level of this potential impact (Less-than-Significant Impact).

e. Create Objectionable Odors

The project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors (No Impact).

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3-1 through 3-3 would reduce potentially significant air quality impacts to less-than-significant levels. Over the long-term, development of the proposed project would result in beneficial air quality impacts by expanding the network of paths for non-motorized transportation (Less-than-significant impact with Mitigation Incorporated (LS/M) / (B)).

Mitigation Measures:

3-1: Implementing the following measures (as specified by the 1996 BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines) would reduce construction-related air quality impacts to an insignificant level.
  ▪ Water all active construction areas at least twice daily.
  ▪ Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials, or require trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
  ▪ Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.
  ▪ Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.
  ▪ Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.
  ▪ The contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all construction equipment and vehicles are maintained in good operating order and that all factory installed emission control devices are installed and functioning properly. All vehicles and construction equipment shall be turned off when not in use to minimize emissions.

3-2 A Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plans shall be integrated into the final construction specifications for implementation of the proposed project, and any subsequent redevelopment of the site. These plans would include information on armoring of soil in hot spot locations and replanting with native species (Also see Mitigation Measure 10-2 related to the Deed Restriction).
3-3 The site shall be managed to prevent exposure to the public by windblown dust, tracking of contaminated soils outside of the work area, or unauthorized entrance.

2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the DFG or USFWS?

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the DFG or USFWS?

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally-protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Discussion:

a. Special Status Plant and Wildlife Species

Senior Environmental Specialist Sheri Emerson and Creek Stewardship Coordinator Alistair Bleifuss visited the site on April 4, 2008. No special-status species were observed at the site; as a result, no further surveys would be required due to the lack of wetland features. The project site is separated from the creek corridor by the path. While disturbing the site has some potential for resulting in erosion, sedimentation and turbidity off-site within the creek corridor which supports Central California Coast Steelhead, mitigation measures are provided to avoid potential impacts (See (d) below).

On March 16, 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated 9,000 acres of critical habitat in Sonoma County for the threatened California red-legged frog, a native amphibian. This acreage includes about 1,500 acres of Annadel State Park; 5,000 acres east of Petaluma in the Sonoma Mountains; and, 2,200 acres southwest of Petaluma near West Petaluma Regional Park. The northwestern edge of Annadel State Park is approximately 4.5 miles from the project site.
acreage designated within Annadel State Park appears to drain toward the southeast to Sonoma Creek and San Pablo Bay, and would therefore not be affected by the proposed project. (Less-than-Significant Impact)

b. Riparian Areas or Other Special Plant Communities

Vegetation in the adjacent riparian corridor consists primarily of oak, sycamore, cottonwood, eucalyptus and ash trees. Riparian vegetation is not currently growing on the proposed project site; the site consists of upland habitat as described under section (c) below. While not required to reduce a potentially significant impact, native vegetation would be planted along the path following construction to enhance habitat along the creek corridor (See Mitigation Measure 4-1). (Less-than-Significant Impact)

c. Federally Protected Wetlands

Senior Environmental Specialist, Sheri Emerson, and Creek Stewardship Coordinator Alistair Bleifuss visited the site on April 4, 2008. No wetland features were found within the proposed pathway alignment. Plant species included wild oat (Avena fatua), rip-gut brome (Bromus diandrus), fennel or anise (Foeniculum vulgare), and purple vetch (Vicia sativa), which are generally found in upland areas. The v-ditch located just north of the existing trail pathway appears to drain water well, and does not show any indication of ponded conditions. No special-status species were observed at the site, so no further surveys would be required due to the lack of wetland features. (No impact)

d. Potential Interference with Migration of Fish or Other Wildlife

The project site consists of upland along a riparian corridor. Migratory fish would use the adjacent corridor. Other wildlife species would be expected to be found along the riparian corridor. The project would not adversely affect use of the adjacent riparian corridor.

Santa Rosa Creek is considered an off-site habitat that may be affected by the site and supports freshwater aquatic biota. No threatened or endangered aquatic plants, aquatic invertebrates, or amphibians are at or near the site. However, the Central California Coast Steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss), a species listed by National Marine Fisheries Association (NOAA), are observed in Santa Rosa Creek. Santa Rosa Creek is therefore considered to support ‘Biological Receptors of Concern’ (BROC) with respect to elevated levels of lead on the site. However, potentially complete pathways were not identified for lead to the BROC associated with Santa Rosa Creek, so this potential impact is considered less-than-significant.

In the Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) prepared for the site, no ‘Biotic Receptors of Concern’ (BROC) were identified on the site. Lead was the only ‘Constituent of Potential Concern’ (COPC). The site does not support critical habitat that would be adversely affected by elevated levels of lead. Potentially complete pathways were not identified for lead to BROCs associated with Santa Rosa Creek. Complete exposure pathways do not exist for lead in soils at the site based on current and planned land use and the associated lack of terrestrial BROCs.

Construction of the project could result in the disturbance of nesting birds in nearby trees or grassland areas. Construction would be delayed until birds have fledged their nest(s), generally
around after August 31st, unless, under the direction of a biological monitor, a buffer of approximately 100 feet is maintained between the construction site and active songbird nests, and a buffer of at least 300 feet is maintained for raptors (more than 300 feet may be required depending on the species of raptor). Buffers would be maintained until the young have fledged their nests. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 4-2 would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less-than-significant level. (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated)

e. Local Policies Protecting Biological Resources

The proposed project would be consistent with the City of Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance (Chapter 17-21 of the City Code). The proposed path would extend down an embankment to reach the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail. Vegetation in the vicinity of the proposed trail on the project site consists of four trees and non-native grasses. A site visit was conducted on September 22, 2009 with Landscape Consultant and Arborist, Becky Duckles. Ms. Duckles identified the following trees in the vicinity of the proposed path:

1) **Box elder:** This native tree has two trunks close to the base with diameters at breast height of 10”, and 6” respectively. This is a riparian tree that is in good condition. It is located adjacent to the existing bicycle path.

2) **Black walnut:** This tree was topped at a height of approximately 4 feet. It has re-sprouted with 5-6 leaders that are each 3-5 inches in diameter. The tree is in very poor condition.

3) **Lombardi poplar:** This tree is approximately 20 feet in height and has a drip-line diameter of approximately 12 feet. It was topped at about 6 feet; its diameter is approximately 15 inches at this location. It has multiple re-sprouted leaders that are vigorous, but the overall form of the tree is very poor.

4) **Valley oak:** This native tree has a diameter at breast height of 4-5 inches; and the drip-line is approximately 8 feet in diameter; the tree has excellent form and quality. Care should be taken to preserve this tree during project construction, and to maintain a distance of approximately 15-20 feet from its base.

Because the Black walnut tree and Lombardi poplar were topped, the canopy and associated drip-lines are smaller than shown on the base map. As the path winds down the slope, all four trees would be avoided. Grading extends only partially down the slope, so roots would not be expected at the uphill location of the proposed path. Impacts to trees would be less-than-significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 4-3 and 4-4 would further reduce the level of impact (Less-than-Significant Impact).
f. Conflict with a Habitat Conservation Plan

The project area is not subject to a Habitat Conservation Plan. The project is consistent with the Citywide Creek Master Plan that calls for enhancing riparian vegetation along Santa Rosa Creek, and using the corridor for non-motorized transportation and recreation:

“This Master Plan embraces the concept that waterways are important for multiple uses: drainage and flood control, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational and educational opportunities, and open space and alternate transportation routes. It also acknowledges that many waterways are located on private property, and that private landowner rights must be respected.”xviii (No Impact)

With implementation of mitigation measures identified below, potential impacts to biological resources would be reduced to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated (LS/M)).

Mitigation Measures:

4-1 Native plant species generally consisting of grasses and shrubs shall be planted within disturbed areas along the bicycle and pedestrian path connection to enhance habitat along the creek corridor.

4-2 For project construction occurring between February 1st and August 31st, a nesting bird survey of the site grassland and tree canopies, and the adjacent riparian corridor, shall be conducted within one week of potential groundbreaking to determine if there are birds nesting within or near the construction zone. Once eggs have been laid, buffers would be maintained between active nests and the construction site. Under the direction of a biological monitor, a buffer of at least 100 feet shall be established around the nest site(s) of song birds and a minimum of 300 feet shall be established around the nest site(s) of raptors (depending on the species of raptor) and the site(s) protected until August 31st or until the young have fledged.

4-3 Plastic tree protection fencing shall be installed at (or near) the drip-lines of trees to remain.

4-4 While tree removal is not anticipated, any trees removed for project construction shall be replaced in accordance with the Santa Rosa Tree Protection Ordinance (Chapter 17-24 of the City Code).
2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?  
   No Impact

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?  
   No Impact

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?  
   No Impact

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?  
   No Impact

Discussion:

This section summarizes the Cultural Resources Survey prepared by Tom Origer & Associates (See Appendix B). The study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center and Sonoma State University; contact with the Native American community; and field inspection of the project location.

a. Adverse Changes to the Significance of Historic Resources

The project site is located at the western edge of the West-End Preservation District. (It is also referred to as the Westside District) The Westside District is characterized by late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture. Residents of the District were working class people who were largely of Italian descent. An historic residence is located on the property. The residential structure at 330 Hewett Street is identified as the Molinari/Ginotti House. It was constructed in 1904 and is eligible for the National Register as both a contributor to the Westside District and as an individual resource. Although the property has not been formally evaluated, it carries a National Register status code of 3B in the Office of Historic Preservation’s Historic Property directory. Review of the base maps at the Northwest Information Center showed that the property had been subject to a prior cultural resources study (Stradford and Fredrickson, 1977). During the course of that survey, two obsidian flakes and a Chinese coin were found on the property. An isolated obsidian biface was found on a property approximately 500 feet away (Whatford 1988).

The Molinari/Ginotti house would be unaffected by this project. The proposed trail is located over 235 feet from the house at 330 Hewett Avenue and there are trees on the parcel that will somewhat screen the proposed trail from the house. Because of this, the Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project will not affect the house at 330 Hewett Street. (No Impact)

b. Adverse Changes to the Significance of Archeological Resources

Field survey of the project area found no cultural resources within the study area (See Appendix B). Similarly, in reviewing records of finds within 300’ of Santa Rosa’s Creeks, Tom Origer & Associates did not identify any resources in the project area. The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria Tribe has knowledge of sacred sites, gathering areas and cultural resources at various
locations along Santa Rosa Creek (See the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria Tribe’s letter of July 23, 2009 within Appendix B).

Additionally, creeks are considered sensitive areas with respect to cultural resources and excavation for the path has the potential for uncovering artifacts. Therefore, mitigation measures 5-1 and 5-2 are included in the event that resources are uncovered. While this is not a potentially significant impact, mitigation is included to further reduce the level of impact. (Less-than-Significant Impact)

c. Unique Paleontological Resources or Unique Geologic Feature.

No paleontological resources or unique geologic features are known to be located in the project vicinity. In the event that such resources are encountered during construction, implementation of mitigation measure 5-1 would reduce impacts to resources to a less-than-significant level. (No Impact)

d. Disturbance to Human Remains

No human remains are known to be located on the project site. In the event that resources are encountered during construction, implementation of Mitigation Measure 5-2 would reduce the potential impact to a less-than-significant level. (No Impact)

Development of the proposed project would not result in potentially significant environmental impacts related to cultural resources; however, because creek environments are generally sensitive with respect to cultural resources, mitigation measures are included below to further reduce the level of impact (Less-than-significant impact; mitigation is still recommended to as a condition of project approval to provide further protection of unexpected finds (LS)).

Mitigation Measures:

5-1 If any potentially significant deposits or features are discovered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted and the discovery evaluated by a qualified archeologist. The NAHC shall be contacted and area tribal monitors shall be on-site with the qualified archaeologist. Significant deposits should be removed using archaeological methods, or avoided and left in place. 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 fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and features remains such as building foundations, and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells privy pits, dumps).

