COUNTY OF PLACER
Community Development Resource Agency

John Marin, Agency Director

ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION SERVICES

Gina Langford, Coordinator

DATE: August 27, 2008

TO: Interested Parties

SUBJECT: **Notice of Preparation** of an Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed **Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure & Pipeline Project**

REVIEW PERIOD: **August 27, 2008** - **September 25, 2008**

Placer County Facility Services Department is the lead agency for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15082. The purpose of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) is to provide responsible agencies and interested persons with sufficient information in order to make meaningful responses as to the scope and content of the EIR. Your timely comments will ensure an appropriate level of environmental review for the project.

Project Description: The proposed improvements would decommission the treatment ponds at the Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and install pump stations and a pipeline to convey Applegate's wastewater to the existing sewer collection system that conveys wastewater to the SMD 1 WWTP on Joeger Road in North Auburn.

Project Location: The project area includes the Applegate WWTP (approximately 8 miles northeast of Auburn, APN# 073-120-013) and site of the proposed 6.2-mile pipeline (from the Applegate WWTP to the existing pipeline system on Dry Creek Road) in Placer County.

For more information regarding the project, please contact Christina Hanson, Senior Planner, (530) 886-4965 or email chanson@placer.ca.gov

A copy of the NOP is available for review at the Applegate Library, Placer County Community Development Resource Agency, and County website:
http://www.placer.ca.gov/Departments/CommunityDevelopment/EnvCoordSvcs/EIR.aspx

Scoping Meeting: The Lead Agency will hold a public Scoping Meeting to receive oral comments on **September 17, 2008** at **3:00 pm** in the Planning Commission Hearing Room located at Community Development Resource Center, 3091 County Center Drive, Dewitt Center, Auburn.

NOP Comment Period: Written comments should be submitted at the earliest possible date, but no later than 5:00 pm on September 25, 2008 to Maywan Krach, Environmental Coordination Services, Community Development Resource Agency, 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 190, Auburn, CA 95603, (530) 745-3132, fax (530) 745-3003, or cdraecs@placer.ca.gov.

Published in Auburn Journal on Friday, August 29, 2008

Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project
Placer County Facility Services Department

September 2008

ICF Jones & Stokes
an ICF International Company

Initial Study/Environmental Assessment for Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project

Prepared for:

Placer County Facility Services Department
11476 C Avenue
Auburn, CA 95603
Contact: Christina Hanson

Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Contact: Jared Vollmer

Prepared by:

ICF Jones & Stokes
2600 V Street
Sacramento, CA 95818-1914
Contact: Mike Rushton
916/737-3000

September 2008

ICF Jones & Stokes. 2008. Initial Study/Environmental Assessment for Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project. September. (ICF J&S 00201.08) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for Placer County Facility Services Department and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Notice of Preparation

To: State Clearinghouse (Agency)
P.O. Box 3044 (Address)
Sacramento, CA 95812

From: Placer County (Agency)
3091 County Center Drive, Suite 280 (Address)
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: **Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report**

Placer County will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an environmental impact report for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study ☒ ***is*** ☐ ***is not*** attached.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice.

Please send your response to Maywan Krach at Environmental Coordination Services Division, Community Development Resource Agency at the address shown above. We will need the name for a contact person in your agency.

Project Title: Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project

Project Applicant, if any: Placer County

Date: 9/14/06

Signature:

Title: Will Dickinson, Deputy Director of Facility Services

Telephone: (530) 886-4900

Reference: California Code of Regulations, Title 14, (CEQA Guidelines) Sections 15082(a), 15103, 15375.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMP	best management practice
CBC	California Building Code
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
County	Placer County
CSA	County Service Area
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Board
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibels
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DBP	disinfection byproduct
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDU	equivalent dwelling unit
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
gpd	gallons per day
IS	Initial Study
LWWTRP	Lincoln Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Plant
MBR	membrane bioreactor
MDF	maximum day flow
MPN	most probable number
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act

NOI	Notice of Intent
NOP	Notice of Preparation
Nox	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTR	National Toxics Rule
O	Open Space
PCAPCD	Placer County Air Pollution Control District
PCCP	Placer County Conservation Plan
PM10	Particulate Matter Size 10
PNWA	Placer Nevada Wastewater Authority
RA	Residential Agricultural
ROG	reactive organic gases
RS	Residential Single Family
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMD-1	Sewer Maintenance District No. 1
STEP System	Pumped Septic System
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TDS	total dissolved solids
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
USC	U.S. Code
WDR	waste discharge requirements
WRSL	Western Regional Sanitary Landfill
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

Chapter 1
Introduction

Overview

Applegate is a community in Placer County (County) located approximately 9 miles northeast of the City of Auburn along Interstate 80 (Figure 1-1). The County provides public sewerage to a portion of Applegate. To comply with an enforcement order from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB), the County is moving forward with the Applegate Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project will comply with the terms of the enforcement order by constructing a pipeline to convey wastewater flows from Applegate to Placer County's Sewer Maintenance District No. 1 (SMD 1) service area and closing the existing Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

The proposed improvements would retire the treatment ponds at Applegate WWTP, and install pump stations and a force main to convey Applegate's wastewater to the existing sewer conveyance system that drains to the SMD 1 WWTP on Joeger Road in North Auburn. The wastewater would be treated at the SMD 1 WWTP and discharged to Rock Creek. Eventually, this wastewater may be conveyed to the Lincoln Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Plant (LWWTRP) for treatment as part of the larger regionalization project. The existing Applegate WWTP would be decommissioned and will not be utilized for siting any facilities associated with the Proposed Project.

Coordination for the construction of other planned local projects, such as the Sugar Pine Ridge Development to the west of the Applegate community, would be completed as practicable. Although the timing of this development is uncertain, there may be opportunities to integrate flows into the new Applegate conveyance system. The potential coordination of construction efforts could result in fewer impacts on property owners, rights-of-way, the natural environment, and utility connections, resulting in lower costs associated with these impacts.

Proposed Project Location

The project area includes the Applegate WWTP, which includes the treatment ponds and on-site dechlorination facilities, and the site of the proposed pipeline. The WWTP is located approximately 8 miles northeast of Auburn, on the south side of the Interstate-80 freeway (Figure 1-1). The Applegate WWTP is located on a 6.8-acre parcel (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 073-120-013) immediately east of a Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) right-of-way (Figure 1-2). The pipeline alignment would be located to the west of the treatment ponds and is anticipated to occur primarily within existing road right-of-ways. However, construction may occur outside of those corridors and could potentially affect the APNs listed in Appendix A. The alignment and alternatives to the Proposed Project are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives.

Purpose of this Document

Prior to approving the Proposed Project, Placer County must evaluate the project's potential environmental impacts as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Title 14, California Administrative Code, Section 1400 et seq.). The Proposed Project is also subject to evaluation under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S. Code [USC] 4321–4347) because it is being funded in part by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Prior to making further funding decisions for the Proposed Project, the EPA as the Federal lead agency must consider the environmental effects of its actions through preparation of a NEPA document.

This joint initial study/environmental assessment (IS/EA) has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of both CEQA and NEPA. It serves as an informational document to be used in the local planning and decision-making process, and does not recommend approval or denial of the Proposed Project.

This IS/EA describes the Proposed Project, the existing environmental setting (before implementation of the Proposed Project), and the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project. Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist, identifies the anticipated environmental impacts by topic.

This IS/EA will be circulated for a 30-day public and agency review, as required by CEQA and NEPA. The purpose of the IS/EA and companion Notice of Preparation/Notice of Intent (NOP/NOI) is to solicit guidance from those agencies regarding the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the project environmental impact report/environmental impact statement (EIR/EIS) to satisfy both CEQA and NEPA. Comments on the IS/EA will be evaluated, and responses will be prepared to address any substantial evidence that the Proposed Project may have significant impacts on the environment that have not been identified in the document. The comments received will be incorporated into the EIR/EIS prepared for the Proposed Project.

Existing Wastewater Collection and Treatment Components

Location and Service Area

In 1975, failing private wastewater treatment facilities and available grant funding prompted the County to provide public sewerage to the Community of Applegate. A collection system of approximately 2 miles of pipe and one pump station now connects 28 parcels in the Applegate areas to a small WWTP on a 6.8-acre parcel immediately east of a UPRR right-of-way (Figure 1-2). Wastewater flows by gravity under the UPRR tracks to the Applegate WWTP. The maximum day flow (MDF) (2006) was approximately 1,000 gallons in excess of the design MDF.

Wastewater Flows

The Applegate wastewater conveyance and treatment systems were designed for a build-out population of 80, generating an average daily dry weather flow of 8,000 gallons per day (gpd). The collection system consists of approximately 8,000 linear feet of 6-inch-diameter sewer pipe and a wastewater pump station that conveys domestic wastewater from 28 land parcels with 37.2 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs). These EDUs consist of 24 residences and a motel with 6.34 EDUs. There are also three commercial connections, a church, a firehouse, and a community center that account for the remaining EDUs.

Peak wet weather flows are approximately 16,000 gpd (Landis 1973). Due to the inflow of rainwater during the wet season, the pond system's capacity is hydraulically inadequate for wastewater flows; Pond No. 3 is also subject to seasonal groundwater inflow under artesian conditions. The groundwater inflow during the winter months is sufficient to fill and overtop Pond No.3 even if no wastewater is discharged into it (Central Valley Regional Water Quality Board 2006).

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Operations

The Applegate WWTP was constructed in 1974 and consists of three evaporation and percolation ponds, each approximately 1 acre in size and about 6 feet deep (Figure 1-2). The ponds were designed to operate in series. A chlorination system was added to the Applegate WWTP to disinfect partially-treated effluent flowing from Pond No. 2 to Pond No.3 in anticipation of annual discharges from Pond No. 3 to Clipper Creek. These discharges, caused by a lack of wet weather capacity at the WWTP, violated the Applegate WWTP's Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR).

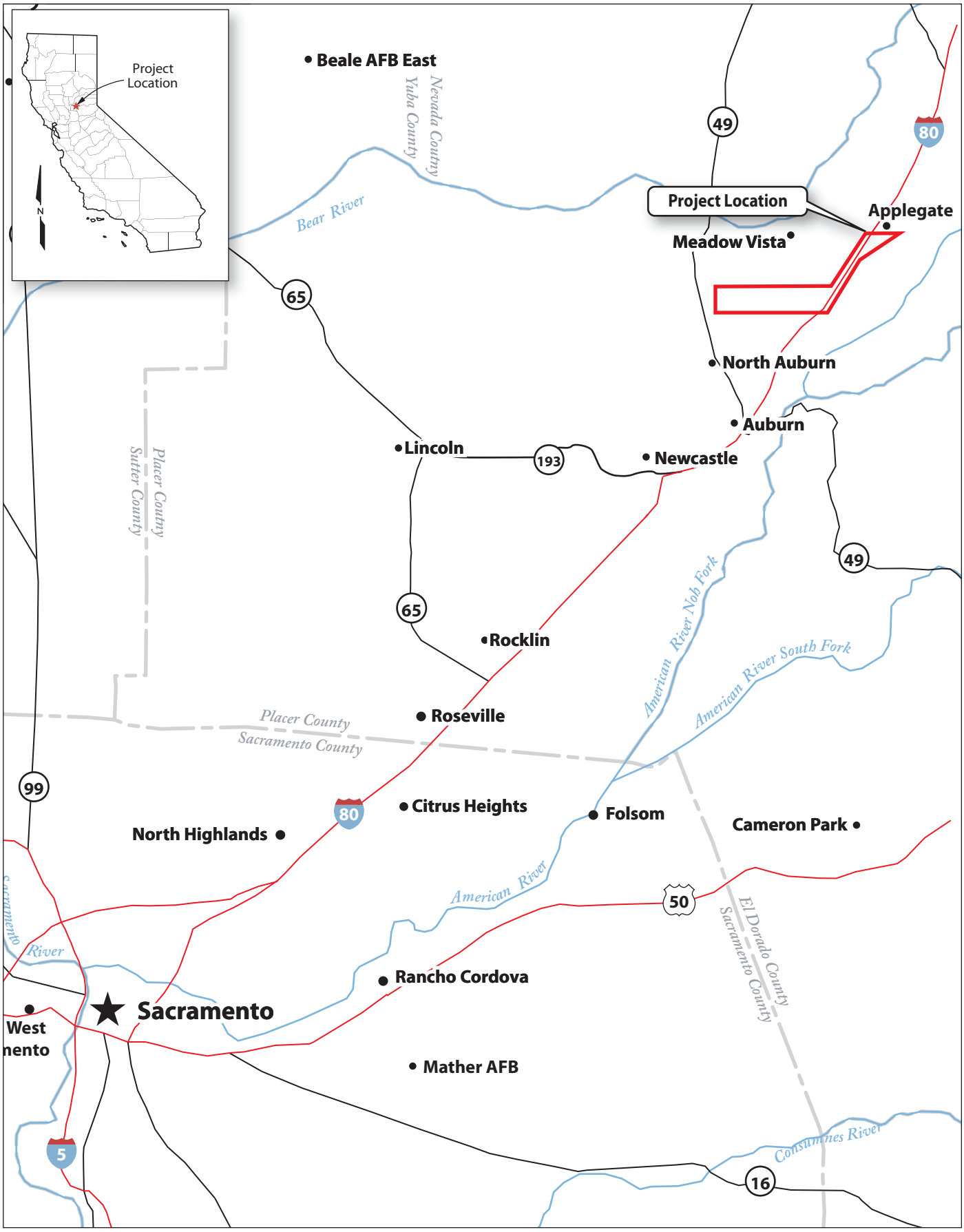

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Figure 1-1
Project Vicinity Map