5-2 If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.
### 2.6 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
<th>Less Than Significant</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
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a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

- [ ] Potentially Significant Impact
- [ ] Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- [x] Less Than Significant
- [ ] No Impact

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

- [ ] Potentially Significant Impact
- [ ] Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated
- [ ] Less Than Significant
- [x] No Impact

### Discussion:

#### a. Generate Greenhouse Gases, Directly or Indirectly

During project construction, greenhouse gases (GHG) would be emitted by trucks traveling to and from the construction site, and by construction equipment used for path grading and construction. Emissions would include carbon-dioxide from use of fossil fuels in construction equipment and hauling material to and from the site. It is anticipated that less than 400 cubic yards of soil would be removed from the site and transported to a landfill in the area, depending on the composition of the soil. Removal of this soil would require approximately 33 dump truck trips (66 when counting arrivals and departures from the site), assuming trucks carrying 12 cubic yards of soil per load.

Following project construction, the path would provide access to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, which is the primary east-west alternative transportation route in the City. The path would provide a critical connection for bicyclists using the Class II facility along North Dutton Avenue. Over the long term, the path would make traveling to the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) station, to downtown, and to other points along the Santa Rosa Creek far more convenient, thus enhancing the network for non-motorized transportation. The project would, therefore, result in a net decrease in greenhouse gases over the existing condition. In addition, planting of native grass and shrub species along non-armored sections of the bicycle and pedestrian path connection would also work to sequester some carbon while enhancing habitat. (Less-than-Significant Impact/Beneficial Impact)

#### b. Conflict with Any Applicable Plan, Policy or Regulation Adopted to Reduce Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

The project is consistent with greenhouse gas policies in the Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan; the project is also consistent with Council Resolution 26341, which sets Citywide GHG reduction goals; further, it is consistent with the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan goal of encouraging walking and bike riding throughout the City of Santa Rosa. Dutton Avenue provides access to many neighborhoods on the west side of Santa Rosa. The bike route along North Dutton Avenue extends to the east-west route at College Avenue. The route along Dutton Avenue and Santa Rosa Creek are also identified in the Sonoma County Regional Bike Map (Beneficial Impact).
Impacts related to generation of greenhouse gases would be Less-than-Significant, and Beneficial on a long-term basis (Less-than-Significant / Beneficial (LS/B)).

Mitigation Measures:

None required.

2.7 GEOLOGY and SOILS. Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
   i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated in 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 & Geology Special Publication 42.
   ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?
   iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?
   iv) Landslides?

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

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

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

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternate wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

Discussion:

a. Seismicity/Seismic Related Ground Failure

The project is located in the vicinity of a potentially active fault (with displacement within the last 700,000 years). The wider region is also considered seismically active (Seismic Zone 4) and strong ground shaking can be expected during the life of the facility. The closest known active faults are the Healdsburg-Rodgers Creek Fault Zone, located less than 2 miles to the east, and the San Andreas Fault located about 18 miles to the southwest. These faults are considered capable of generating earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.0 and 7.9, respectively. The path is located within an area subject to “violent ground-shaking during an earthquake on the Rodgers Creek Fault”.

Dutton Avenue Access Ramp

to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail

2-22

July, 2010
path is also located approximately ¼ mile east of a potentially active fault with displacement occurring within the last 2 million years.\textsuperscript{xxvi}

To withstand seismic ground-shaking that would be expected during the life of the project, the project would be constructed in accordance with the standards set forth in the California Building Code (CBC) for Seismic Design Category D, as described under mitigation below (Less-than-Significant Impact).

\textbf{b. Substantial Erosion or Loss of Top Soil}

The soil at the project area is Yolo silt loam (YsA) with 0 to 2 percent slopes. The Yolo soil series consist of well-drained loams underlain by recent alluvium of sandstone and shale. These soils are on alluvial fans and floodplains. They are found mainly in the valley areas of Sonoma County and along major drainage-ways. The silt loam surface layer is a result of deposition from infrequent overflow and sloughing of finer textured soil material from areas bordering the soil \textsuperscript{xxvii} Native soil on the bank leading down to the existing trail and riparian corridor consists of Riverwash (RnA). Riverwash consists of very recent depositions of gravel, sand, and silt alluvium along major streams and their tributaries. Along with the Riverwash, the bank includes Class B and Class D fill material. Class B consists of engineered fill. Class D consists of construction debris, including bricks, wood and concrete. Elevated levels of lead described in Section 2.8 are primarily associated with the Class D fill areas. The depth of fill varies from 0 to 25 feet below grade surface at the site (See Discussion in Section 2.8 of this Initial Study).

The non-armored disturbed areas adjacent to the proposed path would be planted with native vegetation. Dense plantings of grasses and shrubs would be used to avoid erosion of bare soil, given concerns about elevated lead in the soil. As part of the Deed Restriction that would be developed for the recreation parcel, limits would be placed on land disturbance including grading, excavating, installing water supply wells, food production gardens, or any other activities that could result in exposure to, or spread of, lead in the soil.\textsuperscript{xxviii} Implementation of Mitigation Measures 7-2, 7-3 and 7-4 would reduce potential impacts related to erosion to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant Level with Mitigation Incorporated).

\textbf{c. Unstable Geologic Units}

As described in Section (b) above, native soil on the bank leading down to the existing trail and riparian corridor consists of Riverwash (RnA). Riverwash consists of very recent deposits of gravel, sand, and silt alluvium along major streams and their tributaries. Along with the Riverwash, the bank includes Class B and Class D fill material. As indicated above, Class B consists of engineered fill, and Class D consists of construction debris, including bricks, wood and concrete. Alluvium and fill are subject to liquefaction in the event of an earthquake. Engineered fill would be used for development of the proposed path. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 7-1 would reduce the potential impact related to liquefaction to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

\textbf{d. Location on Expansive Soil}

The California Building Code mandates that “special [foundation] design considerations be employed if the expansion index of soils is 20 or greater (CBC Table 18-1-B). As described in (c)
above, site soils are well-drained loams rather than clays (i.e. montmarillonite, illite and kaolinite are examples of active clays that have the most potential for expansion; these are not found at the project area). Expansive soils typically arise as a result of an increase in water content in the upper few meters from the ground surface. While the YsA and RnA soils are not considered to be expansive soils, engineered fill would be used for development of the proposed path to reduce the potential for cracking at the surface.\textsuperscript{xxix} (Less-than-Significant Impact)

e. Septic Capability of Soils

The project would not involve installation of any type of septic system or any other type of wastewater system (No impact).

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 7-1 through 7-4 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to seismicity, erosion and potential exposure to lead to less-than-significant levels (Less-than-Significant impact with Mitigation (LS/M)).

Mitigation Measures:

7-1 At a minimum, all project improvements shall meet the requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) for Seismic Design Category D.

7-2 The project shall be constructed during the dry season (June 15th – October 15th) (See also Mitigation Measure 4-2).

7-3 Best management practices shall be used to minimize erosion. Any area disturbed adjacent to the path shall be reseeded and planted with native grasses and shrubs prior to the winter rains.

7-4 Any redevelopment plans for the site shall require a Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plans prepared and/or integrated into final construction specifications for any areas disturbed on the recreation parcel (See also Mitigation Measure 10-3).
2.8 HAZARDS and HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:

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

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

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within ¼ mile of an existing or proposed school? □ □ □ □

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or to 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 a public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? □ □ □ □

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? □ □ □ □

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? □ □ □ □

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? □ □ □ □

Discussion:

a. Hazards Related to the Transport, Use or Disposal of Hazardous Materials/Waste

The project involves grading in some areas to a depth of 4-5 feet. It is estimated that less than 400 cubic yards of soil would be removed and hauled off of the site for path construction. Any soil removed would be pre-characterized and sent to an appropriate landfill, in consultation with the SRFD and RWQCB, as described in Mitigation Measures 8-5 below (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

b. Hazards to the Public and the Environment Related to Upset

The project site is characterized by elevated levels of lead at some locations, primarily in the Class D fill material on the recreation parcel bordering Santa Rosa Creek. Lead is a naturally occurring...
metal in native soils. Background levels are generally 4.8 to 65 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in the Bay Area. During the 1960’s, eleven metals were detected in the soil on the site including lead which was reported at concentrations above background levels. During soil investigations between 1996 and 2001, lead was detected in soil at some locations at the site in concentrations greater than the U.S. EPA and Cal EPA remediation goals for lead in residential soil (400 mg/kg and 150 mg/kg, respectively). Lead was detected in site soils at a maximum concentration of 2,400 mg/kg. This was found in construction debris at the southern end of the site, at depths between 6 and 21 feet below grade surface (bgs).xxxi The levels of lead found in the soil for the portion of the site where the excavation will take place vary from 5.1 mg/kg to 99 mg/kg. The average for the available 18 samples within or near where the path excavation would occur is 34 mg/kg. A summary of the findings is shown in Table 1 of the Soil Management Plan (See Appendix C).xxxi

“The toxicity of lead was assessed as an element of the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA). Cause-and-effect relationships in humans have been correlated with blood concentrations of lead. Therefore, the preferred health risk assessment approach for lead involves estimation of human blood lead concentrations associated with exposure.”xxxiii “Results from the Health Assessment indicate that lead in the soil at the site does not pose an unacceptable health risk to potential receptors for the planned land use. “Because there is no unacceptable health risk, it was not necessary to derive health-based clean-up levels for lead in the soil.”xxxiv

The project would involve grading to a depth of 4-5 feet below grade surface. Construction of the path would have the potential to expose construction workers and members of the public to elevated lead concentrations. Implementing the Closure Plan that requires a Deed Restriction on the recreation parcel, as well as a Soil Management Plan (See Appendix C) and Construction Management Plan for any development or redevelopment would ensure human and ecological receptors are not exposed to unacceptable levels of lead. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 8-1 through 8-7 below would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

c. Emit Hazards in Close Proximity to Schools

The project would not emit hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within ¼ mile of a school. Lincoln School on West Ninth Street is located approximately 2/3 of a mile away from the proposed project site. Fugitive dust would be controlled at the site during the construction period (See Section 2.3). (No Impact)

d. Cortese List

There are no sites in the project vicinity listed on the Department of Toxic Substances Control Hazardous Waste and Substances List (Cortese List). xxxv (No Impact)

e. and f. Airstrips

The closest airport is the Charles M. Schulz Airport (Sonoma County Airport) located approximately 7 miles northwest of the site. Other airstrips include Skypark south of the City of Sonoma, and the Petaluma Municipal Airport on the eastern edge of the City of Petaluma. (No Impact)
f. **Interfere with Emergency Response or Evacuation Plan**

The project would enhance emergency response and evacuation by connecting the existing Santa Rosa Creek Path with Dutton Avenue, a north-south arterial street (Beneficial Impact).

g. **Increase Risk of Wildland Fires**

The Santa Rosa Creek Trail is an existing trail that extends from downtown at the Prince Memorial Greenway east to the Laguna de Santa Rosa. While the project site and vicinity are not located adjacent to wildland areas, some fires have been set along this segment of the creek trail. Adding the Dutton Avenue Access would enhance response for fighting any type of fire (Beneficial Impact).

Hazards associated with the project involve potential exposure of construction workers, nearby residents, and members of the public to elevated concentrations of lead in site soils. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 8-1 through 8-7 would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated (LS/M)).

**Mitigation Measures:**

8-1 The Contractor shall prepare a project health and safety plan (HASP) for general construction related hazards. Practices and procedures for hazards related to the lead impacted soils shall be required for compliance with Title 8, California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR), § 5192: “Health and Safety for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response” as well as other appropriate State and Federal Health and Safety Requirements.

8-2 The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and conforming to the requirements of a permit issued by the City of Santa Rosa Fire Department for contaminated soil remediation. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all Federal, State and local hazardous waste laws and regulations and shall verify those requirements when preparing reports, waste shipment records, hazardous waste manifests, or other documents. In the event of a conflict between Federal, State and local requirements, the most protective requirements of human health and the environment shall control.

8-3 The following measures shall be implemented for dust and stockpile control during excavation, backfilling and transportation of excavated materials:

(a) The work shall be executed using methods that minimize the generation of dust during soil handling activities (i.e., minimize disturbance areas).

(b) Dust control methods shall be employed as required to abate dust nuisance at the site during soil excavation and handling operations. Wetting agents shall be used minimally to prevent potential contaminant runoff. Water will be applied at a rate to avoid formation of excessive puddles or runoff.

(c) Water shall be used as a wetting agent for dust control. Water shall be applied in carefully controlled rates and frequencies to maintain no visible emissions and prevent runoff toward or into the creek or into existing drainage facilities.

(d) The work sites shall be maintained in a condition that minimizes dust generation.

(e) Stockpiles shall be placed in bermed areas lined with plastic (6 mil. Polyethylene) sheeting and covered with approved tarps or plastic (6 mil. Polyethylene) sheeting to
prevent migration from the stockpile (See also Air Quality, Section 2.3 of this Initial Study and Mitigation Measures 7-4, 10-2 and 10-3).

8-4 To prevent releases during transportation of soil from the work site to the disposal facilities, all transport activities shall conform to State DOT regulations. Prior to leaving the site, the trucks will be inspected and cleaned, if necessary, and a waste manifest will be signed by City of Santa Rosa Public Works staff. The Contractor shall insure that soil is not tracked onto the adjacent streets, and the entrances to these streets shall be swept and kept clean of soil and dust.

8-5 Any soil removed shall be pre-characterized and sent to an appropriate landfill. Soil testing, removal and/or armoring shall be conducted in accordance with SRFD requirements.

8-6 Armoring with several layers of fabric shall be used, as needed, to ensure that the bank does not erode, particularly in the vicinity of the existing culverts. Armoring shall be designed to stabilize soil, while still allowing sheet flow.

8-7 In areas that have not been armored, native plant species shall be planted along the bicycle and pedestrian path connection to minimize erosion.
### 2.9 HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY. Would the project:

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<tr>
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<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?</td>
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<td>c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or volume of surface runoff in a manner that would:</td>
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<td>i) result in flooding on- or off-site</td>
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<td>ii) create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water discharge</td>
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<td>iii) provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff</td>
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<td>iv) result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site?</td>
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<td>d) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?</td>
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<tr>
<td>e) Place housing or other structures that would impede or re-direct flood flows within a 100-yr. flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?</td>
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<td>f) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding:</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) as a result of the failure of a dam or levee?</td>
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<td>ii) from inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?</td>
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<td>g) Would the change in the water volume and/or the pattern of seasonal flows in the affected watercourse result in:</td>
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<tr>
<td>i) a significant cumulative reduction in the water supply downstream of the diversion?</td>
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<tr>
<td>ii) a significant reduction in water supply, either on an annual or seasonal basis, to senior water right holders downstream of the diversion?</td>
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<td>iii) a significant reduction in the available aquatic habitat or riparian habitat for native species of plants and animals?</td>
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iv) a significant change in seasonal water temperatures due to changes in the patterns of water flow in the stream?

v) a substantial increase or threat from invasive, non-native plants and wildlife

Discussion:

a. Potential Violation of Water Quality Standards

Construction of the project would require some grading and result in the potential for some erosion and sedimentation. Because lead is known to exist in the Class D fill material at the southern end of the soil, the project would need to comply with Chapter 15 of the California Code of Regulations. The project would be constructed during the dry season using best management practices. Armoring would be used along the cut bank to minimize erosion, particularly in the vicinity of the two culverts. Through monitoring, the RWQCB will confirm that lead is not migrating into the groundwater or adjacent riparian corridor, and that soil on site is not eroding, slumping or resulting in storm water discharge.xxxvi

The Closure Plan documents minimal migration of lead into the groundwater:

“The presence of four years of dissolved lead data from the two ground water monitoring wells provide the most direct, reproducible evidence for the lack of solubility of lead from site soils... Dissolved lead is not detected in ground water samples collected from the two wells located in the southern portion of the site where any potential lead impacts to ground water are expected to be the highest. Ground water from the monitoring wells provides the best evidence that lead is not migrating and has not impacted ground water at the site.”xxxvii (Less-than-Significant Impact)

b. Potential Impacts to Groundwater

The project would not deplete groundwater or interfere with groundwater recharge. As described under (a) above, ground water monitoring wells on the site provide evidence of the lack of solubility of lead from site soils. Dissolved lead is not detected in the groundwater samples collected from the two wells located in the southern portion of the site (Less-than-Significant Impact).

c. Substantially Alter Drainage Patterns

The project would involve some grading but would not substantially alter the drainage pattern that the site. The drainage area on the southern portion starts a few feet north of the proposed fence line and covers the area of the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail. While not required, the SUSMP features for this project are included to provide additional runoff filtration and flow control for the project site. The main SUSMP features provided are a vegetated swale along the north side of the path with rock dissipaters placed to slow the drainage flow into the existing drainage inlet at the south-east corner of the site. This drainage inlet and the existing 18-inch storm drain can easily accept and accommodate the amount of flow in both the current and proposed conditions. The configuration of the vegetated swale and rock dissipaters is designed to provide flow in the proposed condition which is no grater than the existing condition. Specifically, in both cases there would be only 0.60 cubic
feet per second (CFS) for a 10-year design storm, which would easily be handled by the system that allows for 43.6 CFS (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

d. **Other Potential Degradation of Water Quality**

As described above, grading of the site for construction of the proposed path could result in some additional erosion and associated sedimentation. Armoring the cut slopes, particularly in the vicinity of the two existing culverts with fabric would allow sheet flow, while minimizing erosion (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated).

e. **Potential Impacts to Housing within the 100-Year Flood Zone**

The project does not involve adding housing or affecting housing within the 100-year flood zone. Santa Rosa Creek was channelized and straightened to accommodate the 100-year flood. The proposed project would not affect flood capacity of the channel (No impact).

f. **Exposure of People or Property to Flood Risks from Dam or Levee Failure, or Inundation from Seiche, Tsunami or Mudflow**

Dams at Spring Lake do allow for regulating high flows into Santa Rosa Creek. The project would not affect this existing condition. The site is located approximately 18 miles from the coast, and would therefore not be subject to a seiche (*a wave that oscillates in lakes, bays or gulls as a result of seismic or atmospheric disturbances*) or tsunami. Small areas of bank failure are possible along the creek. The path would be designed to meet all seismic safety standards to reduce the likelihood of slope failures in the event of seismic activity. Given the nearly level site and a bank that is only approximately 13 feet above the existing bike path, even some slope failure would not result in a potentially significant impact (Less-than-Significant Impact).

g. **Changes in Water Pattern or Seasonal Flow**

The project would not substantially affect the quantity, quality or temperature of runoff from the site. The temperature of water draining over the path might increase slightly, but, this impact would not be potentially significant (Less-than-Significant Impact).

As described in (c) and (d) above, grading in the vicinity of Santa Rosa Creek has the potential to result in erosion and sedimentation. These potential impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level with mitigation measures identified below *(Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated (LS/M))*.

**Mitigation Measures:**

9-1 & 9-2: See Mitigation Measures 7-2 and 7-3.

9-3 A Construction Storm Water Permit shall be obtained from the RWQCB.

9-4 The Contractor shall prepare plans for storm water pollution prevention in accordance with Section 7-1.01G of the project specifications, and in accordance with all Federal, State and local laws. Storm water shall be managed in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution and
Prevention Plan as required by the City. Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be applied through the construction process. The sidewalk and street at the entrances to the site shall be cleaned of any soil tracked from the site. Also, Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs shall be used for all new development and redevelopment projects requiring post construction storm water treatment (also known as Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan) BMPs.

9-5 Ongoing monitoring of groundwater shall be conducted periodically, as required by the RWQCB, to confirm that elevated levels of lead are not migrating into groundwater and/or the adjacent creek corridor, and that public health is protected.

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2.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

Discussion:

a. Physically Divide an Established Community

The project would not physically divide an established community. It would provide an additional access connecting two well-traveled corridors; therefore, it would serve to further connect an established community (No Impact/Beneficial Impact).

b. Conflict with Applicable Plans

The project involves construction of a bicycle and pedestrian path connection from Dutton Avenue to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The segment is located within Reach I of Santa Rosa Creek, as identified in the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan (Map: Santa Rosa I). The project as proposed is consistent with the Master Plan.

The proposed path would be located within the 50-foot creek setback. The path is an allowable use within the setback area (Santa Rosa Zoning Code, Section 20-30.040). Land uses along the creek corridor are encouraged to be oriented toward the creek (City of Santa Rosa Design Guidelines, Creek and Riparian Corridors, Section 4-4, A-3). The path connection would connect the Santa Rosa Creek trail to a main north-south arterial route. As a result, it would help to connect land uses including downtown, residential areas, and business park uses along Dutton Avenue. The project is
also consistent with the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan that identifies the Santa Rosa Creek Trail as a primary bicycle and pedestrian route.

Allowing additional use of the creek trail has the potential to result in additional nuisance impacts. These impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure 10-1 below.

In the Deed Restriction that would be developed for the recreation portion of the parcel (a separate area based on a revocable license or easement agreement obtained by the City of Santa Rosa from the Sonoma County Water Agency) where the proposed path would be located, limits would be placed on land disturbance including grading, excavating, installing water supply wells, food production gardens, or any other activities that could result in exposure to, or spread of, lead in the soil. In addition, any redevelopment of the recreation parcel, including the proposed project, requires that a Soil Management Plan, and Construction Management Plans be prepared and integrated into final construction specifications to provide requirements for planned activities.

“The results of the human health risk assessment (HHRA) indicate that lead in the soil at the site does not pose an unacceptable health risk to potential receptors for the planned land use. Because there is no unacceptable health risk, it was not necessary to derive health-based clean-up levels for lead in the soil”.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 10-2 and 10-3 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to inappropriate land uses in light of elevated lead levels to less-than-significant levels (Less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.)

c. Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plan

The project site is not within the boundaries of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). The project is consistent with and supports implementation of the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan, which promotes preservation and restoration, as applicable to the different creek reaches (No Impact).

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 10-1 through 10-3 would reduce potential impacts related to land use to less-than-significant levels (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated; Beneficial Impact (LS/M and B)).

Mitigation Measures:

10-1 (a) City regulation calls for closure of creeks between sunset and sunrise to reduce noise to surrounding properties; (b) neighborhoods would be posted as needed to avoid illegal parking; (c) the Creek Stewardship Program (CSP) would continue to coordinate volunteer clean-ups to address trash in the City’s creeks. The CSP also provides a means for residents to report disturbances with a designated contact that follows up on the reports received; and, (d) motorized vehicles on creek trails would be limited to maintenance vehicles, emergency vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs for the disabled, in compliance with ADA requirements. Other motorized vehicles would be prohibited. (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 4.10-2)
10-2 A Deed Restriction shall be developed for the recreation portion of the parcel (the area subject to a revocable license or easement between the City of Santa Rosa and the Sonoma County Water Agency), placing limitations on land disturbance including grading, excavating, installing water supply wells, food production gardens, or any other activities that could result in exposure to, or spread of, lead in the soil. Given elevated levels of lead in the soil, the Deed Restriction would also include periodic monitoring to confirm appropriate land uses on an ongoing basis.