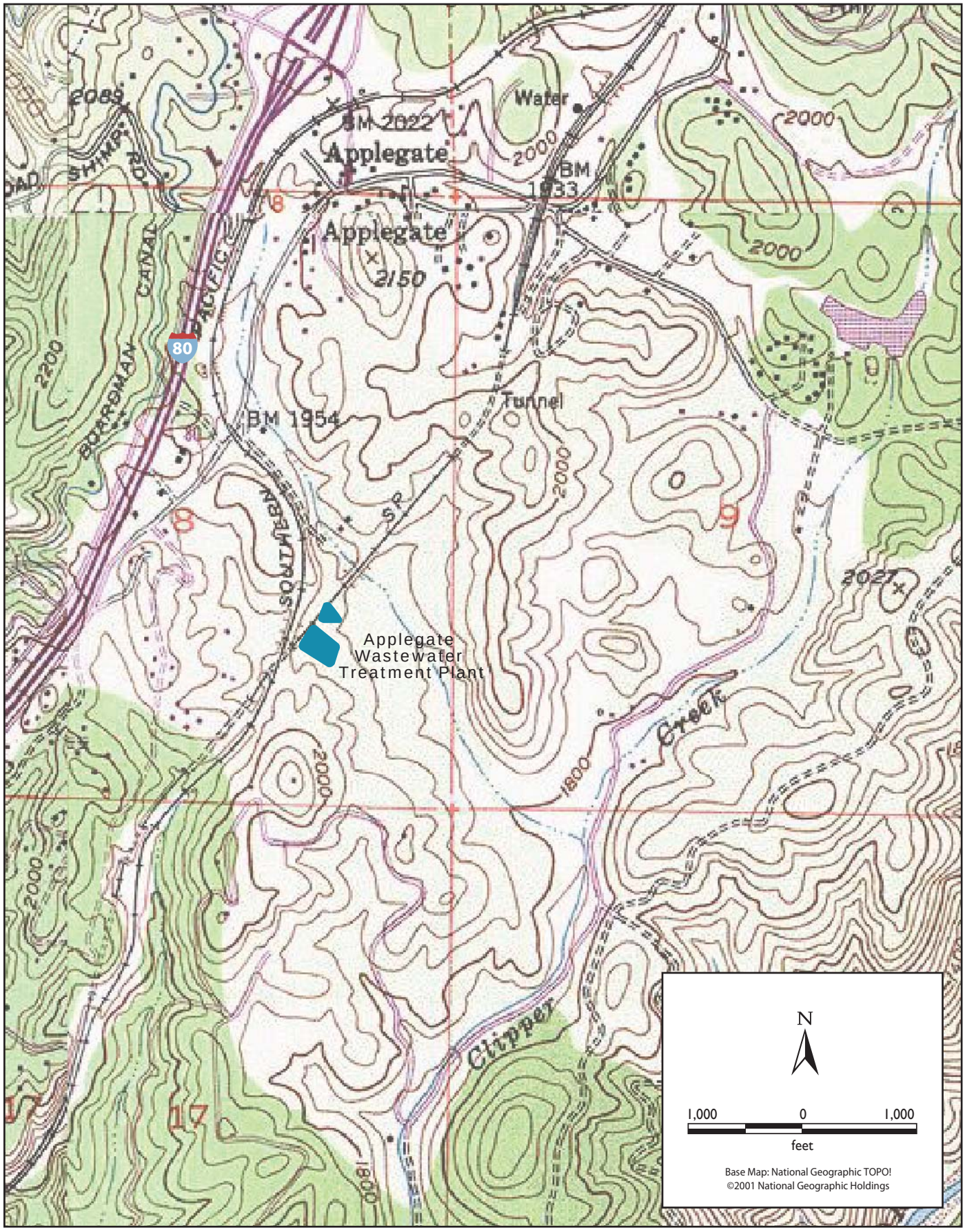

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Figure 1-2
Location of the Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant

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In view of continuing surface water discharges from the Applegate WWTP, the CVRWQCB issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order in May 2001. This Order required Placer County to operate the Applegate WWTP in compliance with its WDR, provide greater disinfection of flows into Pond No. 3, and develop and implement short and long term improvements to prevent discharges. In response to the Order, Placer County proposed construction of a community leachfield and began to divert excess flows to temporary storage tanks for subsequent hauling to the SMD 1 WWTP. However, following further surface water discharges caused by heavy rainfall and sewage spills in 2005 and 2006, the CVRWQCB imposed an administrative civil liability for noncompliance with the Cleanup and Abatement Order on Placer County in June 2006. Following negotiations, the administrative civil liability was resolved in December 2006 via a Settlement Agreement between Placer County and the CVRWQCB. Under the Settlement Agreement, and in addition to other requirements, Placer County is required to:

- design and construct a pipeline to convey wastewater from the Applegate WWTP to the SMD 1 WWTP;

- collect and haul away all wastewater and demonstrate by October 15 of each year that wastewater from all sewer connections has been diverted from the Applegate WWTP to temporary storage tanks until the pipeline can be built. This is to ensure that any wastewater remaining in the ponds at the end of the summer season can percolate and evaporate away prior to the onset of winter rains, and that any winter season overflows from the ponds consist solely of infiltrated groundwater and rainfall.

Proposed Project Objectives/Purpose and Need

The intent of the Proposed Project is to meet the requirements of the Settlement Agreement described above. Under the Proposed Project, the Applegate WWTP would be decommissioned and wastewater would be rerouted to the SMD 1 WWTP via the new pipeline. This would enable the County to meet the terms of the Settlement Agreement and would eliminate the need to temporarily store and haul away wastewater.

Organization of this Document

The content and format of this document, described below, are designed to meet the requirements of CEQA and NEPA. Where relevant, CEQA terminology is listed first, followed by NEPA terminology.

- Chapter 1, Introduction, identifies the purpose, scope, and terminology of the document and identifies public involvement procedures.

- Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives, describes the objectives and characteristics of the Proposed Project, and identifies the required permits and approvals.

- Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist, presents responses to the CEQA-based environmental checklist questions for each resource topic for the impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

- Chapter 4, Other NEPA Considerations, includes a brief analysis of the project alternatives and a discussion of the additional environmental analysis topics required by NEPA.

- Chapter 5, References, identifies all printed references and personal communications cited in this report.

- Chapter 6, List of Preparers, identifies the individuals involved in preparing this document and their areas of technical specialty.

Chapter 2
Proposed Project and Alternatives

Proposed Project - Decommission Applegate WWTP and Construct Pipeline Alignment A

Decommission Existing Applegate WWTP

Under the Proposed Project, the existing Applegate WWTP would be decommissioned once the new pump stations and conveyance pipeline become operational. The existing evaporation and percolation ponds would be filled and the chlorination facilities and temporary storage tanks would be removed.

Construct New Pump Stations and Storage Facilities

As part of the Proposed Project, the existing pump station and gravity pipeline would be left in place. One or possibly two new wastewater pump stations with storage facilities would be constructed to pump to the SMD 1 connection point. The storage facilities would attenuate peak wastewater flows and mitigate the risk of a sanitary sewer overflow during larger storm events or during a potential system failure. The depths of the pump stations would be determined by pump operating requirements, depth of the incoming sewers and force mains, and emergency storage requirements. Above ground there would be electrical panel(s) housing power supply, control, and telemetry facilities.

Power may be brought to the facility by overhead or buried cable. Odor control equipment would be implemented at each pump station as necessary.

Construct New Wastewater Conveyance Pipeline

Under the Proposed Project, a pipeline would be constructed to connect the Applegate collection system to the SMD 1 collection system. The pipeline would follow Alignment A, as described below, and would extend approximately 6.2 miles west to the SMD 1 sewer network at the intersection of Dry Creek Road

and Blue Grass Drive, west of Windsong Place (Figure 2-1). A crossing under the Interstate-80 freeway would be required north of the Clipper Gap Highway Crossing.

The pipeline would be capable of accommodating flows from the Applegate community and limited flows from other existing (septic systems) or future planned developments along the pipeline route. The pipeline would be constructed at least 30 feet from any sensitive receptors (i.e., residences). The majority of the route follows public right-of-way in existing roads.

The Applegate sewer pipeline would start in the vicinity of Bonvue Drive and continue south along Applegate Road in the public right-of-way. Approximately 1.3 miles from the starting point (to the south of Fairidge Drive on Applegate Road), the pipeline would pass under the freeway to Lake Arthur Road. The pipeline would continue southwest on Lake Arthur Road from its intersection with Placer Hills Road approximately 1.3 miles. A 20-foot wide public right-of-way would be required for construction.

From the intersection of Lake Arthur Road, Christian Valley Road, Bowman Road, and Dry Creek Road, the proposed pipeline would continue to travel west along Dry Creek Road in the public right-of-way. Approximately 2.8 miles from the intersection, the pipeline would connect to the existing SMD 1 sewer network at the intersection of Dry Creek Road and Blue Grass Drive, west of Windsong Place. No private right-of-way easements are anticipated; however, temporary construction easements may be required.

Construct New Applegate STEP System(s)

Wastewater flows from the Applegate community are low. Low flows in the new pipeline would lead to low velocities, which means the flow may not have sufficient sediment transport capacity to convey the solids through the new pipeline at times. Without upstream solids removal, there could be increased sedimentation in the pipe leading to increased maintenance and cleaning, and an increased risk of pipe blockage. Therefore, a STEP system may be required to limit solids discharged to the new pipeline; a STEP system is being considered because the proposed SMD 1 tie-in is a STEP system. Each STEP facility would consist of a septic tank with an effluent pump to pump liquid wastewater into the Applegate collection system. Solids would have to be periodically removed from the STEP septic tanks by tanker at a similar frequency to conventional septic tanks in unsewered areas.

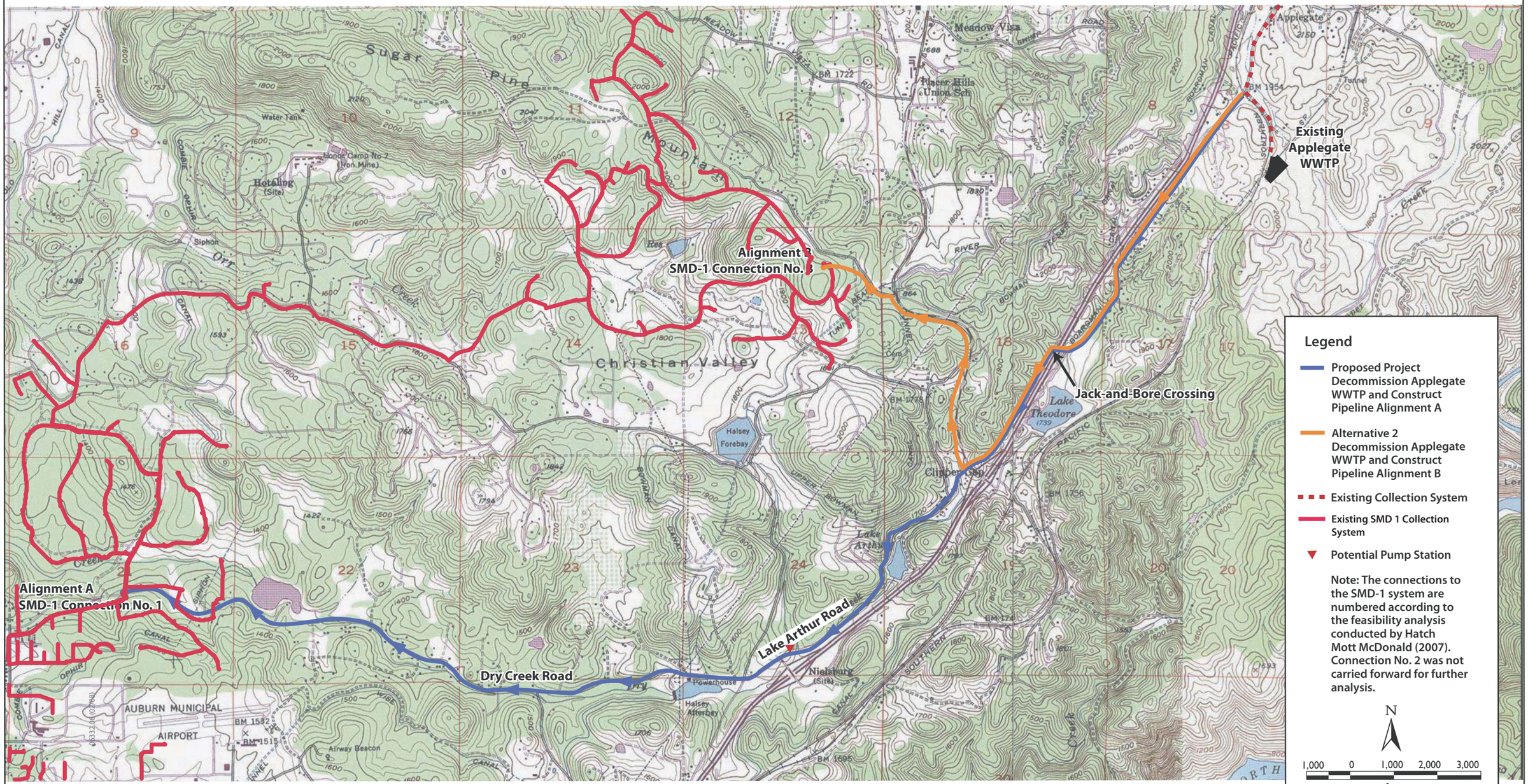

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Figure 2-1
Alternative Pipeline Alignments

Project Alternatives

Placer County has identified three alternative strategies to meet the Proposed Project objectives and to satisfy the purpose and need for the Proposed Project as described in Chapter 1, Introduction. These alternatives are described below and are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 4, Other NEPA Considerations. Alternatives that were previously considered, but eliminated from evaluation are also discussed at the end of this chapter.

Alternative 1 - No Project/No Action Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the Applegate WWTP would not be decommissioned and the proposed pump stations and pipeline would not be constructed. However, treatment of wastewater using the evaporation and percolation ponds could not continue due to the risk of discharge of treated and disinfected effluent to the local watercourses. Under this option, Placer County would be forced to continue to collect all wastewater before it reaches the Applegate WWTP and convey it by tanker to an alternative treatment facility during wet weather. Fines and other enforcement actions would follow for failure to comply with the terms of the administrative civil liability settlement. For these reasons, this alternative does not meet the project objectives or purpose and need.

Alternative 2 – Decommission Applegate WWTP and Construct Pipeline Alignment B

Decommission Existing WWTP

The Applegate WWTP decommissioning would be the same as described under the Proposed Project.

New Pump Stations

Under Alternative 2, the new pump stations would be similar to those described for the Proposed Project.

Wastewater Conveyance Pipeline

Under Alternative 2, a different pipeline alignment (Alignment B) and connection point to the SMD 1 sewer system would be constructed (Figure 2-1).

Alignment B would follow the same route as Alignment A from the new Applegate pump station near Bonvue Drive southwest to where it crosses under Interstate-80 and along a section of Lake Arthur Road. From Lake Arthur Road, Alignment B would then turn north on Placer Hills Road to Sugar Pine Road. At Sugar Pine Road, the pipeline would run west to Winchester Club Drive and then to the connection point with the existing sewer (SMD 1 Connection No. 3 in Figure 2-1). The pipeline would connect to the Winchester Country Club STEP system at Winchester Club Drive west of Sugar Pine Drive. This routing is within the public right-of-way.

Alternative 2 could also require the modification of STEP systems in Winchester.

Alternative 3- Construct Pipeline to Accommodate Existing Demand Only

Decommission Applegate WWTP

The Applegate WWTP decommissioning would be the same as described under the Proposed Project.

New Pump Stations

The proposed pump stations would be the same as described under the Proposed Project.

Wastewater Conveyance Pipeline

Under Alternative 3, pipeline Alignment A would be constructed, as described above for the Proposed Project. The main difference between the Proposed Project and Alternative 3 is that under Alternative 3, no new connections to the collection system other than those already serviced by the existing Applegate WWTP would be allowed. Alternative 3 could also require the installation of STEP systems.

Project Construction

Construction Schedule

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would be expected to occur between the summer of 2009 and the summer of 2010. Construction would

normally occur during the hours from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Construction might also occur on Saturdays between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Some nighttime construction might also be required.

Construction Equipment and Activities

Decommission Applegate WWTP

The existing evaporation and percolation ponds would be decommissioned. It is anticipated the ponds would be filled with on-site material unless determined to be inappropriate and graded to ensure that any artesian groundwater flows do not compromise the integrity of the restored facilities. Decommissioning would likely include the use of cranes, backhoes, compaction equipment, and dump trucks. Construction materials and demolition materials would be hauled to appropriate disposal sites as determined by demolition contractors.

Pump Stations and STEP Systems

Construction of the pump station and the Applegate STEP systems, if required, would likely use cranes, backhoes, compaction equipment, and dump trucks.

Pipeline

General Construction Conditions

In most areas, the pipeline would be installed using open cut trenching. In areas where open cut trenching is not possible due to a restricted construction area, geotechnical conditions, road crossings, or sensitive areas, alternative construction techniques such as jack-and-bore tunneling would be employed. Along some portions of the pipeline alignment, several areas of hard bedrock or large boulders may require blasting and/or the use of a large hoe-ram to complete the excavation.

Most of the pipeline would be installed within existing roadways and/or on road shoulders. Construction activities may require temporary construction easement acquisition in some areas. However, no additional right-of-way would be required along existing roadways.

Pipeline installation could occur at a rate of up to 300 feet per day where the alignment is in low-use sections of roadways. In busier roadway areas, the installation rate would be expected to average approximately 100 feet per day. Pipeline construction rates also depend on the number of separate crews working on the pipeline. At this time, it is anticipated that at least two crews would be working on the pipeline, with a third crew responsible for jack-and-bore tunneling activities.

Open Trench Installation

Approximately four to six workers would install the pipeline. Required construction equipment would include backhoes, loaders, dump trucks, motor graders, compactors, and concrete trucks. In most areas, the pipeline would be installed in open trenches at the edge of a lane, wherever practicable using conventional cut-and-cover construction techniques. Construction would be confined within a 20-foot-wide temporary construction zone. It is anticipated that excavation would be standard backhoe trench construction with depths of 5 to 10 feet. However, to minimize impacts on sensitive biological resources along the pipeline corridor, the construction zone would be narrowed along any affected sections of the pipeline alignment.

The key steps in this construction process would include dewatering (if required), utility relocation, surface clearing, trench excavation, shoring, pipe installation, trench backfilling, miscellaneous valve and access way installation, pipeline testing, and surface restoration. The primary pieces of construction equipment would include backhoes, compactors, repaving equipment, front-end loaders, tracked excavator, ten-wheel dump trucks, water trucks, forklifts, flat-bed delivery trucks, compressors and jack hammers, and concrete trucks.

A backhoe or excavator would be used to excavate the trenches for pipeline placement. Shoring would be installed in trenches as required to protect workers from trench wall failure and cave-ins. If shallow groundwater was encountered during construction activities, dewatering activities would be required. If this groundwater could not be contained onsite or pumped into tank trucks and transported to a disposal facility, the groundwater would be discharged to a surface water body if a General Order for Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Water Permit (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] # CA0083356) was obtained from the CVRWQCB.

For purposes of the impact analysis in this document, it is assumed that all excavated soil would be hauled off site and would be replaced by imported fill. In reality, native backfill would be used to the extent feasible and would likely constitute up to 50% or more of the fill material on site. Under the worst case assumption, all soil removed from trenches would be loaded directly into dump trucks and hauled away for disposal per applicable requirements. Imported backfill would be delivered to stockpiles near the open trench.

During construction, vertical wall trenches would be temporarily closed at the end of each work day, either by covering with steel trench plates and backfill material, or by installing barricades to restrict access, depending on the conditions of the encroachment permit from Placer County. A temporary patch would be used until final repaving of the affected area occurs, about 2 to 6 months after pipeline installation was complete within a given road segment.

The final phase of pipeline construction would be surface restoration. In areas where pipe is installed along roadways, repaving would be the final step. Where temporary patching was done, permanent repaving would occur. Final repaving

would be done at one time, after the entire pipe installation was completed or after pipe installation was completed for a particular reach of pipeline. Grasses, shrubs, and trees would be replanted to restore unpaved surfaces. Trees would not be planted directly over the pipeline, in order to prevent root damage to the pipe.

Jack-and-Bore Tunnel

The jack and bore tunneling method involves the use of a horizontal bore machine or auger to drill a hole, and a hydraulic jack to push a casing through the hole under the crossing. As the bore proceeds, a steel casing pipe is jacked into the hole; the pipeline is then installed in the casing. The casing is jacked using a large hydraulic jack in a pit located at one end of the crossing. The jack pit is excavated and shored. Typical jack pit dimensions are 12 to 15 feet wide, 30 to 35 feet long, and 8 to 10 feet deep. Stream crossings may require jack-and-bore tunnels at depths greater than 10 feet.

Shoring that is appropriate to the pit depth would be used to secure the walls. An additional area would be needed around the pit for temporary storage of the pipe sections and for loading material removed from the bore. The receiving pit at the other end of the bore would be smaller. Backhoes and dump trucks would be used to haul away excavated materials to disposal sites. A typical crew size would be 8 to 10 people, including haul truck drivers. The pipeline design may implement jack-and-bore tunneling for a freeway crossing unless a bridge crossing is approved. Jack-and-bore tunneling may also be used under creeks, drainages, or busy road intersections. Other types of trenchless techniques may be utilized if deemed appropriate during pipeline design and construction.

Construction Activity Considerations and Environmental Commitments

Blasting

Environmental Commitment EC-1. Prepare and Implement a Blasting Plan.

Blasting activities may be required for the Proposed Project along some portions of the alignment. As part of the project plans and specifications, Placer County would require that the construction contractor prepare and implement a blasting plan for the Proposed Project. This plan would be coordinated with Placer County Health and Safety Department and Sheriff's Office staff. The plan would include the following components:

- identification of blast officer;

- provision of scaled drawings of blast locations, and neighboring buildings, streets, or other locations that could be inhabited;
- public notification to all potential receptors describing the expected extent and duration of the blasting , notification procedures, lead times, and affected parties;
- description of the means for transportation and on–site storage and security of explosives in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations;
- identification of minimum acceptable weather conditions for blasting and safety provisions for potential stray current (if electric detonation);
- description of traffic control standards and traffic safety measures (if applicable);
- description of requirements for provision and use of personal protective equipment;
- identification of minimum standoff distances and description of blast impact zones and procedures for clearing and controlling access to blast danger;
- procedures for handling, setting, wiring, and firing explosives, and for misfires per Federal Code;
- description of type and quantity of explosives, detonation device, sequence and schedule of blasting rounds, and general method of excavation, lift heights, etc;
- description of methods of matting or covering of blast area to prevent flying rock and excessive air blast pressure;
- description of blast vibration and air blast monitoring program;
- description of dust control measures in compliance with applicable air pollution control regulations (to interface with general construction dust control plan);
- identification of Emergency Action Plan to provide emergency telephone numbers and directions to medical facilities and procedures for action in the event of injury
- Provision of Material Safety Data Sheets for each explosive or other hazardous material to be used;
- evidence of licensing, experience, and qualifications of blasters; and
- description of insurance for the blasting work.

The blasting plan would also include the following applicable noise reducing measures.

- The blasting plan will establish vibration limits in order to protect structures from blasting activities and identify specific monitoring points. At a minimum, a pre–blast survey will be conducted at any potentially affected

structures and underground utilities within 500 feet of a blast area, and at the nearest commercial or residential structure, prior to blasting.

- The blasting plan will include visual inspection of the structures that could be affected and documentation of structures by means of photographs, video, and a level survey of the ground floor of structures or the crown of major and critical utility lines; these will be submitted to Placer County. This documentation will be reviewed with the individual owners prior to any blasting operations. Placer County and affected property owners will be notified at least 48 hours prior to the visual inspections.
- Vibration and settlement threshold criteria (for example, peak particle velocity of 0.5 inch per second) will be submitted by the blasting contractor to Placer County for review and approval during the design process. If the settlement or vibration criteria are exceeded at any time or if damage is observed at any of the structures or utilities, then blasting will immediately cease and Placer County will be immediately notified. The stability of segmental retaining walls, existing slopes, creek canals, etc. will be monitored and any evidence of instability due to blasting operations will result in immediate termination of blasting. The blasting contractor will modify the blasting procedures or use alternative means of excavating to reduce the vibrations to below the threshold values, prevent further settlement and slope instability, and prevent further damage.
- Air blast overpressure limits will be set and monitoring will be conducted at the property line closest to the blast and at other above-ground structures identified in the blasting plan for vibration monitoring. Air blast overpressure limits will be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and will be established to prevent damage to adjacent properties and new construction, and to prevent injuries to persons on site and off site.
- Prior to full-scale production blasting, the blasting contractor will conduct a series of test blasts at the sites where blasting is to occur. The tests will start with reduced charge weights and will increase them incrementally to those of a full-scale production round. Monitoring will be conducted as described in the blasting plan.
- Post-construction monitoring of structures will be performed to identify (and repair if necessary) all damage, if any, from blasting vibrations. Any damage will be documented by photograph, video, etc. This documentation will be reviewed with the individual property owners and Placer County.
- Reports of the results of the blast monitoring will be provided to Placer County, the local fire department, and owners of any buried utilities on or adjacent to the site within 24 hours following blasting. Reports documenting damage, excessive vibrations, etc. will be provided to Placer County and affected property owners.

Traffic Control

Environmental Commitment EC-2. Prepare and Implement Traffic Management Plan.

The contractor would be required to prepare, submit, and implement a Traffic Management Plan. The Plan would include the necessary items and requirements to reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, traffic congestion during construction. The traffic control element of the Plan would be coordinated and approved by the Placer County Road Department and the Placer County Sheriff's Office, and would meet their standard traffic control performance criteria.

Utilities

Environmental Commitment EC-3. Stabilize Existing Utilities and Prevent Interruption of Utilities Service.

Critical existing utilities along the alignment may not be disrupted during construction activities. Existing utilities, such as power poles, sewer and water facilities, natural gas facilities, and others would be stabilized during construction in order to avoid undue service interruption.

Underground utility lines in the project area would potentially include gas pipelines and fiber-optic cables. To prevent interruption of these and other below-ground services, detailed surveying and potholing (i.e., drilling to verify the location of utilities) would be performed and subsequent planning to traverse above and/or below existing lines would be done. Relocation of some utilities may be required.