10-3 Any redevelopment plans for the site shall require a Soil Management Plan and other Construction Management Plans prepared and/or integrated into the final construction specifications for any areas disturbed on the recreation parcel (See Also Mitigation Measures 7-4).

| Potentially Significant Impact | Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated | Less Than Significant | No Impact |

2. 11 MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion:

a. Loss of Mineral Resources of Future Value

There are no known State-designated (MRZ-2) mineral resources located at the project site. xxxix (No Impact)

b. Loss of Availability of Locally-Important Mineral Resource

The southern end of the project site consists of alluvium and Class D fill. The alluvium is not identified as a locally-important Mineral Resource. The Class D fill includes a wide variety of materials. (No Impact)

Mitigation Measures:

None required.
2.12 NOISE. Would the project result in:

a) Exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? □ □ ☒ □
b) Exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? □ □ ☒ □
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? □ □ ☒ □
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? □ □ ☒ □
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing in or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? □ □ □ ☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing in or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? □ □ □ ☒

Discussion:

a. Exposure of Persons to or Generation of Noise Levels in excess of Standards

Community Noise Exposure – Land Use Compatibility standards allow noise levels up to 70 decibels (dB) at playgrounds and neighborhood parks. While construction equipment would exceed these levels for short durations, long-term use of the path for recreation purposes would comply with these standards (Less-than-Significant Impact).

b. Exposure of Persons to or Generation of Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise

The project would require use of construction vehicles and equipment that could result in some vibration. However, equipment such as jack-hammers that result in high levels of vibration and noise, are not anticipated to be needed for this project (Less-than-Significant Impact).

c. Substantial Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise

The Santa Rosa Creek Trails is already a well used corridor by bicyclists, pedestrians and other non-motorized travel. The proposed project would be consistent with and support this existing use. Providing an additional access point would add an increment of use, but would not be expected to result in a substantial increase in ambient noise. While not required to reduce a potentially significant impact, implementation of Mitigation Measure 12-1 and 12-2 would further reduce the level of impact (Less-than-Significant Impact).
d. **Substantial Temporary Noise Generated During the Construction Period**

Construction of the path would result in some noise that would be audible from some adjacent residences. Residences would be considered the most noise-sensitive uses (sensitive receptors) in the project area. Construction activities would include grading and may include removal of some soils to an off-site location. Construction activities with feasible noise control typically generate noise levels of 75-80 decibels as measured from approximately 50 feet. While these impacts would exceed noise level requirements for durations, implementation of Mitigation Measure 12-1 would reduce this potential impact to a less-than-significant level (Less-than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated).

e. **Result in Excessive Noise Levels within Airport Plan Area**

The project is located approximately 7 miles from the Sonoma County Airport. The project would have no impact on the Airport Plan area (No Impact).

f. **Exposure of People to Excessive Noise Levels within Vicinity of Private Air Strip**

The nearest private air strips are located in Petaluma and Sonoma. The project would not result in any noise impacts to these air strips (No Impact).

Potentially significant noise impacts related to the proposed project would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact with implementation of Mitigation Measures 12-1 through 12-3 (Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated (LS/M)).

**Mitigation Measures:**

12-1 Creek trails would be subject to the same noise ordinances that apply to parks. No amplified music would be allowed without a permit, and creeks would be closed to the public from sunset to sunrise (The Prince Memorial Greenway, within the Downtown Core of the City, has path lights and is open 24 hours a day). Motorized vehicles on creek trails would be limited to maintenance vehicles, emergency vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs for the disabled in compliance with ADA requirements. Other motorized vehicles would be prohibited (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 4.9-2).

12-2 Plantings would also be watered by hand to minimize noise. See also Mitigation Measure 10-1.

12-3 (a) Noise-generating construction activities, including truck traffic coming to and from the site for any purpose would be limited to daytime, weekday, non-holiday hours (8:00 am to 5:00 p.m.). Any special circumstances which necessitate performance of construction work outside the hours and days specified would require that the contractor request and the City’s project manager approve such work.

(b) Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise (Fit motorized equipment with proper
mufflers in good working order). Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines would be prohibited.

(c) The contractor shall locate stationary noise sources such as air compressors as far as practical from existing nearby residences and other noise-sensitive uses.

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### 2.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING.

Would the project:

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

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

#### Discussion:

**a, b, c. Induce Substantial Population Growth, Displace Housing, or Displace People**

The project would not result in population growth, nor would it displace any housing units or people requiring housing units (No Impact).

**Mitigation Measures:**

None required.
2.14 PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service rations, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

a) Fire protection?                   ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐
b) Police protection?                ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐
c) Schools?                          ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒
d) Parks?                            ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒
e) Other public facilities?          ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion:

a, b, c, d, e Substantial Impact Associated with Provision of Services

The project involves construction of a bicycle and pedestrian path segment connecting the Class II northbound bicycle lane on Dutton Avenue with the Class I Santa Rosa Creek Trail. The project would not result in the need for additional schools, parks or other public facilities. As use of the creek corridors increases, some additional police patrols may be required, and police, fire and emergency service calls would also increase over time. While not anticipated to be significant for this project, public service impacts over time would be addressed through implementation of mitigation measures 14-1 and 14-2 identified below (Less-than-Significant Impact (LS)).

Mitigation Measures:

14-1 Increase in Emergency Service Calls (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR, Mitigation Measure 4.13-1):

(a) Creek trails would be built in accordance with the City of Santa Rosa Design Standards, requiring a minimum trail width of 8-14 feet; a minimum right-of-way of 20 feet and a trail surface that complies with ADA accessibility requirements.

(b) Trailhead or connection locations would allow for access by emergency vehicles (generally ambulances) and staging for larger vehicles including Fire Engines.

(c) Signage would be used to identify exact locations to provide more accurate reports to public safety personnel.

14-2 The City of Santa Rosa and County of Sonoma would assign staff as needed to maintain paths and channels. The Creek Stewardship Program would continue to organize creek
clean-ups and creek monitoring (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR, Mitigation Measure 4.13-4).

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2.15 RECREATION. Would the project:

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Discussion:

a. Increase in the Use of Existing Neighborhood and Regional Parks Resulting in Deterioration

The project would not result in the demand for additional recreation services or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. As a project that would augment recreational resources, and provide linkages to other resources, it would result in a beneficial recreation impact (Beneficial Impact).

b. Require Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities

The project would connect two existing bike routes. It would not require construction or expansion of any additional recreation facilities (No Adverse Impact/ Beneficial Impact).

Mitigation Measures:

None Required.
2.16 TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC. Would the project:

a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on an applicable measure of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance etc.) taking into account all relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

Discussion:

Traffic and Circulation

a. Exceed the Capacity of the Existing Circulation System

The project would provide an additional connection on a key transportation route to and from Railroad Square and downtown Santa Rosa. Additional use of the trail by bicyclists and pedestrians would serve to ease crowding and capacity constraints on area roadways (No Impact / Beneficial Impact).

b. Conflict with an Applicable Congestion Management Program

The project is consistent with Congestion Management Plan goals by contributing to the network of alternative bicycle transportation routes; it would contribute to reducing automobile congestion on area roadways (No Impact).

c. Result in a Change in Air Traffic Patterns

The proposed project is located approximately 7 miles from the Sonoma County Airport. Construction of the project would not affect air traffic patterns (No Impact).
d. **Substantially Increase Hazards due to a Design Feature**

The project consists of connecting two existing bicycle routes. Proper signage would be required on Dutton Avenue so that motorists are aware of bicyclists entering the roadway. While not anticipated to be a potentially significant impact, implementation of Mitigation Measure 16-1 would further reduce the level of impact.

In addition, during the construction period, one lane of North Dutton Avenue may be closed for some periods to allow access and egress of construction vehicles. Approximately 400 cubic yards of soil would be removed from the site, resulting in approximately 33 trips, based on dump trucks carrying 12 cubic yards per load (66 trips when counting “trip ends” - arrivals and departures). While not required to address a potentially significant impact, Mitigation Measure 16-2 is recommended to further address the level of impact (Less-than-Significant Impact).

e. **Result in Inadequate Emergency Access**

The proposed project would result in improved emergency access in the project area, because it provides a connection to Dutton Avenue, which is an arterial roadway that is readily accessible by emergency vehicles. Emergency vehicles would have access to the path (No Impact / Beneficial Impact).

f. **Conflict with Adopted Policies, Plans and/or Programs**

The project would result in improved bicycle and pedestrian access within the project area and region, since the project connects the Class II bike lanes along Dutton Avenue with the Class I Santa Rosa Creek trail. This is a key connection point for North/South and East/West alternative transportation routes. The proposed project would result in a beneficial impact to circulation by providing more options for non-motorized travel. The project would have a beneficial impact on traffic and circulation by enhancing travel options for bicycle commuters (Beneficial).

**ADA Standards:** The bicycle and pedestrian path connection would have a maximum grade of 5% and would therefore comply with Americans with Disability Act (ADA) standards (Less-than-Significant Impact/Beneficial Impact (LS, B)).

**Mitigation Measures:**

16-1 Signs should be placed on North Dutton Avenue and along the Santa Rosa Creek Trail to alert motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians about merging traffic patterns on the road and trail.

16-2 A Traffic and Pedestrian Control Plan would be prepared as part of the final construction specifications to ensure safe access and egress from the construction site, and safe travel on North Dutton Avenue during the construction period. A flagger would be used as needed.
2.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?  
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts?
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts?
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments?
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project’s solid waste disposal needs?
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?
   - Potentially Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Impact
   - Less Than Significant Mitigation
   - No Impact

Discussion:

a. **Exceed Wastewater Treatment requirements**

The proposed project would not have any impact on wastewater treatment requirements. It would not involve the installation or use of wastewater treatment facilities (No Impact).

b. **Require Construction or Expansion of New Water or Wastewater Treatment Facilities**

The proposed project would not require or have any impact on construction or expansion of new water or wastewater treatment facilities (No Impact).

c. **Require or Result in the Construction of new Storm water Drainage facilities**

The project would not require installation of new storm drains, culverts or other utilities. An 18-inch storm drain crosses beneath the Santa Rosa Creek Trail where the proposed path meets the trail. In addition, a 15-inch storm drain crosses the Santa Rosa Creek Trail at the western edge of the project area, well below the depth of construction. Both utilities should be marked in the field prior to construction. Transmission lines cross above the proposed trail segment, but would not be affected by the project. While not required to reduce a potentially significant impact,
Mitigation Measure 17-1 is recommended as a condition of project approval to further reduce the level of impact (Less-than-Significant Impact).

**d. Have Sufficient Water Supplies to Serve the Project**

The proposed project would not provide a drinking fountain or any other facility that would utilize water (No Impact).

**e. Adequate Wastewater Capacity**

The proposed project would not involve installation of a restroom or portable toilet facility. The project would not affect wastewater capacity (No Impact).

**f. Landfill Capacity to Serve Project**

Approximately 400 cubic yards of soil would be removed for construction of the project. Landfill capacity exists for soils with lead that may be removed during the construction of the path. It is anticipated that all material would be acceptable for either a Class II or Class III landfill site.\textsuperscript{xli} Mitigation Measures 8-2, 8-4 and 8-5 in Section 2.8 of this Initial Study address potential impacts related to disposal of hazardous soils. Many but not all trailheads in Santa Rosa have trash cans for solid waste and/or recycling. Over the long term, trail users would pack out their own waste from the site and creek corridor vicinity. Given the limited length of the path connection, solid waste impacts of the proposed project would be less-than-significant (Less-than-Significant Impact).

**g. Comply with Federal, State and Local Statutes Related to Solid Waste**

State law requires cities and/or the counties to prepare a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (ColWMP). The ColWMP is the principal planning document for solid waste management in Sonoma County. Reduction of the quantity of waste deposited by landfills by 50% or greater is required after 2000 based on waste generation rates of 1990. Site users would pack out their own trash from the site, or use trash receptacles provided by the City. City personnel remove trash from cans on at least a weekly basis. The Sonoma County Water Agency and the City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department Creek Stewardship Program organize volunteers to conduct creek clean-ups on a periodic basis (Less-than-Significant Impact).

Impacts related to utilities would be less-than-significant. The following Mitigation Measure is recommended to further reduce the level of impact (Less-than-Significant Impact (LS)).

**Mitigation Measures:**

17-1 All underground utilities should be marked in the field prior to construction. All design drawings should be evaluated by the Utilities Engineering Department to avoid all potential conflicts during construction.
18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

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)

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

OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

As a project that involves the construction of a pedestrian path connection to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, many of the impacts of the project are beneficial. The project would, however, result in some impacts to the environment, as described below.

Air Quality: The project would result in some short-term air quality impacts due to grading that would be required during the construction period. Soil at the site has elevated levels of lead in some locations. A Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plan would be prepared and/or integrated into the final construction specifications to ensure that construction workers and the public are not exposed to elevated lead concentrations in fugitive dust. Over the long term, impacts would be beneficial since the project would create more opportunity for non-motorized travel at a key connection point on routes in Santa Rosa (LS/M and B).

Biological Resources: The project would be constructed through an area characterized by non-native grasses adjacent to the riparian corridor along Santa Rosa Creek. Construction of the path would not require the removal of any mature trees. The project would involve some planting of disturbed areas along the path; these plantings of native species would result in a beneficial impact by creating additional upland habitat consisting of grasses and shrubs just above the riparian corridor. Project construction between February 1st and August 31st would require, under the direction of a biological monitor, that buffers of 100 feet be maintained between active song bird nests and the construction area, and buffers of approximately 300 feet be maintained between active raptor nests (depending on the species of raptor) and the construction area. With buffers in place for any active nests, potentially significant impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level (LS/M).
**Cultural Resources:** The path would be constructed adjacent to and on the bank above the existing creek corridor. The Cultural Resources Evaluation by Tom Origer & Associates confirmed that the Molinari/Ginotti house is located approximately 235 feet from the proposed portion of the property that would be used for the trail connection; and, the house is separated from the path by vacant land and scattered trees. Tom Origer & Associates indicates that the proposed project would not affect the National Register potential of this resource because of the nature of the project and the buffer between the path and the house. Mitigation is identified in the event that cultural resources are unearthed during the construction process (LS).