Staging Areas

Environmental Commitment EC-4. Staging Area Restrictions

At this stage of the project planning and preliminary design process, specific construction staging areas have not been identified. The County would typically identify these areas as part of the design contract. To avoid significant environmental damage and the need for additional California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance work, Placer County would require that all staging areas be identified and cleared as acceptable by Placer County. The staging areas would be located as close to construction corridors and sites as possible to minimize construction-related traffic disruption. These areas would be used to store pipe, construction equipment, construction employee vehicles, and other construction materials such as gravel, asphalt, backfill material, and excavated soil. The staging areas are expected to be approximately 1 acre in size

and would be established in areas that are open and easily accessed by vehicles. Previously disturbed areas with little or no native vegetation will receive priority.

Solid Waste Disposal

Environmental Commitment EC-5. Comply with Solid Waste Disposal Regulations.

All construction-related solid waste would be disposed of in compliance with applicable California Integrated Waste Management Board and local regulations and at appropriate disposal facilities. The major Placer County landfill is the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill (WRSL) located at the intersection of Fiddyment Road and Athens Avenue, approximately 10 miles from the Proposed Project site.

Geotechnical Analysis

Environmental Commitment EC-6. Prepare a Geotechnical Report and Implement Report Recommendations.

As part of their general plan, Placer County requires the preparation of a soils engineering and geologic-seismic analysis prior to permitting development in areas prone to geological or seismic hazards (i.e., ground shaking, landslides, liquefaction, critically expansive soils, avalanches, etc.). Additionally, Article 15.48 of Chapter 15 of the Placer County Code states that a soil or geologic investigation report should be performed in areas of known or suspected geological hazards, including landslide hazards and hazards of ground failure stemming from seismically induced ground shaking (Ord. 5407-B § 13, 2006: Ord. 5056-B [part], 2000).

The pump station, storage facilities, and pipelines would be constructed in accordance with recommendations set forth in a Geotechnical Engineering Investigation Report not yet prepared. It is anticipated that groundwater would be encountered during construction of the pipeline. The purpose of this report will be to evaluate the feasibility of the proposed construction with respect to the observed subsurface conditions and to provide geotechnical recommendations for the project design. This report will include documentation of soils that may be subject to fault rupture hazard, ground-shaking hazard, or any other limitations.

Seismic Standards

Environmental Commitment EC-7. Implement Seismic Standards into Proposed Project Design.

The project applicant will be required to implement California Building Code (CBC) Seismic Zone 4, California Building Standards Commission (CBSC), and Placer County general plan standards into the project design for applicable features to minimize hazards associated with potential fault rupture, ground-shaking, and liquefaction.

Other Disturbance Requirements

Environmental Commitment EC-8. Prepare and Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Under the NPDES Phase II Rule, construction activity disturbing 1 acre or more must obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Permit. General Construction Permit applicants are required to prepare a Notice of Intent and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and implement and maintain best management practices (BMPs) to avoid adverse effects on receiving water quality as a result of construction activities, including earthwork.

The SWPPP will additionally include a spill prevention and control plan. Placer County and/or its contractors will develop and implement a spill prevention and control program to minimize the potential for, and effects of, spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction activities. The program will be completed before any construction activities begin. Implementation of this measure will comply with State and Federal water quality regulations.

The Federal reportable spill quantity for petroleum products, as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 110 is any oil spill that 1) violates applicable water quality standards, 2) causes a film or a sheen upon or discoloration of the water surface, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines. If a spill is reportable, the contractor will notify the Placer County Environmental Health Services Department, which has spill response and cleanup ordinances to govern emergency spill response. A written description of reportable releases must be submitted to the CVRWQCB. This submittal must include a description of the release, an explanation of why the spill occurred, and a description of the steps taken to prevent and control future releases. The releases would be documented on a spill report form.

If an appreciable spill has occurred and results determine that project activities have adversely affected surface or groundwater quality, Placer County will be responsible for ensuring that a registered environmental assessor will perform a

detailed analysis to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis will conform to American Society for Testing and Materials standards and will include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, Placer County and/or its contractors will select and implement measures to control contamination, with a performance standard that groundwater quality must be returned to baseline conditions.

Environmental Commitment EC-9. Prepare and Implement a Grading and Erosion Control Plan.

Placer County's grading and erosion control ordinance is intended to control erosion and sedimentation caused by construction activities. A grading permit is typically required for construction-related projects. As part of the permit, the project applicant usually must submit a grading and erosion control plan, vicinity and site maps, and other supplemental information. Standard conditions in the grading permit include a description of BMPs similar to those contained in a SWPPP. Article 15.48 of Chapter 15 of the Placer County Code describes permitting and issues related to grading, erosion, and sediment control. It also describes special restrictions and exemptions.

Environmental Commitment EC-10. Incorporate Placer County General Construction Specifications into Proposed Project Design.

Placer County General Construction Specifications contain information on grading, subbases and bases, surfacings and pavements, structures, drainage facilities, right-of-way and traffic control facilities, and materials. These specifications along with those from the County's Land Development Manual and applicable land use ordinances will be incorporated into the project design.

Permits and Approvals

The following other local, State, and federal agencies may be responsible for issuing permits and approvals that will or may be needed to proceed with the Proposed Project. These include but are not limited to the following:

- **Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board**
  - NPDES permit.

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

- CWA Section 401 water quality certification.

  Section 401 requires that the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, does not violate State water quality standards. If a CWA Section 404 permit is necessary for the Proposed Project for any impacts on jurisdictional waters, a Section 401 water quality certification also would be necessary to comply with Section 404 permit conditions.

- **Placer County Air Pollution Control District**
  - Permit to construct.
- **Placer County Improvement Plan Approval**
  - Permit for utility construction, road restoration, and traffic control grading and drainage work associated with pipeline construction or site grading in Placer County.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game**
  - Consultation is required with these agencies if a project has the potential to take or otherwise harm federally- or State-protected wildlife and plant species.
- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**
  - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands, under CWA Section 404.
- **California Office of Historic Preservation**
  - The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is required to ensure that the Proposed Project complies with the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations pertinent to the protection of cultural resources.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated

Alternative Pipeline Alignments

Four additional pipeline alignments were considered. These alternatives were not recommended as they all include multiple pump stations, technical and operational challenges associated with pumping low flows through high pumping heads, significant elevation changes, and extensive modification of a STEP system pressurized force main in the Winchester Country Club development subdivision. Within each chosen alternative, optional routes were also considered. The alignments and the options were analyzed in greater detail by Hatch Mott MacDonald in the Pipeline Routing Study (Hatch Mott MacDonald 2007).

Pipeline Alignment C

Under this alternative (Alignment 2A in the Pipeline Routing Study), the pipeline would run from the new Applegate PS in the vicinity of Applegate Road and Bonvue Drive south along Applegate Road, crossing the Interstate-80 freeway in a jack-and-bore tunnel. From Lake Arthur Road the pipeline would run north on Pinewood Way to Bancroft Road, where it would turn west to Conifer Lane. At Conifer Lane the pipeline would leave the public right-of-way and cross to Granite Park Lane in a new easement across private land. From Granite Park Lane, the pipeline would run north along Pinnacle View Drive to the connection point with the existing sewer. The pipeline would connect with the Winchester Country Club STEP system at the intersection of Pinnacle View Drive West and Winchester Club Drive (SMD 1 Connection No. 2 in Figure 2-2).

SMD-1 Connection No. 4

SMD-1 Connection No. 2

SMD-1 Connection No. 5

Meadow Vista Road

Placer Hills Road

Christian Valley Road

Lake Arthur Road

Existing Applegate WWTP

New Applegate Pump Station

Jack-and-Bore Crossing

Legend

- Pipeline Alignment C
- Pipeline Alignment D
- Pipeline Alignment E

N

1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000

feet

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ICF Jones & Stokes

an ICF International Company

Figure 2-2

Alternative Pipeline Alignments Eliminated from Further Consideration

Pipeline Alignment D

Alignment D (Alignment 4A in the Pipeline Routing Study) would connect to the existing SMD 1 sewer at Ridgemore Drive near Meadow Vista (SMD 1 Connection 4 in Figure 2-2). The pipeline would run from the new Applegate PS in the vicinity of Applegate Road and Bonvue Drive south along Applegate Road, crossing the Interstate-80 freeway in a jack-and-bore tunnel. From Lake Arthur Road the pipeline would run north on Placer Hills Road to Meadow Vista Road, then west along Meadow Vista Road to the connection point with the existing sewer at Ridgemore Drive.

Pipeline Alignment E

Alignment E (Alignment 5A) would connect to the existing SMD 1 sewer on Christian Valley Road at Williams Drive / Williams Court (SMD 1 Connection No. 5 in Figure 2-2). Under this alternative, the pipeline would run from the new Applegate PS in the vicinity of Applegate Road and Bonvue Drive south along Applegate Road, crossing the Interstate-80 freeway. From Lake Arthur Road the pipeline would run southwest to the intersection with Christian Valley Road and Bowman Road. The pipeline would then run north and northwest along Christian Valley Road to the connection point with the existing sewer. This routing is within the public right-of-way.

Alternatives for Wastewater Treatment

Placer County also investigated several wastewater treatment alternatives and presented them to the CVRWQCB in reports titled Applegate Wastewater Treatment System Sewage Disposal Options (Placer County 1998) and Applegate Wastewater Treatment System Feasibility Analysis of Sewage Disposal Options (Placer County 2001) (Appendix B). The alternatives and their features are organized by discharge type and summarized below.

Land Disposal

Percolation and Evaporation Ponds with Irrigation

Placer County investigated the feasibility of increasing the volume of the percolation and evaporation ponds and adding an irrigation system as a method to meet the discharge requirements. Wet weather wastewater flows, combined with rainfall falling directly into the ponds and slow percolation and evaporation, exceed the capacity of the existing WWTPs to store and dispose of wastewater. This alternative would deepen the existing ponds, constructing one additional

pond, and adding an irrigation spray field. Because of shallow groundwater or rocky, difficult to remove soil beneath the existing ponds, it was assumed that the ponds could only be deepened through augmentation of the levees. Pond surface area would decrease to allow taller, sloped levees. A previous feasibility study estimated that 5 feet of height would need to be added to the existing pond levees in conjunction with the addition of a 2.3-acre pond to provide the necessary storage. The new pond would need to have a total depth of 8 feet to allow a usable depth of 6 feet. Placer County would also have to construct a 2-acre irrigation spray field to dispose of treated wastewater. The study concluded that seasonal operation from May 15 to October 15 would be sufficient to dispose of the surplus treated wastewater via spray irrigation.

This alternative would require the lease or purchase of additional land. The surrounding land use is primarily large 2- to 7-acre residential/agriculture lots. Property identified in the original 1998 study as the probable WWTP expansion site has since been developed. Clipper Creek bisects a secondary property leaving it with insufficient irrigation area. Expansion of the Applegate WWTP in the direction of existing homes or development may be against the desire of the community served.

Construction difficulties would also likely hinder the project completion. It may be difficult or infeasible to excavate to the specified new pond depth. Augmentation of the existing pond levees would require importation of fill material. Truck transport of fill material to the existing WWTP site is difficult because of the steeply graded gravel road that parallels active railroad tracks. The railroad owner has limited large truck access in the past.

The existing WWTP is both adjacent to Clipper Creek and situated in a high groundwater level area. While Clipper Creek has not inundated the pond area, groundwater has inundated the lowest pond. The 1998 study documented Pond 3 as typically containing two-feet of standing groundwater at the end of a dry season. Placer County has installed three monitoring wells onsite to monitor groundwater quality.

Subsurface Disposal

Placer County investigated two other alternatives that involved the infiltration of treated wastewater into the soil. Poorly draining soils and smaller lot sizes prohibit 23 of the 26 Applegate County Service Area (CSA) landowners from using this method of wastewater treatment and disposal individually on their lots. Placer County investigated options to dispose of treated wastewater as a community, including the following alternatives.

Community Septic Tank and Leach Field

This alternative would abandon the existing ponds and construct a community septic tank and subsurface disposal system on a new parcel of land. It would require the construction of a new force main and lift station or gravity system to connect the existing collection system to a new community septic tank. The design of the large septic tank would accommodate peak wet weather flow of 20,000-gallons per day, with 2.5 days of storage. Such a tank would be approximately 40 square feet with a 5-foot depth. Placer County would be required to construct a recirculating sand filter or packed-bed filter system and a subsurface disposal area.

The existing Applegate WWTP site cannot be used as a leach field because of the underlying bedrock and because the Applegate WWTP has to remain in use until a new subsurface disposal area is constructed. Placer County considered four other properties as candidates to include the new facilities. The chosen property would need a sufficient buffer from neighboring homes, private domestic wells, and other sensitive receptors, and be capable of infiltrating wastewater at the design flow rate.

As stated above, some areas of the Applegate WWTP have high groundwater levels. Placer County would need to select a property with lower groundwater levels. Groundwater monitoring wells would likely need to be installed onsite. Placer County discontinued investigation of this alternative because of the anticipated difficulty in acquiring a suitable parcel for construction of the leach field.

Individual Septic Tank and Leach Fields

This alternative would construct individual septic tanks and leach fields for each individually served parcel. Because only 3 of the 28 parcels in the CSA have adequate area for on-site disposal, this alternative was not pursued further.

Surface Water Discharge

The following alternatives would include the treatment of wastewater and subsequent discharge to Clipper Creek. Alternatives for surface water discharge share some potential challenges including securing and meeting the requirements of a surface water discharge permit. Because the discharge combines with the surface water and flows downstream, the permit administrator considers it available for public recreation and drinking water uses. Constituents such as metals, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and disinfection byproducts (DBPs) in the treated wastewater become a concern and are now regulated by the National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). Disinfecting effluent with ultraviolet light instead of chlorine averts DBP creation but carries a substantially higher cost. The wastewater treatment process is not designed to substantially

remove or disable the other NTR/CTR constituents. It should be noted that this is also true for all municipal wastewater treatment alternatives. Nevertheless, surface water discharges are often required to limit and reduce the discharge of such constituents. With a small service population, the unit cost of wastewater treatment can become too expensive. Placer County seeks a project that will meet the discharge requirements while reducing the per capita operating costs. As such, the following alternatives for surface water discharge were investigated, but not selected as feasible alternative.

Percolation and Evaporation Ponds

This alternative would make improvements to the existing pond treatment system to enable discharging treated, disinfected effluent only when the receiving water is able to dilute the discharge by at least a 20:1 ratio. A higher capacity electrical service would be required for greater control of disinfection, dechlorination, and discharge quantities. Improvements to the existing Applegate WWTP site would include constructing a weir within Clipper Creek, installing a small effluent pump station, providing new chlorination controls and a dechlorination tank, and providing an outlet structure for Pond 2.

This alternative is based on the assumption that Placer County could obtain a permit to discharge to Clipper Creek with a flow-dependent effluent limitation. Some other small WWTPs in the area have effluent limitations that allow higher turbidity, total coliform and/or total dissolved solids (TDS) discharge concentrations during periods where the receiving water is able to dilute the discharge by at least a 20:1 ratio. Placer County investigated the feasibility of meeting such discharge limitations in December 2000 and concluded that, with chlorination system improvements, discharges from the Applegate WWTP would not adversely affect downstream beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Another key conclusion was that the effluent is not expected to cause toxicity to aquatic life in the receiving water, based on the April 2001 three-species chronic bioassay results (Placer County 2001).

Feasibility of this alternative is contingent on other discharge and construction limitations. The applicable effluent coliform bacteria limitations would need to remain as 23 most probable number (MPN) median/240 MPN daily maximum per 100 ml. Placer County did not pursue this alternative further because of the unlikelihood that the contingent limitations would be satisfied.

Packaged Equipment with Ponds

This alternative would purchase and install a packaged treatment system capable of meeting surface water discharge requirements. More stringent discharge regulations, increased construction costs, and escalating land prices have made packaged wastewater treatment systems more competitive with conventional, concrete structured mechanical treatment systems. Because this option has only recently become feasible, it has not been fully investigated.

A membrane bioreactor (MBR) packaged treatment system is capable of completely bypassing the existing wastewater treatment ponds with the addition of a sludge storage tank. It includes screening, a membrane bioreactor, and disinfection. To lower capital costs, Placer County could attenuate wastewater inflow in one of the existing ponds, and store sludge in another existing pond. A community in Yuba County with a service population of approximately double that of Applegate is currently replacing their WWTP with an MBR

Potential challenges to this alternative include securing and meeting the requirements of a surface water discharge permit as discussed generally above. While it is likely that the surface water discharge permit would be obtained relatively easily because of the comparative high-quality effluent, the MBR process carries the same treatment limitations mentioned above for NTR/CTR constituents. Placer County has not investigated this alternative further because of its high unit wastewater treatment cost.

Chapter 3
Environmental Checklist

1.	**Project Title:**	Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project (as described in Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives).
2.	**CEQA Lead Agency Name and Address:**	Placer County Facility Services Department Environmental Engineering Division 11476 C Avenue Auburn, CA 95603
3.	**Contact Person and Phone Number:**	Christina Hanson, Senior Planner
4.	**Project Location:**	Auburn, CA
5.	**Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**	Placer County Facility Services Department Environmental Engineering Division 11476 C Avenue Auburn, CA 95603
6.	**General Plan Designation:**	Weimar/Applegate/Clipper Gap Community Plan
7.	**Zoning:**	Applegate WWTP: RA-B-100-SP, Residential Agricultural, Building Site with 100,000-square-foot minimum lot area, Specific Plan District Zoning for the parcels that could potentially be affected by the proposed pipeline is presented in Appendix A.

8. Description of Project:

See Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

Mainly rural residential uses and a transportation corridor.

10. Other Public Agencies whose Approval Is Required:

See Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

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

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils
☒ Hazards and 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	

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 to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the project, nothing further is required.

Signature _____ Date 8/14/08

Will Dickinson, Deputy Director of Facility Services
Printed Name

For

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 if 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 offsite as well as onsite, 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, 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 Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies when the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from a "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 if, pursuant to 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 earlier analyses 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 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, when 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 a less than significant level.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
I.	**AESTHETICS.** Would the project:				
a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Aesthetics

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in southwest Placer County, California. The terrain consists of gently sloping hills marked with some steep ridges. The land is primarily in rural residential use with some areas of open space. The project area was historically more rural in nature, but increased development has replaced this aesthetic with a more suburban/urban feel. The major sources of light and glare in the project vicinity are from residential development and Interstate 80 vehicle traffic. No scenic roadways have been identified in the project area.

Impacts

a. The Proposed Project would not result in the construction of new facilities that would block views of the surrounding area. The wastewater treatment facilities would be removed and the proposed pipeline would be constructed underground. The new pump stations would consist of submersible pumps with only a small portion of the facility above ground. The pump stations would not be high enough to block scenic views.

b. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not damage scenic resources. As described in Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives, vegetation removed during construction of the pipeline would be

replanted, including trees, which would be planted outside the pipeline easement in accordance with the County's tree ordinance (Chapter 12 Article 12.16). It is not anticipated that any rock outcroppings or historic buildings would be damaged. No scenic highways are identified in the project area.

c. The Proposed Project is not anticipated to result in significant changes to the surrounding visual character. Demolition and construction activities would be temporary and, once completed, would result in only minor visible changes in the project area. As mentioned previously, the pump stations would mainly be located below ground and would not block any scenic views. The pipeline would be underground and would not be visible once construction was completed.

d. The Proposed Project would not result in any new sources of light or glare.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
II.	**AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.** In determining whether impacts on agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation. Would the project:				
a.	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	Involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Agricultural Resources

Environmental Setting

Land uses in the project area are primarily rural residential uses and a transportation corridor. There is no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance in the project area, according to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP). None of the land is under contract under the Williamson Act. The zoning in the project area is mainly rural residential, including residential agricultural (RA) and residential single family (RS) use. A portion of land surrounding the pipeline alignment is designated as open space (O).

Impacts

a. No land in the project area has been identified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance according to the FMMP. There would be no impact.

b. The project area is zoned mainly for residential use. Pipeline construction is included as an allowable use by Placer County zoning ordinance within the RA, RS, and O zones. None of the land in the project area is under contract under the Williamson Act.

c. The Proposed Project would decommission the existing WWTP facilities and construct the pipeline on land located primarily within the existing right-of-way. None of the land affected by the Proposed Project is in agricultural use. There would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
III.	**AIR QUALITY.** When 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:				
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.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a nonattainment area for an applicable Federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e.	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Air Quality

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVA B). The Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) is responsible for air quality in the portions of Placer County that are located in the SVAB.

Table 3-1 lists the air quality standards applicable to the project area as set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (2008). If monitored pollutant concentrations violate either National Ambient Air Quality Standards or the California Ambient Air Quality Standards, the area is considered a nonattainment area for that pollutant. If data are insufficient to determine whether a pollutant is violating the standard, the area is designated as unclassified. Areas that were previously not in attainment for a pollutant and that have come into attainment are called maintenance areas.

Table 3-1. Ambient Air Quality Standards Applicable in California

			Standard (parts per million)		Standard (micrograms per cubic meter)		Violation Criteria	
Pollutant	Symbol	Average Time	California	National	California	National	California	National
Ozone*	O_3	1 hour	0.09	NA	180	NA	If exceeded	NA
		8 hours	0.070	0.08	137	157	If exceeded	If fourth highest 8-hour concentration in a year, averaged over 3 years, is exceeded at each monitor within an area
Carbon monoxide	CO	8 hours	9.0	9	10,000	10,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	20	35	23,000	40,000	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
(Lake Tahoe only)		8 hours	6	NA	7,000	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Nitrogen dioxide	NO_2	Annual average	0.030	0.053	56	100	NA	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.18	NA	338	NA	If exceeded	NA
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	Annual average	NA	0.03	NA	80	NA	If exceeded
		24 hours	0.04	0.14	105	365	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		1 hour	0.25	NA	655	NA	If exceeded	NA
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	1 hour	0.03	NA	42	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Vinyl chloride	C_2H_3Cl	24 hours	0.01	NA	26	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA

Pollutant	Symbol	Average Time	Standard (parts per million)		Standard (micrograms per cubic meter)		Violation Criteria	
			California	National	California	National	California	National
Inhalable particulate matter	PM10	Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	NA
		24 hours	NA	NA	50	150	If exceeded	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	PM2.5	Annual arithmetic mean	NA	NA	12	15	NA	If 3-year average from single or multiple community-oriented monitors is exceeded
		24 hours	NA	NA	NA	35	NA	If 3-year average of 98th percentile at each population-oriented monitor within an area is exceeded
Sulfate particles	SO_4	24 hours	NA	NA	25	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA
Lead particles	Pb	Calendar quarter	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
		30-day average	NA	NA	1.5	NA	If equaled or exceeded	NA

Notes: All standards are based on measurements at 25ºC and 1 atmosphere pressure.
National standards shown are the primary (health effects) standards.
NA = not applicable.

* The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently replaced the 1-hour ozone standard with an 8-hour standard of 0.08 part per million. EPA issued a final rule that revoked the 1-hour standard on June 15, 2005. However, the California 1-hour ozone standard will remain in effect.

Source: California Air Resources Board 2008

The EPA has classified Placer County as "a "severe nonattainment" area for ozone and unclassified for nitrogen oxides (NOx) and particulate matter size 10 (PM10). For carbon monoxide (CO), the EPA has classified the Mountain Counties Air Basin as unclassified, but the SVAB portion of Placer County, which includes Applegate, as an attainment area. The California Air Resources Board has classified Placer County as nonattainment for ozone and PM10 and unclassified for CO.

Sensitive receptors, for the purpose of air quality analysis, are the occupants and users of land uses such as residences, schools, and hospitals, where people are considered to be sensitive to air pollution. Sensitive receptors in the project area include nearby residents.

Impacts

a. Construction-related activities have the potential to conflict with the implementation and goals of air quality plans in the project area. Proposed activities that could emit air pollutants include preparation for construction, including excavation, stockpiling, and grading activities; filling the WWTP ponds; constructing the pipeline; and using worker vehicles. Emissions associated with the Proposed Project would be subject to PCAPCD regulations and the policies and regulations specified in the Placer County General Plan. The EIR/EIS will further evaluate the potential for this impact.

b. Activities associated with construction of the pipeline and pump stations would increase fugitive dust and vehicle emissions. Specifically, excavation, filling the ponds, grading, and increased construction traffic may generate temporary increases in reactive organic gases (ROG), NOx, and PM10. ROG and NOx are pollutants that react in the atmosphere to form ozone. These emission increases could result in violations of relevant air quality standards and regulations and will be studied further in the EIR/EIS.

c. The project area is located in a nonattainment area for ozone and unclassified for NOx and PM10. Implementation of the Proposed Project could contribute to violations of air quality standards, resulting in a significant impact on air quality. Therefore, this impact will be considered further in the EIR/EIS.

d. Activities associated with construction could temporarily expose sensitive receptors in the project area to increased air emissions. Therefore, this impact will be studied further in the EIR/EIS.

e. There is a potential for some objectionable odors to be released during operation of the proposed facilities. However, all County-owned pump stations would be constructed with odor-controlling devices. The WWTP ponds would be filled in and all wastewater would be collected

and conveyed via an enclosed pipeline system away from the Applegate WWTP to the existing SMD-1 WWTP. Wastewater would no longer be treated at the Applegate WWTP.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
IV.	**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 California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, 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 wildlife 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Biological Resources

Environmental Setting

The Applegate WWTP is situated at approximately 1,900 feet in elevation and is surrounded by a mix of ponderosa pine forests, mixed oak woodlands, and chaparral. The abandoned ponds are currently being filled by winter rainfall and groundwater. The ponds consist primarily of open water with low-growing herbaceous vegetation along their margins. One of the ponds (Pond 3) also has cattails growing in its shallow margins. During the initial reconnaissance-level visit, the ponds were observed being used by various waterfowl, western pond turtles (*Actinemys marmorata*), and Pacific tree frogs (*Hyla regilla*).

The pipeline alignment occurs at elevations ranging from 1,400 to 1,900 feet and is almost entirely within existing road rights-of-way that pass through ponderosa pine forests, mixed oak woodlands, foothill pine woodlands, and chaparral. The road rights-of-way are paved and have gravel shoulders. The vegetation within the rights-of-way consists primarily of grasses and herbs that appear to be periodically maintained.