**Greenhouse Gases:** During construction, greenhouse gases would be emitted from trucks traveling to and from the construction site, and from construction equipment. Over the long-term, impacts of the project would be beneficial because the project would add to the network of paths for alternative modes of transportation. The Class II bicycle route along North Dutton Avenue, and the Class I Santa Rosa Creek Trail are both key routes in the City of Santa Rosa. Connecting these routes would allow greater use of the trail system by residents living on the west side of Santa Rosa. It would also expand recreation opportunities for visitors to the region (LS and B).

**Geology/Soils:** The project could result in some erosion during construction. Mitigation measures including integration of a Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plans into final construction specifications, use of best management practices, use of fabric for armoring, as needed, and construction during the dry season are identified to reduce potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels (LS/M).

**Hazards and Hazardous Materials:** The project site is known to contain varying levels of lead. The highest lead concentrations were reported in soil samples collected from the construction debris fill material on the southern portion of the site at depths between 6 and 21 feet below ground surface (bgs). Proper implementation of the Closure Plan and integration of the Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plans into the final construction specifications for any development and redevelopment of the site would ensure that human and ecological receptors are not exposed to unacceptable levels of lead. Monitoring of the site would also be required to ensure that lead is not migrating into the groundwater or into the creek corridor. Implementation of mitigation measures would reduce potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels (LS/M).

**Hydrology/Water Quality:** There has been no evidence of lead migrating into the groundwater at the project site. Project construction has the potential to result in some additional erosion and sedimentation; armoring of the cut slopes, particularly in the vicinity of the two existing culverts, would reduce this potential impact to a less-than-significant level. Ongoing monitoring would also be required to confirm that lead is not migrating into the groundwater or the adjacent creek corridor (LS/M).

**Land Use:** The project would not divide an established community or conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation. The project site is identified as already developed land on the map prepared to identify potential habitat areas for the California tiger salamander. The project is an allowable use within the 50-foot creek setback area. It is consistent with the Design Guidelines that promote land uses that are oriented toward the creek. The project requires separation of the recreation parcel from the residential parcel. (The City of Santa Rosa would use a mechanism such as a revocable license or easement that it would obtain from the Sonoma County Water Agency until a tentative map is processed). A Deed Restriction would be required on the recreation parcel to limit
future land uses, given elevated levels of lead on the site. Periodic monitoring would be required to confirm appropriate land uses. Construction Management Plans would also be required for the proposed path and any other proposed development or redevelopment of the recreation parcel. The project would also result in a beneficial land use impact by providing additional linkage between existing land uses along Santa Rosa Creek (LS/M, B).

**Noise:** The project would result in some potentially significant noise impacts during the construction period; mitigation is identified to reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Mitigation is also included to address any long-term noise impacts that may result from use of the path (LS/M).

**Public Services:** The project would result in some incremental increase in public services related to police, fire and emergency services. Mitigation measures are identified in the Citywide Creek Master Plan and are incorporated into this project to address this impact (LS).

**Transportation and Circulation:** The project would result in a beneficial impact related to transportation and circulation by connecting a key north-south bike lane with the existing east-west Class 1 bicycle and pedestrian trail along Santa Rosa Creek. While not required to reduce a potentially significant impact, a Traffic and Pedestrian Control Plan would be prepared to ensure safe access and egress from the site and safe travel on Dutton Avenue during the construction period. Signs would also be installed to alert motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians about merging traffic patterns on the road and trail (LS, B).

**Utilities:** The project would not require installation of new utilities; however, detailed design drawings should identify all existing utilities including the existing sewer line to avoid potential conflicts (LS).

(Form updated 7/06/04)
Endnotes/Information Sources

i City of Santa Rosa General Plan Land Use Diagram, November 3, 2009.
ii Zoning Map of the City of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa GIS Site; June 1, 2009; (http://imaps.ci.santa-rosa.ca.us/index.cfm)
iii California Department of Fish and Game, Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy Map, April 16, 2007 (http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/maps/Santa_Rosa Plain_final_strategy_maps/figure-3_REVISED_4-18-07.pdf)
v Sonoma County Agricultural Preserve Lands Subject to Enforceable Restrictions, Sonoma County Planning Department, May 2000.
vi Bay Area Air Quality Management District, April 21, 2010 (http://www.baaqmd.gov/Divisions/Planning-and-Research/Plans/Clean-Air-Plans.aspx)

ix Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status, October 13, 2009, (http://hank.baaqmd.gov/pln/air_quality/ambient_air_quality.htm)
x Environmental Resource Management (ERM), Site Closure Plan for 330 Hewett Street, Santa Rosa, Prepared for the Sonoma County Water Agency (July 2008).
xiii Sheri J. Emerson, Senior Environmental Specialist, City of Santa Rosa, Email Communication to James Cameron, Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa, April 10, 2008.
xv Sheri J. Emerson, Senior Environmental Specialist, City of Santa Rosa, Email Communication to James Cameron, Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa, April 10, 2008.
xvi Site Closure Plan, prepared by ERM for the Sonoma County Water Agency (July 2008), p. 16.
xvii Site Closure Plan, prepared by ERM for the Sonoma County Water Agency (July 2008), p. 16.
xviii Telephone message from Stephanie Buss, Biologist, California Department of Fish and Game, March 16, 2010.
xix City of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan, November 2007, p. 13.
xx Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan (Adopted November 3, 2009), Historic Preservation Districts, Figure 11-1, p. 11-4.
xxii Tom Origer & Associates, Cultural Resources Report for the Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan, October 20, 2005, Santa Rosa Creek Watershed Map.
xxiii David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, Dutton Avenue Path to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, Soil Management Plan, June 25, 2010, p.2.
xxv Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan (Adopted November 3, 2009), Geologic and Seismic Hazards, Figure 12-3, p. 12-7.
xxvi Ibid. p. 12-7.
xxvii Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan, (Adopted November 3, 2009) Figure 12-3: Geologic and Seismic Hazards, Figure 12-3, p. 12-7.
Hazards, p. 12-7.

USDA, Sonoma County Soil Survey, May, 1972; August 1990, pp. 87-88; and sheet no. 81.

ERM, Site Closure Report (July 2008), p. 5.


David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, Dutton Avenue Path to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, Soil Management Plan, June 25, 2010, p. 2.


David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, Dutton Avenue Path to the Santa Rosa Creek Trail, Soil Management Plan, June 25, 2010, pp. 2-3.


Department of Toxic Substances Control Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List), October, 2009. (http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/Cortese_List.cfm);

Telephone communication with Jo Benz, Engineering Geologist, RWQCB, October 20, 2009, October 23, 2009.

ERM, Site Closure Report (July, 2008), p. 11.


Sonoma County General Plan, September, 2008, Figure RC-2i (www.sonoma-county.org/prmd/docs/gp/index.htm).

Santa Rosa 2035 General Plan, Adopted November 3, 2009, Figure 12-1, p. 12-4.

David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, City of Santa Rosa, Dutton Avenue Path to Santa Rosa Creek Trail Soil Management Plan, June 25, 2020, p. 7.
### Table 1

**MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM**

**Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
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<th>Shown on Plans</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Air Quality</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-1: Implementing the following measures (as specified by the 1996 BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines) would reduce construction-related air quality impacts to an insignificant level.</td>
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<td>▪ Water all active construction areas at least twice daily.</td>
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<td>▪ Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials, or require trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.</td>
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<td>▪ Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>▪ The contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all construction equipment and vehicles are maintained in good operating order and that all factory installed emission control devices are installed and functioning properly. All vehicles and construction equipment shall be turned off when not in use to minimize emissions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-2 A Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plans shall be prepared and/or integrated into the final construction specifications for implementation of the proposed project, and any subsequent redevelopment of the site. (Also see Mitigation Measure 10-2 related to the Deed Restriction)</td>
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**KEY:**  (SR) City of Santa Rosa;  (SCWA) Sonoma County Water Agency

Mitigation Monitoring Program - Page 3-1
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-3 The site shall be managed to prevent exposure to the public by windblown dust, tracking of contaminated soils outside of the work area, or unauthorized entrance.</td>
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</table>

**Biological Resources**

| 4-1 Native plant species generally consisting of grasses and shrubs shall be planted within disturbed areas along the bicycle and pedestrian path connection to enhance habitat along the creek corridor. | SR                |                |                       |         |
|                                                                                                                                         |                   |                |                       |         |
| 4-2 For project construction occurring between February 1st and August 31st, a nesting bird survey of the site grassland and tree canopies, and the adjacent riparian corridor, shall be conducted within one week of potential groundbreaking to determine if there are birds nesting within or near the construction zone. Once eggs have been laid, buffers would be maintained between active nests and the construction site. Under the direction of a biological monitor, a buffer of at least 100 feet shall be established around the nest site(s) of song birds and a minimum of 300 feet shall be established around the nest site(s) of raptors (depending on the species of raptor) and the site(s) protected until August 31st or until the young have fledged. |                   |                |                       |         |
| 4-3 Plastic tree protection fencing shall be installed at (or near) the drip-lines of trees to remain.                                                                                       |                   |                |                       |         |

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<tr>
<td>4-4 While tree removal is not anticipated, any trees removed for project construction shall be replaced in accordance with the Santa Rosa Tree Ordinance (Chapter 17-24 of the City Code).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cultural Resources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5-1 If any potentially significant deposits or features are discovered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery should be halted and the discovery evaluated by a qualified archeologist. The NAHC shall be contacted and area tribal monitors shall be on-site with the qualified archeologist. Significant deposits should be removed using archaeological methods, or avoided and left in place. 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 fire-affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and features remains such as building foundations, and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells privy pits, dumps).</td>
<td>SR</td>
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<td>5-2 If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the</td>
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<tr>
<td>coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.</td>
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Geology, Soils and Seismicity

7-1 At a minimum, all project improvements shall meet the requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) for Seismic Design Category D.

7-2 The project shall be constructed during the dry season (June 15th – October 15th) (See also Mitigation Measure 4-2).

7-3 Best management practices shall be used to minimize erosion. Any area disturbed adjacent to the path shall be reseeded and planted with native grasses and shrubs prior to the winter rains.

7-3 A Soil Management Plan and Construction Management Plans shall be prepared and/or integrated into the final construction specifications for any areas disturbed on the recreation parcel (See also Mitigation Measure 8-1 and 10-3).

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Mitigation Monitoring Program - Page 3-4
### Hazardous Materials and Waste

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<tr>
<td>8-1  The Contractor shall prepare a project health and safety plan (HASP) for general construction related hazards. Practices and procedures for hazards related to the lead impacted soils shall be required for compliance with Title 8, California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR), § 5192: “Health and Safety for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response” as well as other appropriate State and Federal Health and Safety Requirements.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-2  The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and conforming to the requirements of a permit issued by the City of Santa Rosa Fire Department for contaminated soil remediation. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all Federal, State and local hazardous waste laws and regulations and shall verify those requirements when preparing reports, waste shipment records, hazardous waste manifests, or other documents. In the event of a conflict between Federal, State and local requirements, the most protective requirements of human health and the environment shall control.</td>
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<td>8-3  The following measures shall be implemented for dust and stockpile control during excavation, backfilling and transportation of excavated materials: (a) The work shall be executed using methods that minimize the generation of dust during soil</td>
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Mitigation Monitoring Program - Page 3-5
| Mitigation Measures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| handling activities (i.e., minimize disturbance areas). | (b) Dust control methods shall be employed as required to abate dust nuisance at the site during soil excavation and handling operations. Wetting agents shall be used minimally to prevent potential contaminant runoff. Water will be applied at a rate to avoid formation of excessive puddles or runoff. | (c) Water shall be used as a wetting agent for dust control. Water shall be applied in carefully controlled rates and frequencies to maintain no visible emissions and prevent runoff toward or into the creek or into existing drainage facilities. | (d) The work sites shall be maintained in a condition that minimizes dust generation. | (e) Stockpiles shall be placed in berm areas lined with plastic (6 mil. Polyethylene) sheeting and covered with approved tarps or plastic (6 mil. Polyethylene) sheeting to prevent migration from the stockpile (See also Air Quality, Section 2.3 of this Initial Study and Mitigation Measures 7-4, 10-2 and 10-3). |

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**MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM**

Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project

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<td>handling activities (i.e., minimize disturbance areas).</td>
<td>(b) Dust control methods shall be employed as required to abate dust nuisance at the site during soil excavation and handling operations. Wetting agents shall be used minimally to prevent potential contaminant runoff. Water will be applied at a rate to avoid formation of excessive puddles or runoff.</td>
<td>(c) Water shall be used as a wetting agent for dust control. Water shall be applied in carefully controlled rates and frequencies to maintain no visible emissions and prevent runoff toward or into the creek or into existing drainage facilities.</td>
<td>(d) The work sites shall be maintained in a condition that minimizes dust generation.</td>
<td>(e) Stockpiles shall be placed in berm areas lined with plastic (6 mil. Polyethylene) sheeting and covered with approved tarps or plastic (6 mil. Polyethylene) sheeting to prevent migration from the stockpile (See also Air Quality, Section 2.3 of this Initial Study and Mitigation Measures 7-4, 10-2 and 10-3).</td>
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</table>

8-4 To prevent releases during transportation of soil from the work site to the disposal facilities, all transport activities shall conform to State DOT regulations. Prior to leaving the site, the trucks will be inspected and cleaned, if necessary, and a waste manifest will be signed by City of Santa Rosa Public Works staff. The Contractor shall insure that soil is not tracked onto the

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Mitigation Monitoring Program - Page 3-6
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<td>adjacent streets, and the entrances to these streets shall be swept and kept clean of soil and dust.</td>
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<td>8-5 Any soil removed shall be pre-characterized and sent to an appropriate landfill. Soil testing, removal and/or armoring shall be conducted in accordance with SRFD requirements.</td>
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<td>8-6 Armoring with several layers of fabric shall be used, as needed, to ensure that the bank does not erode, particularly in the vicinity of the existing culverts. Armoring shall be designed to stabilize soil, while still allowing sheet flow.</td>
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<td>8-7 In areas that have not been armored, native plant species shall be planted along the bicycle and pedestrian path connection to minimize erosion.</td>
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<td><strong>Hydrology and Water Quality</strong></td>
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<td>9-1 &amp; 9-2: See Mitigation Measures 7-2 and 7-3.</td>
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<td>9-3 A Construction Storm Water Permit shall be obtained from the RWQCB.</td>
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<td>9-4 The Contractor shall prepare plans for storm water pollution prevention in accordance with Section 7-1.01G of the project specifications, and in accordance with all Federal, State and local laws. Storm water shall be managed in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan as required by the City. Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be applied through the construction process. The sidewalk and street at the entrances to the site shall be cleaned of any soil tracked from the site. Also, Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs shall be used for all new development and redevelopment projects requiring post construction storm water treatment (also known as Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan) BMPs.</td>
<td>SR SCWA</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-5 Ongoing monitoring of groundwater shall be conducted periodically, as required by the RWQCB, to confirm that elevated levels of lead are not migrating into groundwater and/or the adjacent creek corridor, and that public health is protected.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Land Use</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1 (a) City regulation calls for closure of creeks between sunset and sunrise to reduce noise to surrounding properties; (b) neighborhoods would be posted as needed to avoid illegal parking; (c) the Creek Stewardship Program (CSP) would continue to coordinate volunteer clean-ups to address trash in the City’s creeks. The CSP also provides a means for residents to report disturbances with a designated contact that follows up on the reports received; and, (d) motorized vehicles on creek trails would be limited to maintenance vehicles, emergency vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs for the disabled, in compliance with ADA requirements. Other motorized vehicles would be prohibited. (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 4.10-2)</td>
<td>SR SCWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-2 A Deed Restriction shall be developed for the recreation parcel, placing limitations on land disturbance including grading, excavating, installing water supply wells, food production gardens, or any other activities that could result in exposure to, or spread of, lead in the soil. Given elevated levels of lead in the soil, the Deed Restriction would also include periodic monitoring to confirm appropriate land uses on an ongoing basis.</td>
<td>SR SCWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-3 Any redevelopment plans (including the proposed project) shall require a Soil Management Plan and other Construction Management Plans prepared and/or integrated into the final construction specifications</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:** (SR) City of Santa Rosa; (SCWA) Sonoma County Water Agency
Table 1
MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Monitoring Agency</th>
<th>Shown on Plans</th>
<th>Constructed/Installed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>provide specific requirements for any planned activities (See Also Mitigation Measures 7-4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12-1 Creek trails would be subject to the same noise ordinances that apply to parks. No amplified music would be allowed without a permit, and creeks would be closed to the public from sunset to sunrise (The Prince Memorial Greenway, within the Downtown Core of the City, has path lights and is open 24 hours a day). Motorized vehicles on creek trails would be limited to maintenance vehicles, emergency vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs for the disabled in compliance with ADA requirements. Other motorized vehicles would be prohibited. (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 4.9-2).</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-2 Plantings would be hand-watered to minimize additional noise. See also Mitigation Measure 10-1.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-3 (a) Noise-generating construction activities, including truck traffic coming to and from the site for any purpose would be limited to daytime, weekday, non-holiday hours (8:00 am to 5:00 p.m.). Any special circumstances which necessitate performance of construction work outside the hours and days specified would require that the contractor request and the City’s project manager approve such work.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY:  (SR) City of Santa Rosa;  (SCWA) Sonoma County Water Agency
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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Constructed/Installed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise  (Fit motorized equipment with proper mufflers in good working order). Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines would be prohibited.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) The contractor shall locate stationary noise sources such as air compressors as far as practical from existing nearby residences and other noise-sensitive uses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Services**

14-1 Increase in Emergency Service Calls (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR, Mitigation Measure 4.13-1):

(a) Creek trails would be built in accordance with the City of Santa Rosa Design Standards, requiring a minimum trail width of 8-14 feet; a minimum right-of-way of 20 feet and a trail surface that complies with ADA accessibility requirements.

(b) Trailhead or connection locations would allow for access by emergency vehicles (generally ambulances) and staging for larger vehicles including Fire Engines.

(c) Signage would be used to identify exact locations to provide more accurate reports to public safety personnel.

**KEY:** (SR) City of Santa Rosa; (SCWA) Sonoma County Water Agency
### Table 1
MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Monitoring Agency</th>
<th>Shown on Plans</th>
<th>Constructed/Installed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14-2 The City of Santa Rosa and County of Sonoma would assign staff as needed to maintain paths and channels. The Creek Stewardship Program would continue to organize creek clean-ups and creek monitoring (Santa Rosa Citywide Creek Master Plan EIR, Mitigation Measure 4.13-4).</td>
<td>SR SCWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation/Traffic</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-1 Signs should be placed on North Dutton Avenue and along the Santa Rosa Creek Trail to alert motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists about merging traffic patterns on the road and trail.</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-2 A Traffic and Pedestrian Control Plan would be prepared to ensure safe access and egress from the construction site, and safe travel on North Dutton Avenue during the construction period. A flagger would be used, as needed.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:** (SR) City of Santa Rosa; (SCWA) Sonoma County Water Agency

Mitigation Monitoring Program - Page 3-12
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Monitoring Agency</th>
<th>Shown on Plans</th>
<th>Constructed/Installed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-1</td>
<td>All underground utilities would be marked in the field prior to construction. All design drawings should be evaluated by the Utilities Engineering Division to avoid all potential conflicts during construction.</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEY:**  (SR) City of Santa Rosa; (SCWA) Sonoma County Water Agency
4. Agencies and Organizations Consulted

- Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- California Department of Fish and Game
5. Report Preparation

Report Personnel

City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department

Richard Moshier, Director  
Dave Montague, Supervising Engineer  
David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer  
Sheri J. Emerson, Senior Environmental Specialist  
Alistair Bleifuss, Creek Stewardship Program Director  
Steve Brady, Environmental Specialist  
Dick Nosker, Quality Control Associate  
Chad Anderson, Quality Control Associate

City of Santa Rosa Department of Community Development

Charles J. Regalia, Community Development Director  
Marie Meredith, Deputy Director, Community Development  
Gillian Hayes, Environmental Coordinator

Consultants

Nancy Dakin  
Environmental Planning Consultant  
2435 Professional Drive, Suite B  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403  
(707) 542-4162  
ndakinep@aol.com

Tom Origer & Associates  
Post Office Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927  
(707) 584-8200

Becky Duckles  
Landscape Consultant & Arborist  
8876 Occidental Rd.  
Sebastopol, CA  
(707) 829-0555
Appendices

Appendix A: Letter from the Northwest Information Center, June 16, 2009

Appendix B: Cultural Resources Survey, Tom Origer & Associates, July 20, 2009; Revised April 6, 2010

Appendix C: Soil Management Plan, David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, June 25, 2010
Appendix A: Letter from the Northwest Information Center, June 16, 2009
June 16, 2009

Nancy Dakin, Environmental Planner
2435 Professional Drive, Suite B
Santa Rosa, CA 88409

re: Santa Rosa Creek Trail - Dutton Avenue Access/ 830 Hewett, Santa Rosa

Dear Nancy Dakin,

Records at this office were reviewed to determine if this project could adversely affect cultural resources. Please note that use of the term cultural resources includes both archaeological sites and historical buildings and/or structures. The review for possible historic-era building/structures, however, was limited to references currently in our office and should not be considered comprehensive.

Previous Studies:
XX Study #500 (Stradford and Fredrickson 1977), covering approximately 75% of the proposed project area, identified no cultural resources. Further study for cultural resources is not recommended.

Archaeological and Native American Resources Recommendations:

_____ The proposed project area contains or is adjacent to the archaeological site(s) (list P# if appropriate). A study is recommended prior to commencement of project activities.

XX The proposed project area has the possibility of containing unrecorded archaeological site(s). Given that the proposed project area has not been studied under current archaeological theory and methods, study of the entire project area is recommended prior to commencement of project activities.

XX We recommend you contact the local Native American tribe(s) regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. For a complete listing of tribes in the vicinity of the project, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission at 916/653-4082.

_____ The proposed project area has a low possibility of containing unrecorded archaeological site(s). Therefore, no further study for archaeological resources is recommended.

Built Environment Recommendations:
XX The proposed project area contains 1 recorded building or structure, Molinari/Ginotti House (5402-0257-0048) with a status code of 3B meaning that the building or structure appears to be eligible for the National Register both individually and as a contributor to a National Register district through a survey evaluation. Prior to commencement of project activities, it is recommended that this resource be assessed by a qualified professional familiar with the architecture and history of Sonoma County.

For your reference, a list of qualified professionals in California that meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards can be found at http://www.chrisinfo.org. If archaeological resources are encountered during the project, work in the immediate vicinity of the finds should be halted until a qualified archaeologist has evaluated the situation. If you have any questions please give us a call (707) 664-0880.