Impacts

a. The Proposed Project could potentially result in the loss of habitat for special status species. These species could possibly include elderberry longhorn beetle, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western pond turtle. Sensitive plant species that could potentially occur in the project area include big scale balsamroot, Butte County fritillary, Brandegee's clarkia, oval-leaved viburnum, and Jepson's onion. The possibility for these species and their habitat to occur within the project area will be addressed further in the EIR/EIS, along with the potential impacts on special status species and plant communities and any proposed mitigation.

b. The Proposed Project could potentially affect riparian habitat during the installation of the pipeline. It is anticipated that any impacts could be reduced to less than significant with mitigation. Potential impacts on riparian habitat and any proposed mitigation will be addressed in the biological resources analysis of the EIR/EIS.

c. The Proposed Project could potentially affect wetlands and waters of the U.S. Potential impacts on wetlands and waters of the U.S. and any proposed mitigation will be addressed in the biological resources analysis of the EIR/EIS.

d. The Proposed Project could result in the loss of nursery habitat for migratory wildlife. The ponds currently provide wintering and breeding

habitat for migratory waterfowl. The Proposed Project could result in temporary disturbance to migrating terrestrial wildlife during the installation of the pipeline. The Proposed Project would not likely result in any temporary or permanent blockage to fish passage in adjacent streams. It is anticipated that any impacts could be reduced to less than significant with mitigation. Potential impacts on migratory wildlife and any proposed mitigation will be addressed in the biological resources analysis of the EIR/EIS.

e. The Proposed Project could result in the loss of trees protected by the Placer County Tree Ordinance during the filling of the wastewater treatment ponds and during the installation of the pipeline. It is anticipated that any impacts could be reduced to less than significant with mitigation. Potential impacts on protected trees and any proposed mitigation will be addressed in the biological resources analysis of the EIR/EIS.

f. No conflicts with any adopted habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans are known at this time.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
V.	**CULTURAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b.	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Cultural Resources

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in an area that is considered moderately sensitive for the presence of Native American archaeological sites and highly sensitive for the presence of historic-era cultural resources. Ethnographic sources document numerous Nisenan villages between Auburn and Applegate (Wilson and Towne 1978), attesting to the likely presence of Native American sites in the project area.

The project vicinity's history as a mining and transportation center from the time of the California Gold Rush indicates that the project area has a high potential to contain historic-era cultural resources such as historic irrigation features, railroads, and mining features.

Impacts

a., b. As described above, there is a moderate to high potential for significant cultural resources to exist in the project area. Therefore, the likelihood that these resources would be present and could potentially be affected will be assessed further in the EIR/EIS. A detailed cultural resources inventory will be conducted in support of the EIR/EIS and to facilitate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The cultural resources inventory will include consultation among the

lead Federal agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other consulting parties; background research; archaeological and historic built-environment surveys; and a cultural resources inventory report that contains the results of these investigations. The report findings will be reflected in the EIR/EIS.

c. The ground surface at the WWTP and along the pipeline alignments has already been disturbed and no unique paleontological resources or geologic features are known to occur within the area. Closure of the WWTP would involve filling the treatment ponds with soil from an on-site source; however, the soil would not come from any sensitive geologic areas. Construction of the pipeline and pump stations would occur within existing rights-of-way that were previously disturbed during roadway construction.

d. It is unlikely that human remains are present in the project area; however, the potential for an accidental find does exist. For this reason, this impact is considered potentially significant and will be discussed further in the EIR/EIS.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
VI.	**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:				
	1. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
	2. Strong seismic groundshaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	4. 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 an onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e.	Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Geology and Soils

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project lies within the Sierra Nevada Geologic Province and is underlain by Mesozoic dioritic rocks, the Mehrten Formation, and the Copper

Hill Volcanics. The Proposed Project does not lie within a known Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone and is not in close proximity to any large bodies of water. Therefore, the project area would not be subject to seismic hazards, seiches, tsunamis, or flooding. Soils that comprise the project area have been mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (2006). The main soil series in the project area include Auburn, Boomer, Sites Loam, Mariposa, and Sobrante Silt-Loam. These series include soils found in the foothills and on mountainsides with slopes ranging from 2% to 75%.

Impacts

a., c. As stated above, the project area is located in an area with relatively low seismic activity and there are no Alquist-Priolo fault zones in the project area (California Geologic Survey 1997) Therefore, the risk of surface rupture or the secondary effects of seismic activity is anticipated to be low. In addition, the implementation of Environmental Commitments EC-6, Prepare a Geotechnical Report and Implement Report Recommendations, and EC-7, Implement Seismic Standards in Project Design, would ensure that this risk was adequately minimized.

b. Environmental Commitment EC-9, Prepare and Implement an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, would minimize the potential for substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. The plan would comply with Placer County's grading and erosion control ordinance, which is intended to control erosion and sedimentation caused by construction activities. This impact would be less than significant.

d. The soils in the project have a medium expansion index according to Uniform Building Code (UBC) Table 18-1B. Implementation of Environmental Commitment EC-6, Prepare a Geotechnical Report and Implement Report Recommendations, would minimize this impact. In addition, the pipeline and pump stations would be constructed in compliance with Placer County's General Plan Code, Land Development Manual, and applicable ordinances as described under Environmental Commitment EC-10, Incorporate Placer County General Construction Specifications into Proposed Project Design and all other relevant building codes and standards. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

e. As part of the Proposed Project, there is a possibility that STEP systems could be installed at each connection to the collection facility. If STEP systems are needed, implementation of Environmental Commitments EC-6 and EC-10 as described in item d would ensure that these systems would be installed only where they could be supported. This impact is less than significant.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
VII.	**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 involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d.	Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e.	Be located within an airport land use plan area or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f.	Be located within the vicinity of a private airstrip and 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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Setting

There are no known hazardous materials sites in the project vicinity. However, implementation of the Proposed Project would require the use of small quantities of hazardous materials as described below in items a and b.

Hazardous materials in the project area are subject to applicable Federal regulations, including the Resource Conservation Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Other applicable Federal regulations are contained primarily in Titles 29, 40, and 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. California regulations are as stringent as, or more stringent than, Federal regulations. The EPA has granted the State of California primary oversight responsibility for administering and enforcing hazardous waste management programs. State regulations require planning and management to ensure that hazardous wastes are handled, stored, and disposed of properly to reduce risks to human and environmental health.

Impacts

a., b. Construction would involve the use of heavy equipment and small quantities of hazardous materials. Potentially hazardous materials would include petroleum and other chemicals used to operate and maintain construction equipment. The Proposed Project could also create a hazard to the public or the environment from accidental spills or other reasonably foreseeable upset. These impacts are considered potentially significant and will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.

c. The project area is not located within 0.25 mile of any existing schools or proposed schools. There would be no impact.

d. The project area is not located on a Superfund or other National Priority List site, and therefore would not pose a significant hazard to the public or the environmental through exposure to such sites. There would be no impact.

e., f. The Proposed Project is not located in the planning area for an airport, nor would the Proposed Project create any hazards or obstructions for airport traffic. In addition, the project area is not located within 2 miles of any private airstrips. There would be no impact.

g. Construction traffic could potentially impede the safe passage of emergency service providers within the project area. For example, construction vehicles or activities could block access routes in the event of an emergency. Implementation of Environmental Commitment EC-2,

Prepare and Implement Traffic Management Plan, would address this potential risk and reduce it to a less than significant level.

h. The land in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project mainly consists of forested land with scattered residences. Wildfires present a high risk in this area during the dry summer months. The presence of construction vehicles and increased traffic and the use of construction equipment could temporarily increase the risk of fire hazard. For this reason, this impact is considered potentially significant and will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
VIII.	**HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.** Would the project:				
a.	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, resulting in 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 that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d.	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding onsite or offsite?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e.	Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f.	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g.	Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h.	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect floodflows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i.	Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
j.	Contribute to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Setting

The Applegate WWTP is located to the west of Clipper Creek, which is a tributary to the American River. The American River flows into Folsom Lake and eventually into the Sacramento River. The project area is located along the eastern flank of the Central Valley groundwater basin. The Central Valley aquifer extends some 400 miles from Red Bluff to Bakersfield and is an average of 40 miles wide.

Treated wastewater is discharged into three storage ponds for evaporation and percolation; however, the capacity of the ponds has been exceeded. During the wet winter months, Pond 3 often overflows into an unnamed tributary to Clipper Creek. This is in violation of Placer County's WDRs. Since reaching a Settlement Agreement with CVRWQCB, Placer County has been temporarily storing wastewater and hauling it for disposal off-site to maintain compliance with its WDRs. Placer County would not need to renew its permits if the Proposed Project were implemented.

Impacts

a., f. As mentioned in Chapter 1, Introduction, as specified in the terms of the Settlement Agreement between Placer County and CVRWQCB, Placer County is currently required to store wastewater and haul it away from the Applegate WWTP between October 15 and May 15 to prevent illegal discharge into Clipper Creek. Without the Proposed Project, Placer County would be required to continue this practice to maintain compliance with its WDRs. The purpose of the Proposed Project is to reroute wastewater to the existing SMD-1 WWTP to eliminate the need to treat wastewater at the Applegate WWTP and to comply with the WDR thereby improving water quality in the project vicinity. As a result of the Proposed Project, increased flows would be discharged from the SMD-1 WWTP into Rock Creek. However, operation of the SMD-1 WWTP would continue in compliance with its WDRs.

Implementation of Environmental Commitments EC-8, EC-9, and EC-10 would ensure that water quality was protected during the decommissioning and construction activities. Specifically, EC-8 requires

the preparation and implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP will include best management practices (BMPs) to avoid adverse effects on receiving water quality as a result of construction activities, including earthwork. EC-9 ensures completion of a grading and erosion control plan and EC-10 ensures that Placer County's general construction specifications are incorporated in the Proposed Project's design. For these reasons, impacts on water quality would be less than significant.

b. The Proposed Project does not create any wells or involve any other activities that would result in the need to withdraw groundwater. Currently, the wastewater treatment ponds occasionally fill with groundwater; however, under the Proposed Project the ponds would be decommissioned and filled with native material from the site. Drainage channels would be constructed as needed to ensure that any artesian groundwater flows do not compromise the integrity of the restored facilities.

c., d. The Proposed Project would result in changes to the existing drainage pattern at the site of the treatment ponds once they are filled. Although this change would be implemented to improve water quality, there is a potential for the changes to affect the flow of stormwater runoff. The Proposed Project design is anticipated to address this concern; however, this impact will be discussed further in the EIR/EIS once additional design information is available.

e. As mentioned above, the Proposed Project would eliminate the capacity and storage problems at the WWTP ponds by rerouting wastewater from the Applegate WWTP to the existing SMD-1 WWTP. This would also improve the stormwater quality problems associated with overflow discharges into Clipper Creek.

Implementation of Environmental Commitment EC-8, Prepare and Implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, would ensure that the potential construction effects on water quality were less than significant. As part of the environmental commitment, BMPs would be implemented during construction to ensure that water quality was maintained. No new impervious surfaces or potential sources of pollutants would be used in a manner that could result in potential stormwater pollution during operation of the Proposed Project. This impact is less than significant.

g., h, i. The Proposed Project is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area. In addition, the Proposed Project would not include the construction of any new housing or structures that would impede or redirect floodflows. There would be no impact.

j. The Proposed Project is not located in an area near any large water bodies or water ways. Therefore, there is no risk of tsunami or seiche.

The Proposed Project would not contribute to increased risk of mudflows.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
IX.	**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, a 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Land Use Planning

Environmental Setting

The Proposed Project is located in an area that is primarily residential with some open space. A portion of the pipeline route is located in a major east-west transportation corridor. A majority of the proposed construction activities would take place within existing roadways. Decommissioning the Applegate WWTP and building the new pipeline and pump stations is anticipated to take place within existing public rights-of way. Zoning designations within the project area are listed below.

- Medium Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Open Space
- Public Facility
- Agricultural
- Rural Estate
- Medium Density Residential
- Rural Residential
- Riparian Drainage
- Tourist/Resort Commercial
- Water Influence

The project area is covered by phase 1 of the Placer County Conservation Plan (PCCP).

Impacts

a. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in the physical division of an established community. Activities to implement the Proposed Project would occur within existing public roadways and intersections and would not require the displacement or relocation of any housing structures. There would be no impact.

b. The Proposed Project components have been designed to improve and expand wastewater treatment facilities in the project area, as documented in Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives. The Proposed Project is consistent with the land use goals and policies of the adopted Auburn/Bowman Community Plan, the City of Auburn General Plan, and the Placer County General Plan. In addition, the Proposed Project will allow the County to meet the conditions of the Settlement Agreement between the County and the CVRWQCB, as outlined in Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives. There would be no impact.

c. The project area falls within the PCCP area. Due to the nature and of the Proposed Project and its construction primarily within existing public roadways, it is anticipated that the Proposed Project will not conflict with the objectives of the PCCP. There would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
X.	**MINERAL RESOURCES.** Would the project:				
a.	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Mineral Resources

Environmental Setting

The primary mineral resources in Placer County are granite and aggregate. There are several active quarries and aggregate extraction facilities in the county. However, based on a review of the Placer County General Plan, the project area is not designated as an area known to contain mineral resources.

Impacts

a. The Proposed Project would have no impact on known mineral resources of importance to the region or state because no such resources are present in the project area.

b. The Proposed Project would have no impact on locally important mineral resources because no such resources are present in the project area.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XI.	**NOISE.** Would the project:				
a.	Expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b.	Expose persons to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c.	Result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e.	Be located within an airport land use plan area, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f.	Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Noise

Environmental Setting

Sensitive noise receptors in the immediate vicinity of the project area include private residences. The distances between these receptors and the project area range from 50 to 100 feet. No churches or schools are located near the project area.