Sincerely,

Emily Darko, for
Leigh Jordan
Coordinator
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Number</th>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>Address 2</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Tax Year</th>
<th>Tax Year 2</th>
<th>Tax Year 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02441</td>
<td>SANCHEZ/RODRIGUEZ HOUSE</td>
<td>1200 HEBER AVE</td>
<td>556 HEBER AVE</td>
<td>MARIA &amp; GACIO GUTIERREZ</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>HIST. SERV.</td>
<td>4945-96-009-000</td>
<td>02/27/96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02442</td>
<td>BERTULLI HOUSE</td>
<td>1299 HEBER AVE</td>
<td>526 HEBER AVE</td>
<td>MARIA &amp; GACIO GUTIERREZ</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>HIST. SERV.</td>
<td>4945-96-009-000</td>
<td>02/27/96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Cultural Resources Survey, Tom Origer & Associates, July 20, 2009; Revised April 6, 2010
A Cultural Resources Survey for the
Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Eileen Barrow, B.A
and
Vicki Beard, M.A./RPA

July 20, 2009
Revised
April 6, 2010
A Cultural Resources Survey for the
Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project
Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California

Prepared by:

Eileen Barrow, B.A.
and
Vicki Beard, M.A./RPA

Tom Origer & Associates
Post Office Box 1531
Rohnert Park, California 94927
(707) 584-8200

Prepared for:

Nancy Dakin
Environmental Planner
2435 Professional Drive
Santa Rosa, California 95403

July 20, 2009
Revised
April 6, 2010
ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Nancy Dakin, Environmental Planner on behalf of the City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, in compliance with the environmental review requirements of the City of Santa Rosa. The study area consists of approximately one acre of land located at 330 Hewett Street (APN 010-700-014). A strip of land at the southern end of the parcel will be subject to a revocable license or easement to the City of Santa Rosa from the Sonoma County Water Agency until a tentative map is processed. On this strip of land it is proposed that a trail will be constructed that will provide access from Dutton Avenue to an existing trail adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek.

This study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No. 09-0042), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, and field inspection of the project location. Field survey of the project area found no cultural resources within the study area. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 09-45S).

Synopsis

Project: Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project
Location: 330 Hewett Street, Santa Rosa
Quadrangle: Santa Rosa, California 7.5’ series
Study Type: Intensive survey
Scope: Approximately one acre
Findings: None
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   Field Survey Findings 7
RECOMMENDATIONS 7
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   Native American Contact

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity 1
Figure 2. Project location 4
INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources survey for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The Sonoma County Water Agency owns the parcel upon which a trail will be constructed that will provide access from Dutton Avenue to the existing trail that runs adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek. A strip of land at the southern end of the parcel will be subject to a revocable license or easement to the City of Santa Rosa from the Sonoma County Water Agency until a tentative map is processed. The northern end of the parcel contains the house at 330 Hewett Street which will be unaffected by this project. The study was requested and authorized by Nancy Dakin, Environmental Planner on behalf of the City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, in compliance with the environmental review requirements of the City of Santa Rosa. Documentation pertaining to the study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 09-45S).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development.

![Figure 1. Project vicinity](adapted from the 1970 Santa Rosa 1:250,000-scale USGS map).
This cultural resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all cultural resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

Resource Definitions

Cultural resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

**Site.** A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

**Building.** A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

**Structure.** The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

**Object.** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

**District.** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR §4852) listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:
1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Additionally, the OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT SETTING

Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located less than a mile west of downtown Santa Rosa as shown on the Santa Rosa 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 2). The Sonoma County Water Agency currently owns the parcel containing the project area. A strip of land at the southern end of the parcel will be subject to a revocable license or easement to the City of Santa Rosa from the Sonoma County Water Agency, and will be developed with a bicycle and pedestrian trail that will provide access from Dutton Avenue to the existing trail adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek.

Soils within the study area consist of Yolo series soils (Miller 1972: Sheet 81). These are well drained loams found on alluvial fans and flood plains. In an uncultivated state, these soils support the growth of annual and perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs, wild berries, and scattered oak trees. Historically, parcels with these soils were used for orchards, vineyards, and row and truck crops. Some irrigated areas have been used for hay crop and pasture (Miller 1972:87).

During prehistoric times, the project area and its surroundings would have been in an oak-grassland setting. Fresh water would have been available from the many small streams that cross the Santa Rosa Plain. The presence of fresh water sources and well-drained soils that could have supported a variety of plants that in turn could have served as food and cover for animals, suggests that the study area may have been a desirable place for prehistoric occupants of the region to live and gather resources.
Figure 1. Study location (adapted from the USGS 1993 Santa Rosa 7.5’ map).
Cultural Setting

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 12,000 years ago (Fredrickson 1984:506). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on extended family units. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears coeval with the development of sedentism, 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.

At the time of European settlement, the study area was within the territory controlled by the Southern Pomo (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). The Pomo were hunter-gatherers in a rich environment that allowed for dense populations. They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary villages were inhabited throughout the year while other sites were visited seasonally to obtain particular resources. Sites were often established near fresh water sources and at ecotones where plant and animal life was diverse and abundant. There are no historically documented Native American sites within or near the study area (Barrett 1908; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). More information about the Pomo is available from the references cited above along with Bean and Theodoratus (1978), Kniffen (1939) and Kroeber (1925).

Historically, the study area lies within the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa. This grant was made to María Ignacia López de Carrillo, General Mariano Vallejo’s mother-in-law, in 1837. Traveling from San Diego, 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 her children.

STUDY PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

Archival Research Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates and a review (NWIC File No. 09-0042) 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 Office of Historic Preservation’s Historic Property Directory (OHP 2009).

The Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age should be considered potentially important historical resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival
research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s (e.g., General Land Office) to topographic quadrangles issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

In addition, ethnographic literature that describes appropriate Native American groups, county histories, and other primary and secondary sources were reviewed. Sources reviewed are listed in the "Materials Consulted" section of this report.

Archival Research Findings

The property at 330 Hewett Street (APN 010-700-014) lies at the edge of Anne Bloomfield’s Westside District. In 1989, an inventory of important buildings (both residential and commercial) in Santa Rosa was compiled by Anne Bloomfield. Bloomfield identified several districts within the city that possessed historical and architectural integrity, and provided a brief context for each district. The Westside District was identified by its late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture. Residents of this district were working class citizens who were largely of Italian descent (Bloomfield 1989).

The house at 330 Hewett Street was identified as a contributor to the district by Bloomfield. Although the property has not been formally evaluated, it has a status code of 3B which means that it appears eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (OHP 2009).

Review of the base maps at the NWIC showed that the property had been subject to a prior cultural resources study (Stradford and Fredrickson 1977). During the course of that survey two obsidian flakes and a Chinese coin were found on the property. An isolated obsidian biface was also found on a nearby, upstream property.

A review of ethnographic literature found one reported ethnographic site, hūkabet-a’wī, within one mile of the project area (Barrett 1908:222; Bean and Theoduratus 1978; McLendon and Oswalt 1978).

Native American Contact

The State of California’s Native American Heritage Commission, the Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria and the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians were contacted in writing. A log of contact efforts is provided at the end of this report (Appendix A).
Field Survey Procedures

An intensive field survey of the study area was completed by the Eileen Barrow on July 10, 2009. All portions of the project area where soil was exposed were examined. Surface visibility ranged from poor to moderate, with vegetation, duff, pavement, and buildings being the chief hindrances. A hoe was used, as necessary, to clear small patches of vegetation and duff so that soil surfaces could be inspected.

It was anticipated that prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites could be found within the study area. 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 handstones, and mortars and pestles; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, 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).

Field Survey Findings

Archaeology The obsidian flakes and Chinese coin were not relocated during this survey. No historic or prehistoric archaeological resources were discovered within the project area.

Built Environment The house at 330 Hewett Street is still located on the property as well as a detached one-car garage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeology

No prehistoric or historic-period archaeological sites were identified within the study area and no resource-specific recommendations are warranted.

Built Environment

The project proponent plans to construct a trail which leads from Dutton Avenue to the existing trail adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek. This proposed trail is located over 235 feet from the house at 330 Hewett Avenue and there are trees on the parcel which will somewhat screen the proposed trail from the house. Because of this the Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project will not affect the house at 330 Hewett Street. Therefore no recommendations are warranted.
Accidental Discovery

There is the possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be present, and accidental discovery could occur. In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]). 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).

The following actions are promulgated in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(d) and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California. The study was requested and authorized by Nancy Dakin, Environmental Planner on behalf of the City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, in compliance with the environmental review requirements of the City of Santa Rosa. No cultural resources were discovered during the course of this study. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 09-45S).
MATERIALS CONSULTED

Barrett, S.

Bean, L. and D. Theodoratus

Bowers, A.
1867  Map of Sonoma County, California. 2nd ed. A. Bowers.

Department of Parks and Recreation
1976  California Inventory of Historical Resources. State of California, Sacramento.

Fredrickson, D.

General Land Office (GLO)
1859  Plat of Part of the Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa finally confirmed to Julio Carillo. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, and W. Abeloe

Hoover, M., H. Rensch, E. Rensch, W. Abeloe, and D. Kyle


Kniffen, F.

Kroeber, A.

McAlester, V. and L. McAlester

McLendon, S. and R. Oswalt

Meighan, C.
1955  Archaeology of the North Coast Ranges, California. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey No. 30. University of California, Berkeley.

Miller, V.
1972  Soil Survey of Sonoma County, California. U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.

Moratto, M.

National Park Service


Office of Historic Preservation


Reynolds, W. and T. Proctor
1898  Illustrated Atlas of Sonoma County, California. Reynolds and Proctor, Santa Rosa.

Sonoma County Planning Department
1984  Sonoma County Landmarks. Sonoma County Planning Department, Santa Rosa.

Stradford, R. and D. Fredrickson

Thompson, T.H. & Co.

United States Geological Survey


1954b  Santa Rosa, California. 7.5’ series. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

Whatford, J.
1988  Isolate record 19 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
APPENDIX A

Native American Contact

Contact Log
Example of Letters and Maps Sent
## Native American Contact Efforts
**Santa Rosa Creek at Dutton Avenue Project, Sonoma County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Calls</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American Heritage Commission</td>
<td>Katy Sanchez</td>
<td>07/06/09</td>
<td>7/14/09</td>
<td>A letter was received via facsimile stating that the NAHC did not know of any resources within the project area. Included was a list of contacts for further information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria</td>
<td>Gene Buvelot, Nick Tipon</td>
<td>07/06/09</td>
<td>7/23/09</td>
<td>A letter was received from Mr. Tipon stating that the tribe has knowledge of sacred sites, gathering areas, and other cultural resources along Santa Rosa Creek and would like to discuss this project with City of Santa Rosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lytton Band of Pomo Indians</td>
<td>Margie Mejia</td>
<td>07/06/09</td>
<td></td>
<td>No response has been received as of the date of this report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
July 6, 2009

Katy Sanchez
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814

VIA FACIMILE
Re: Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. Sanchez:

I write regarding a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for the above referenced project. The project area consists of a 300 foot long by 12 foot wide section of land adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek that would be developed to provide bicycle and pedestrian trail access from North Dutton Avenue to the existing trail that follows Santa Rosa Creek. The project area is shown on the Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS quadrangle. The project is located within Township 7 North, Ranch 8 West, and is within the Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant.

We are seeking information from the Native American Heritage Commission regarding possible sacred lands and other cultural sites within this area. We would also like to obtain a list of individuals whom it would be appropriate to contact regarding this project.

Below is information to aid in your search. Please contact me at (707) 584-8200 if you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Eileen Barrow
Associate

Encl. Portion of Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS map showing project area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>USGS Map</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>Santa Rosa 7.5’</td>
<td>T7N</td>
<td>R8W</td>
<td></td>
<td>Located within the Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
July 14, 2009

Eileen Barrow
Tom Origer & Associates
P.O. Box 1531
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

Sent by Fax: 707-584-8300
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Proposed: Santa Rosa Creek Trail—Dutton Avenue Access Project, Sonoma County.

Dear Ms. Barrow:

A record search of the sacred lands file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst
Native American Contact
Sonoma County
July 14, 2009

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Gene Buvelot
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Southern Pomo
costmiwok@aol.com
(415) 883-9215 Home
(415) 259-7819 Cell

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Greg Sarris, Chairperson
6400 Redwood Drive, Ste 300 Coast Miwok
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Southern Pomo
costmiwok@aol.com
707-566-2288
707-566-2291 - fax

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
Frank Ross
440 Apt. N Alameda del Prado Coast Miwok
Novato, CA 94949 Southern Pomo
miwokone@yahoo.com
(415) 269-6075

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Rosa Creek Trail-Dutton Avenue Access Project; Sonoma County.
July 6, 2009

Gene Buvelot
Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria
6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300
Rohnert Park, California 94928

Re: Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project, Sonoma County, California

Dear Mr. Buvelot:

I write to notify you that our firm is conducting a cultural resources study for the above referenced project. The project area consists of a 300 foot long by 12 foot wide section of land adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek that would be developed to provide bicycle and pedestrian trail access from North Dutton Avenue to the existing trail that follows Santa Rosa Creek. The project area is shown on the Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS quadrangle. The project is located within the Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant.

While notification for this study does not constitute SB 18 or Section 106 consultation, if you have any information or concerns we would be happy to convey them to our client.

Please contact me at (707) 584-8200 if you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow
Associate

Encl. Portion of Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS map showing project area.
July 23, 2009

Eileen Barrow  
Associate  
Tom Origer and Associates  
P.O. Box 1531  
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

RE: Santa Rosa Creek-Dutton Ave Access Trail

Dear Mrs. Barrow:

The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, a sovereign government and federally recognized Tribe, has received your notification of the Santa Rosa Creek-Dutton Ave Access Trail Project.

The Tribe has knowledge of sacred sites, gathering areas or cultural resources at various locations the length of Santa Rosa Creek. There is always the potential for buried cultural resources that might be revealed or impacted by this project.

The Tribe will request building designs to review the extent of soil disturbance for the project and provide recommendations to the City of Santa Rosa regarding any concern the Tribe may have. Please forward this letter to them with your report.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Nick Tipon  
Chairman: Sacred Sites Protection Committee
July 6, 2009

Margie Mejia, Chairperson
Lytton Band of Pomo Indians
1300 N. Dutton Avenue, Suite A
Santa Rosa, California 95401

Re: Santa Rosa Creek Trail – Dutton Avenue Access Project, Sonoma County, California

Dear Ms. Mejia:

I write to notify you that our firm is conducting a cultural resources study for the above referenced project. The project area consists of a 300 foot long by 12 foot wide section of land adjacent to Santa Rosa Creek that would be developed to provide bicycle and pedestrian trail access from North Dutton Avenue to the existing trail that follows Santa Rosa Creek. The project area is shown on the Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS quadrangle. The project is located within the Cabeza de Santa Rosa land grant.

While notification for this study does not constitute SB 18 or Section 106 consultation, if you have any information or concerns we would be happy to convey them to our client.

Please contact me at (707) 584-8200 if you have any questions or need additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Eileen Barrow
Associate

Encl. Portion of Santa Rosa 7.5’ USGS map showing project area.
Appendix C: Soil Management Plan, David Vandeveer, Associate Civil Engineer, City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, June 25, 2010
# Dutton Ave. Path to Santa Rosa Creek Trail

## SOIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

David Vandeveer  
Associate Civil Engineer  
Public Works Department

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<td>pg 2</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pg 7</td>
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<tr>
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<td>pg 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>pg 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OVERVIEW

The City of Santa Rosa Public Works Department, has prepared this Soil Management Plan (SMP) to manage removal of lead impacted soil during the construction of a new pedestrian and bicycle access path from Dutton Ave. to the existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail. This plan is incorporated into and included in the project specifications, and is related to special provisions Sections 13, Excavation and Soil Removal; and 19, Earthwork.

In brief, the excavation and soils disposal operations for this project shall consist of:

- Conformance to required permits and procedures defined in this plan for site mobilization and performance of the work.
- Excavation by appropriate personnel, equipment and procedures followed by placement of excavated material in protected stockpiles for chemical profiling by the Contractor.
- Disposal to a Class II or Class III site as appropriate based on test results.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The project is located at 330 Hewett Street, Santa Rosa, California. This property is owned by the Sonoma County Water Agency (SCWA). Only a small portion of the site, at the southern end, is being used for the access path project. This southern area will be designated for recreational use (the pedestrian and bicycle path). The construction of the path will be allowed on the site by SCWA under an agreement such as a revocable license or easement. The remaining northern portion of the site, which is designated for residential or related use by SCWA, is not a part of this project and is not addressed in this Soil Management Plan. The existing Santa Rosa Creek Trail is directly south of the project site.

Soil from the path project must be removed to allow the path grades to be functional and conform to ADA standards. It is anticipated that less than 400 CY of excess material will be generated from the grading for the path. The total depth of cut will vary from 0 feet to a maximum of approximately 5 feet below current grade.

Prior geotechnical investigation and sampling work has been performed at this site and two monitoring wells exist within the proposed excavation area. A summary of available data and source references is presented in the Existing Conditions section below. See Extent of Contamination in that section for further discussion and graphics.

The existing monitoring wells must be carefully maintained for future use, and the use of water during the construction process must be controlled as directed under the Site Management section of this plan.

This plan describes the work practices that will be employed to properly handle lead impacted soils.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Extent of Contamination

This section includes a summary of known levels of lead in the soil for the area within and near to the proposed extent of excavation for the new path. Existing soil samples were shown on Figure 5 in the “Site Closure Report” dated July 2008, by Environmental Resource Management (ERM). The levels of lead found in the soil for the portion of the site where the excavation will
take place vary from 5.1 mg/kg to 99 mg/kg. The average for the available 18 samples within or near where the path excavation will occur is 34 mg/kg. A summary of the findings is shown in Table 1. See Figure 1 on the next page for a graphic summary of the location of these samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample No.</th>
<th>Boring or Well</th>
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<th>Lead mg/kg</th>
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<tr>
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<td>A-1</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>B-18</td>
<td>5/24/2001</td>
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</table>

Also, the ERM report shows that, based on data from 1996 to 2002, the ground water at the two monitoring wells along the proposed path alignment, contains less than 0.5 ug/L of dissolved lead, which is a non-detect level. Therefore, ground water lead contamination is not a major issue to be addressed in this project. The report concludes that dissolved lead is not migrating and has not impacted the ground water at the site. However, the monitoring wells will remain in place for future use and are to be carefully protected during construction per the Storm Water and Groundwater Management Section of this plan.
SCOPE OF WORK
The scope of work includes the following:

- Obtaining and conforming to a City of Santa Rosa Fire Department permit for soil remediation for the project excavation and disposal procedures.
- Mobilizing and preparing for project work, using appropriately certified staff and appropriate equipment with pre-established protection, construction and cleaning procedures, including a Health and Safety plan prepared by the Contractor.
- Excavating and stockpiling excavated material in accordance with protections defined in this plan.
- Testing stockpiled material for contaminant levels to determine required disposal procedures.
- Transporting soil to a permitted landfill.
- Importing clean backfill material as may be needed and backfilling the excavation to the final design grade.
- Maintaining records during construction documenting all excavation, testing and disposal operations.
- Construction of the concrete path and other site related site features (fences, minor landscaping etc.)

MOBILIZATION AND SITE PREPARATION

Pre-Construction Meeting
A meeting between the Contractor, City of Santa Rosa staff (the Engineer), and possibly Sonoma County Water Agency staff will be conducted prior to initiating field activities. The purpose of this meeting is to confirm an understanding by all involved parties of the scope and phasing of work. The following issues will be discussed:

- Project objectives.
- Site security and public protection.
- Schedule and milestones for completing the work.
- Lines of communication and reporting.
- Regulatory compliance requirements.
- Health & safety requirements.

Pre-Construction Planning
Prior to initiation of work, the project specification will require the Contractor to prepare a plan for traffic and pedestrian control. In addition, the Contractor shall prepare a plan for designated site work areas addressing the need to segregate contaminated soil stockpile areas, equipment and personnel staging areas and clean up areas etc. as necessary to undertake the excavation,
stockpiling and soil removal work. Site personnel will read and be familiar with the requirements for site area planning, traffic plans, health and safety plan etc..

SITE MANAGEMENT

The site shall be managed to prevent exposure to the public by windblown dust, tracking of contaminated soil outside of the work area, or unauthorized entrance.

Site Security

At a minimum, security will include:

a. The immediate work area will be cordoned off with temporary fencing and barrier tape to prevent unauthorized entry during both working and non-working hours. The Contractor shall ensure that the site is secure from unauthorized entrance. Only visitors who have received prior authorization will be permitted entry to the work site. Entry to the work site will be through controlled access points. Only authorized personnel will be permitted beyond these points.

b. Contractor on-site personnel will maintain contact with City of Santa Rosa Public Works staff and immediately report any incidents of vandalism, theft, or trespassing.

c. Only authorized vehicles will be permitted access to the site. Parking will be allowed only in specifically designated areas.

d. Access to excavations will be restricted by installing barrier tape with appropriate warning signs.

Dust and Stockpile Control

The following dust control measures will be implemented during excavation, backfilling, and transportation of excavated materials:

a. The work will be executed using methods that minimize the generation of dust during soil handling activities. (i.e. minimize disturbance areas).

b. Dust control measures will be employed as required to abate dust nuisance at the site during soil excavation and handling operations. Wetting agents shall be used minimally to prevent potential contaminant runoff. Water will be applied at a rate to avoid formation of excessive puddles or runoff.

c. Water shall be used as a wetting agent for dust control. Water shall be applied in carefully controlled rates and frequencies to maintain no visible emissions and prevent runoff toward or into the creek or into existing drainage facilities.

d. The work sites will be maintained in a condition that minimizes dust generation.

e. Stockpiles shall be placed in berméd areas lined with plastic (6 mil. polyethylene) sheeting and covered with approved tarps or plastic (6 mil. polyethylene) sheeting to prevent migration from the stockpile.
SOIL EXCAVATION

Objective
The objective of this work is to remove excess lead-impacted soil that lies within the proposed path excavation area.

Excavation and Stockpiling
The excavation Contractor must hold a Contractor’s license with certification(s) as required by the Notice to Contractors, in the project specifications. As a minimum, Class A with a hazardous materials certification is required. Also, the Contractor shall provide OSHA-HAZWOPER certified workers and supervisors for this portion of the work as required by project specifications.

The excavation will remain open until the removal is approved by the Engineer and the Santa Rosa Fire Department. As part of their oversight, the City Fire Department may require additional tests, spot sampling or other unforeseen requirements that will be necessary to successfully conform to and complete their permit. It is the Contractor’s responsibility to accommodate these requirements into the project schedule. These possibilities are addressed in Section 13 of the project specifications.

Stockpile Testing
The Contractor shall be responsible for stockpile testing to determine the level of contaminant. Certified test result documents shall be submitted to the Engineer for review and approval prior to soils removal and disposal. Based on the results of the tests, the Contractor shall determine the appropriate Class of disposal site. It is anticipated that all material will be acceptable for either Class II or Class III landfill site, but it shall remain the Contractor’s responsibility to confirm the material acceptability with the landfill operator.

MATERIAL HAULING/TRANSPORTING

Transportation of Waste
The Contractor shall be responsible to provide required transport equipment and personnel for the levels of contaminants involved.

To prevent releases during transportation of soil from the work site to the disposal facilities, all transport activities shall conform to State DOT regulations. Prior to leaving the site, the trucks will be inspected and cleaned, if necessary, and a waste manifest will be signed by City of Santa Rosa Public Works staff. The Contractor shall insure that soil is not tracked onto the adjacent streets, and the entrances to these streets shall be swept and kept clean of soil and dust.

STORM WATER AND GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

The Contractor shall prepare plans for storm water pollution prevention in accordance with Section 7-1.01G of the project specifications, and in accordance with all Federal, State and local laws. Storm water shall be managed in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan as required by the City. Appropriate Best Management Plans (BMP’s) shall be applied through the construction process. The sidewalk and street at the entrances to the site shall be cleaned of any soil tracked from the site.
It is not anticipated that ground water will be encountered as part of this project. The two existing monitoring wells in the project area shall remain in place for future use. It is the Contractor's responsibility to fully protect the monitoring wells from damage or water intrusion, and to carefully adjust the well rims and covers to grade during construction. Any damage to the wells shall be fully and immediately repaired by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the SCWA, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, (RWQCB) representatives with jurisdiction for these wells.

**HEALTH AND SAFETY**

The Contractor shall prepare a project health and safety plan (HASP) for general construction related hazards. Practices and procedures for hazards related to the lead impacted soils shall be as required for compliance with Title 8, California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR), §5192: "Health and Safety for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" as well as other appropriate State and Federal Health and Safety Regulations.

**REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining and conforming to the requirements of a permit issued by the City of Santa Rosa Fire Department for contaminated soil remediation. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with all Federal, State, and local hazardous waste laws and regulations and shall verify those requirements when preparing reports, waste shipment records, hazardous waste manifests, or other documents. In the event of a conflict between Federal, State and local requirements, the most protective requirements of human health and the environment shall control.