Placer County adopted a noise ordinance in March 9, 2004. The primary purpose of the ordinance is to protect Placer County residents form unnecessary, excessive, and offensive sounds. The ordinance specifies sound limits for sensitive receptors. Sounds exceeding the exterior ambient sound level by 5 decibels (dB) at the property line of any affected sensitive receptor or exceeding the standards listed in Table 3-2, whichever is greater, are in violation of the ordinance.

Specific activities and noise sources are listed as exempt from the noise ordinance. These activities include the following:

- construction between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday through Friday (8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Saturday and Sunday), provided all construction equipment is fitted with factory-installed muffling devices and is maintained in good working order;
- existing legal nonconfirming and/or existing permitted commercial, industrial, or nonprofit operations that do not significantly change existing on-site activities or result in a change in the number of days or daily hours of operation; and
- equipment used for property maintenance between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. (Placer County Code, Article 9.36.030).

Table 3-2. Sound Level Standards (on-site)

Sound Level Descriptor (dB)	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
Hourly L_{eq}	55	45
Maximum level (Lmax)	70	65

L_{eq} = equivalent continuous noise level
dB= decibel
Lmax = maximum level

Source: Placer County Code, Article 9.36.060

Impacts

a. Several sensitive receptors are located adjacent to the project area, with the closest sensitive receptors between 50 and 100 feet from the project site. Construction activities, including blasting, would result in temporary periods of increased noise levels.

Typical construction equipment, excluding blasting equipment, produces noise levels ranging from 74 to 101 dB at a distance of approximately 50 feet, assuming that no noise-attenuating features intervene between the equipment and the receptor. Table 3-3 lists typical types of construction equipment, including equipment that may be used for the Proposed Project and their associated noise levels (in A-weighted decibels [dBA]) at 50 feet.

Anticipated short-term noise levels from general construction activities have the potential to exceed acceptable local noise standards if the activities occur between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. Saturday and Sunday. Outside of these hours, construction activities are exempt from the Placer County noise ordinance. Because there is a potential for construction to occur outside of these hours, this impact is considered to be potentially significant and will be addressed further in the

EIR/EIS.

The environmental effects associated with blasting include airblast and groundborne vibration. Table 3-4 summarizes the average human response to vibration and airblast that may be anticipated when one is at rest in quiet surroundings

Implementation of the Environmental Commitment EC-1, Prepare and Implement a Blasting Plan, would reduce potential impacts associated with blasting. While construction activities are exempt from the County noise ordinance during daytime hours, there are no specific requirements for blasting. Therefore, this impact is considered potentially significant and will be further analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

Table 3-3. Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level 50 feet from Source (dBA)
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Ballast Equalizer	82
Ballast Tamper	83
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Concrete Vibrator	76
Crane, Derrick	88
Crane, Mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact Wrench	85
Jack Hammer	88
Loader	85
Paver	89
Pile-driver (Impact)	101
Pile-driver (Sonic)	96
Pneumatic Tool	85
Pump	76
Rail Saw	90
Rock Drill	98
Roller	74

dBA= A-weighted decibels

Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006

Table 3-4. Human Response to Airblast and Ground Vibration from Blasting

Response	Ground Vibration Range ppv (inches per second)	Airblast Range (dB)
Barely to distinctly perceptible	0.02–0.10	50–70
Distinctly perceptible to strongly perceptible	0.10–0.50	70–90
Strongly perceptible to mildly unpleasant	0.50–1.00	90–120
Mildly unpleasant to distinctly unpleasant	1.00–2.00	120–140
Distinctly unpleasant to intolerable	2.00–10.00	140–170

Source: Bender 1996

b. Operation of heavy equipment and blasting may generate localized groundborne vibration and noise that could be perceptible at residences or other sensitive uses close to the activity. Blasting activities would also have the potential to affect structures in the project area. Implementation of Environmental Commitment EC-1, Prepare and Implement a Blasting Plan, would include special considerations for addressing vibration and would minimize this impact. However, because there are no specific requirements for blasting, this impact is considered potentially significant and will be further analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

c. Operation of the pump stations would have the greatest potential for increased noise emissions. However, the design of the pump stations is anticipated to minimize noise emissions such that they would be less than significant. The pump stations would be submersible and the depths would be determined by pump operating requirements, the depth of the incoming sewers and force mains, and emergency storage requirements. The fact that the pumps would be located underground would muffle noise.

   The remainder of the Proposed Project would not increase ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not cause a significant change in noise levels from existing on-site activities and would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. This impact is considered less than significant. No mitigation is required.

d. Construction activity would result in a temporary increase in noise, but it would not be a substantial increase. See items a, b, and c above. This impact is considered less than significant. No mitigation is required.

e., f. There are no public or private airports within 2 miles of the project area. The Proposed Project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. There would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XII.	**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 a substantial number of existing housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c.	Displace a substantial number of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Population and Housing

Environmental Setting

Population growth and project housing needs in the project area are addressed in the Placer County General Plan. Placer County is the fastest-growing county in California and one of the fastest-growing counties in the United States. In the last decade, Placer County's unincorporated population increased by 20%, and the County's total population increased by more than 43%. The Placer County General Plan predicts that the population within Placer County will reach 400,000 by the year 2020. The majority of Placer County's population growth occurred in the incorporated areas such as Rocklin (91% increase), Lincoln (55% increase), and Roseville (79% increase) (Placer County 2005).

Impacts

a. As described in Chapter 1, Introduction, the purpose of the Proposed Project is to meet the objectives of the Settlement Agreement. The Proposed Project would not only satisfy the current demand for wastewater treatment, but would also allow for future connections to the treatment system. There would be a potentially significant impact from growth inducement. This impact will be analyzed in greater detail in the EIR/EIS.

b., c. The Proposed Project would not displace existing housing units or people. There would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XIII.	**PUBLIC SERVICES.** Would the project:				
a.	Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or a need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:				
	Fire protection?	☒	☐	☐	☐
	Police protection?	☒	☐	☐	☐
	Schools?	☒	☐	☐	☐
	Parks?	☒	☐	☐	☐
	Other public facilities?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Public Services

Environmental Setting

The project area falls within the jurisdiction of the Auburn City Fire Department, the Placer County/California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and the Placer Consolidated Fire Protection District. Law enforcement services in the project area are provided by the City of Auburn Police Department and the Placer County Sheriff's Department (Auburn Main Station). There are no schools, parks, or other public facilities located in the project area.

Impacts

a. The Proposed Project does not provide new or physically altered government facilities; however, there is a potential for significant growth to occur as a result of the Proposed Project, as discussed above under section XXII, Population and Housing. This growth could result in an increased need for public services. Therefore, this impact will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XIV.	**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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Recreation

Environmental Setting

One recreation facility, the Block Oak Golf Course, is located in the project vicinity, to the north of Dry Creek Road. There are many open spaces located along the Proposed Project pipeline route (Alignment A).

Impacts

a. The potential for significant growth to occur as a result of the Proposed Project, as discussed above under section XXII, Population and Housing, could result in an increased use of recreational facilities in the project vicinity. Therefore, this impact will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.

b. Construction activities would be limited to existing roadways, intersections, and facilities. No new recreational facilities would be constructed as part of the Proposed Project. Therefore, there would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XV.	**TRANSPORTATION and TRAFFIC.** Would the project:				
a.	Cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in the number of vehicle trips, the volume-to-capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b.	Cause, either individually or cumulatively, exceedance of a level-of-service standard 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 because of a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e.	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f.	Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g.	Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Transportation and Traffic

Environmental Setting

The Applegate WWTP is located about 1 mile south of the Applegate freeway exit off Interstate 80, immediately east of a UPRR right-of-way (Figure 1-2). The pipeline alignment would be located to the west of the WWTP (Figure 2-1). The alignment and alternatives to the Proposed Project are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 2, Proposed Project and Alternatives.

Impacts

a., b. Construction-related traffic would temporarily increase traffic volumes on local roadways in the project area and could potentially result in traffic delays. Implementation of Environmental Commitment EC-2, Prepare and Implement a Traffic Management Plan, would help to address construction-related traffic impacts. In addition, the potential for significant growth to occur as a result of the Proposed Project as discussed above under section XXII, Population and Housing, could result in increased traffic. Therefore, this impact will be analyzed further in the EIR/EIS.

c. The Proposed Project would not change air traffic patterns. There would be no impact.

d. The Proposed Project would not construct or permanently modify any roadways; therefore, there would be no impact.

e. The Proposed Project could have a temporary impact on access for emergency vehicles. However, implementation of Environmental Commitment EC-2, Prepare and Implement a Traffic Management Plan, would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

f. Parking capacity would not be affected by the Proposed Project. Temporary lane or shoulder closures would be implemented as part of the traffic control plan and access to existing parking areas would not be prevented. The Proposed Project would have no impact.

g. The Proposed Project would not cause a permanent change in transportation routes, including those for alternative transportation. Temporary traffic impacts are discussed under item a, above. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. There would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XVI.	**UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.** Would the project:				
a.	Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b.	Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c.	Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or would new or expanded entitlements be needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f.	Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g.	Comply with Federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Setting

Wastewater treatment for the 28 parcels in the eastern-most portion of the project area is provided by Placer County at the Applegate WWTP. The Proposed Project also has the potential to contribute to the regionalization of wastewater treatment by centralizing wastewater treatment facilities and possibly eventually connecting to the LWWTRP.

Impacts

a. As discussed in Chapter 1, Introduction, the purpose of the Proposed Project is to meet the objectives of the Settlement Agreement to ensure that the wastewater treatment requirements of the CVRWQCB are satisfied. The Proposed Project would have a beneficial impact with respect to wastewater treatment.

b. The Proposed Project would result in the decommissioning of existing wastewater treatment facilities (the Applegate WWTP) and the construction of a new pipeline with pump stations to connect to the existing SMD-1 WWTP. Implementation of the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in environmental impacts as discussed in the resource-specific sections above. Implementation of the Proposed Project would also result in increased flows to the SMD-1 WWTP, which could potentially necessitate expanded treatment capacity at the SMD-1 WWTP in the future. Potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project will be analyzed in greater detail in the EIR/EIS.

c. The Proposed Project would include grading and drainage design elements to ensure that proper flows were maintained and that water quality would be protected so as to not result in any adverse impacts.

d. No new water supply would be required for the Proposed Project. There would be no impacts.

e. The Proposed Project is a wastewater treatment project and would result in the improvement of the wastewater treatment system. There would be no adverse impacts.

f., g. As specified by Environmental Commitment EC-5, Comply with Solid Waste Disposal Regulations, solid waste generated as part of the water treatment process would be dewatered and disposed of at the Western Regional Sanitary Landfill. Operation of the newly installed pump stations and associated conveyance systems would comply with Federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. There would be no impact.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than significant Impact	No Impact
XVII.	**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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Mandatory Findings of Significance

Impacts

a. As discussed in the resource-specific impact discussions, the Proposed Project may result in potentially significant effects on the environment. An EIR/EIS will be prepared for the Proposed Project and these potentially significant effects will be analyzed in detail.

b. The environmental impacts discussed in the resource-specific sections have the potential to result in significant cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts will be analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

c. The Proposed Project would not directly and adversely affect human beings in the project vicinity. However, the Proposed Project may result in potentially significant effects on the environment, which may cause substantial adverse indirect effects on human beings. The EIR/EIS will

analyze the environmental factors that could directly or indirectly affect people.

Chapter 4
Other NEPA Considerations

Introduction

This chapter provides a brief discussion of topics required for analysis under NEPA, including the environmental effects of the project alternatives. A detailed analysis will be provided in the EIR/EIS.

Environmental Effects of the Project Alternatives

Alternative 1 – No Project/No Action

Under Alternative 1, the Applegate WWTP would remain in operation and no pipeline or pump stations would be built. In order to stay in compliance with its WDRs, Placer County would have to continue storing and hauling wastewater off site. Because the treatment ponds would remain in operation, Alternative 1 would pose potential risks of stormwater pollution if water from the treatment ponds overflowed into the tributary of Clipper Creek; however, keeping the ponds open would be beneficial to wildlife since the ponds do provide some wildlife habitat. Alternative 1 would also not result in any effects associated with construction, but it would be costly to maintain the current system of storing and hauling wastewater. The potential effects of Alternative 1 will be analyzed in greater detail in the EIR/EIS.

Alternative 2 – Decommission Applegate WWTP and Construct Pipeline Alignment B

The potential environmental effects of Alternative 2 would be similar to the impacts of the Proposed Project as presented in Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist. Alternative 2 and the Proposed Project would decommission the Applegate WWTP and build a new pipeline. However, the pipeline alignment

under Alternative 2 would be substantially shorter (3.2 miles compared with 6.2 miles) and would therefore result in fewer or lesser environmental effects associated with the construction of the pipeline.

Alternative 2 would also require the construction of an additional pump station and connection to the SMD-1 conveyance system at the Winchester STEP system. The costs of this pump station and the costs of connecting to the Winchester STEP system are expected to be significantly higher compared to the Proposed Project (Hatch Mott MacDonald 2007). The potential effects of Alternative 2 will be analyzed in greater detail in the EIR/EIS.

Alternative 3 - Construct Pipeline to Accommodate Existing Demand Only

The potential environmental effects of Alternative 3 would be similar to the impacts of the Proposed Project as presented in Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist. Both Alternative 3 and the Proposed Project would decommission the Applegate WWTP and build a new pipeline. However, Alternative 3 would not include environmental effects associated with growth inducement. The potential effects of Alternative 3 will be analyzed in greater detail in the EIR/EIS.

Additional Environmental Considerations

Socioeconomics

The current operation of the Applegate WWTP involves an inefficient and costly system of temporarily storing and hauling wastewater away from the WWTP. Regionalization of the wastewater treatment system would provide economic benefits to the service area by taking advantage of economies of scale from the operation of larger, state-of-the-art facilities. The potential socioeconomic effects of the Proposed Project and project alternatives will be analyzed in the EIR/EIS.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations, requires that a federal agency analyze the effects of a proposed action to ensure that it does not disproportionately affect low income or minority populations. Incorporation of environmental justice principles throughout the planning and decision-making processes implements the principles of NEPA, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, and the Uniform Relocation Act. The potential effects on environmental justice will be analyzed in detail in the EIR/EIS.

Chapter 5
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Chapter 6
List of Preparers

Table 6-1 lists the project team members primarily responsible for the preparation of the Initial Study/Environmental Assessment for Applegate Wastewater Treatment Plant Closure and Pipeline Project.

Table 6-1. List of Preparers

Name	Project Role
Mike Rushton	Project Director
Wendy Johnson	Project Manager
Kim Marcotte	Environmental Specialist
John Howe	Wildlife Biologist
Chris Voight	Soil Scientist
Lindsay Christensen	Noise Specialist
Sacha Selim	Graphic Information System Specialist
Laura Cooper	Technical Editor
Stacy McDowell	Publications Specialist

Appendix A

Potentially Affected Area Along the Proposed Pipeline Alignment

Table A-1. Assessor's Parcel Numbers along the Proposed Pipeline Alignment

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
052-190-003-000	160.2	RA-B-100
052-190-003-000	160.2	RA-B-100-FH
052-190-003-000	160.2	RA-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
053-010-001-000	1.1	RA-B-100
053-010-002-000	2.1	RA-B-100
053-010-003-000	1.9	RA-B-100
053-010-005-000	68.3	O
053-010-005-000	68.3	RA-B-100
053-010-035-000	5.7	RA-B-100
053-010-035-000	5.7	RA-B-100
053-010-035-000	5.7	RA-B-100-FH
053-010-036-000	2.1	RA-B-100
053-010-036-000	2.1	RA-B-100
053-010-036-000	2.1	RA-B-100-FH
053-010-042-000	10.9	RA-B-100
053-010-042-000	10.9	RA-B-100
053-010-042-000	10.9	RA-B-100-FH
053-010-050-000	4.5	RA-B-100
053-010-050-000	4.5	RA-B-100
053-010-050-000	4.5	RA-B-100-FH
053-010-053-000	6.1	RA-B-100
053-010-053-000	6.1	RA-B-100
053-010-053-000	6.1	RA-B-100-FH
053-010-061-000	2.5	RA-B-100
053-010-061-000	2.5	RA-B-100-FH
053-010-062-000	2.4	RA-B-100
053-010-062-000	2.4	RA-B-100
053-010-062-000	2.4	RA-B-100-FH
053-160-038-000	0.4	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
053-160-042-000	5.3	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
053-160-043-000	29.7	O
073-090-011-000	1.9	RS-AG-B-43
073-090-027-000	1.5	RS-AG-B-43

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
073-100-019-000	0.8	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-020-000	0.5	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-021-000	1.3	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-025-000	0.6	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-026-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-027-000	0.9	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-030-000	0.8	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-031-000	0.9	RS-AG-B-43
073-100-033-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-43
073-110-026-000	0.7	RS-AG-B-43
073-110-042-000	1.8	RS-AG-B-43
073-110-043-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-43
073-110-044-000	4.9	RS-AG-B-43
073-110-045-000	0.5	RS-AG-B-43
073-130-010-000	0.3	RS-AG-B-43
073-130-030-000	0.2	RS-AG-B-43
073-130-034-000	0.6	RS-AG-B-43
073-130-035-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
073-130-041-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
073-150-007-000	0.3	RS-AG-B-43
073-150-012-000	1.6	RS-AG-B-43
073-150-016-000	1.2	RS-AG-B-43
073-150-017-000	0.2	RS-AG-B-43
073-150-018-000	0.7	RS-AG-B-43
073-150-019-000	1.0	RS-AG-B-43
076-160-010-000	6.0	RS-AG-B-100
076-160-041-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-100
076-181-005-000	1.4	RA-B-100
076-181-006-000	0.6	RA-B-100
076-181-007-000	0.8	RA-B-100
076-181-008-000	0.8	RA-B-100
076-181-015-000	1.0	RA-B-100
076-181-022-000	0.8	RA-B-100
076-181-023-000	0.6	RA-B-100

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
076-181-025-000	3.0	RA-B-100
076-181-025-000	3.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-181-028-000	3.4	RA-B-100
076-182-001-000	1.0	RS-AG-B-100
076-182-002-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-100
076-182-003-000	1.2	RS-AG-B-100
076-182-004-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-100
076-182-005-000	1.9	RS-AG-B-100
076-182-006-000	2.8	RS-AG-B-100
076-190-001-000	0.3	RA-B-100
076-190-012-000	17.4	RA-B-100
076-190-012-000	17.4	RA-B-100
076-190-012-000	17.4	RA-B-100-FH
076-190-037-000	3.0	RA-B-100
076-190-054-000	0.2	RA-B-100
076-190-055-000	1.8	RA-B-100
076-190-058-000	3.7	RA-B-100
076-190-059-000	2.3	RA-B-100
076-190-061-000	34.2	O
076-190-079-000	37.0	RA-B-100
076-190-088-000	36.4	RA-B-100
076-190-088-000	36.4	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-002-000	2.0	RA-B-100
076-200-003-000	0.4	RA-B-100
076-200-008-000	4.7	RA-B-100
076-200-008-000	4.7	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-009-000	0.2	RA-B-100
076-200-009-000	0.2	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-010-000	0.1	RA-B-100
076-200-010-000	0.1	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-011-000	0.3	RA-B-100
076-200-011-000	0.3	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-031-000	0.5	RA-B-100
076-200-031-000	0.5	RA-B-100

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
076-200-031-000	0.5	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-034-000	1.7	RA-B-100
076-200-035-000	1.4	RA-B-100
076-200-037-000	0.3	RA-B-100
076-200-042-000	0.3	RA-B-100
076-200-042-000	0.3	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-043-000	0.0	RA-B-100
076-200-043-000	0.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-044-000	0.1	RA-B-100
076-200-044-000	0.1	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-045-000	0.2	RA-B-100
076-200-045-000	0.2	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-050-000	1.6	RA-B-100
076-200-053-000	4.2	RA-B-100
076-200-063-000	1.5	RA-B-100
076-200-063-000	1.5	RA-B-100-FH
076-200-071-000	0.3	RA-B-100
076-200-072-000	0.2	RA-B-100
076-200-073-000	1.0	RA-B-100
076-200-073-000	1.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-211-001-000	0.8	RA-B-100
076-211-002-000	1.0	RA-B-100
076-211-003-000	2.6	RA-B-100
076-211-004-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-211-005-000	1.8	RA-B-100
076-211-007-000	2.7	RA-B-100
076-211-008-000	2.9	RA-B-100
076-211-012-000	0.3	RA-B-100
076-211-014-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-211-016-000	0.7	RA-B-100
076-211-018-000	3.3	RA-B-100
076-211-021-000	2.3	RA-B-100
076-211-022-000	1.9	RA-B-100
076-211-024-000	2.5	RA-B-100

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
076-212-002-000	4.0	RA-B-100
076-212-002-000	4.0	RA-B-100
076-212-002-000	4.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-003-000	3.0	RA-B-100
076-212-003-000	3.0	RA-B-100
076-212-003-000	3.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-005-000	1.0	RA-B-100
076-212-005-000	1.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-006-000	1.0	RA-B-100
076-212-006-000	1.0	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-007-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-212-008-000	2.4	RA-B-100
076-212-008-000	2.4	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-009-000	1.2	RA-B-100
076-212-009-000	1.2	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-012-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-212-012-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-212-012-000	0.9	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-013-000	1.4	RA-B-100
076-212-013-000	1.4	RA-B-100
076-212-013-000	1.4	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-014-000	2.1	RA-B-100
076-212-014-000	2.1	RA-B-100
076-212-014-000	2.1	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-029-000	3.4	RA-B-100
076-212-029-000	3.4	RA-B-100
076-212-029-000	3.4	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-030-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-212-030-000	0.9	RA-B-100
076-212-030-000	0.9	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-033-000	0.7	RA-B-100
076-212-033-000	0.7	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-034-000	0.5	RA-B-100
076-212-034-000	0.5	RA-B-100-FH

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
076-212-035-000	0.5	RA-B-100
076-212-035-000	0.5	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-036-000	1.8	RA-B-100
076-212-036-000	1.8	RA-B-100
076-212-036-000	1.8	RA-B-100-FH
076-212-039-000	0.0	RA-B-100
076-390-014-000	1.8	RS-AG-B-100
076-390-020-000	1.5	RS-AG-B-100
076-390-021-000	7.9	RS-AG-B-100
076-390-021-000	7.9	RS-AG-B-100-FH
076-390-023-000	16.1	F-FH
076-390-023-000	16.1	RS-AG-B-100
076-390-023-000	16.1	RS-AG-B-100-FH
076-390-024-000	1.5	RS-AG-B-100
076-450-001-000	2.7	RS-AG-B-100
076-450-009-000	2.3	RS-AG-B-100
076-450-010-000	2.3	RS-AG-B-100
076-450-011-000	2.3	RS-AG-B-100
076-450-012-000	2.3	RS-AG-B-100
076-450-013-000	2.3	RS-AG-B-100
077-041-001-000	37.3	O
077-041-029-000	5.9	RA-B-100
077-041-032-000	2.8	RA-B-100
077-041-033-000	1.8	RA-B-100
077-041-038-000	2.9	RA-B-100
077-041-043-000	0.2	RA-B-100
077-041-044-000	2.1	RA-B-100
077-041-046-000	0.3	RA-B-100
077-041-047-000	0.8	RA-B-100
077-041-050-000	1.8	RA-B-100
077-041-051-000	1.6	RA-B-100
077-050-004-000	0.2	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-005-000	0.2	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-020-000	1.0	F 4.6 AC. MIN.

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
077-050-021-000	2.4	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-022-000	2.4	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-023-000	3.2	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-026-000	4.9	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-029-000	0.9	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-030-000	2.1	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-032-000	0.1	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-037-000	1.1	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-044-000	185.1	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-050-044-000	185.1	O
077-100-033-000	0.1	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN. PD = 0.2
077-100-042-000	2.7	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN. PD = 0.2
077-100-046-000	0.5	RS-AG-B-43
077-100-050-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-100-051-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-100-076-000	57.6	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN. PD = 0.2
077-112-017-000	57.1	W
077-112-018-000	0.8	F-B-100
077-112-020-000	0.5	F-B-100
077-112-021-000	0.1	F-B-100
077-112-040-000	43.4	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN. PD = 0.2
077-112-055-000	0.8	F-B-100
077-112-056-000	0.6	F-B-100
077-112-058-000	2.3	F-B-100
077-112-060-000	3.1	F-B-100
077-120-001-000	32.1	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-120-019-000	10.8	W
077-120-039-000	1.1	HS-Dc-B-43
077-120-042-000	3.8	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-120-042-000	3.8	HS-Dc-B-43
077-120-052-000	1.7	HS-Dc-B-43
077-120-053-000	6.8	HS-Dc-B-43
077-120-058-000	12.4	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-120-058-000	12.4	HS-Dc-B-43

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
077-120-060-000	0.6	HS-Dc-B-43
077-130-012-000	0.1	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN. PD = 0.2
077-130-015-000	0.3	RS-AG-B-43
077-130-019-000	0.6	RS-AG-B-43
077-130-020-000	0.3	RS-AG-B-43
077-130-029-000	0.5	HS-Dc-B-43
077-150-019-000	0.7	W
077-150-020-000	7.7	W
077-230-045-000	1.6	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-056-000	0.0	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-058-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-060-000	0.2	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-062-000	0.9	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-063-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-066-000	0.3	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-068-000	0.4	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-069-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-070-000	0.2	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-071-000	0.4	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-073-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-230-075-000	0.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-280-001-000	3.1	RA-B-100
077-280-013-000	3.1	RA-B-100
077-290-007-000	8.0	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-290-009-000	1.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-290-010-000	0.6	HS-Dc-B-43
077-290-011-000	0.3	HS-Dc-B-43
077-290-012-000	1.0	RS-AG-B-43
053-Right-Of-Way	7.6	O
053-Right-Of-Way	7.6	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	7.6	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	7.6	RA-B-100-FH
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	FOR

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	O
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	O
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	OP-Dc
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RA-B-100
053-Right-Of-Way	106.3	RS-AG-B-100
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	F-B-X 5 AC. MIN.
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	O
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	RA-B-100
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	RA-B-X 5 AC. MIN.
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	RS-AG-B-100
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	RS-AG-B-40
073-Right-Of-Way	115.0	RS-AG-B-43
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	F
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	F-FH
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	O
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RA-B-100
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RA-B-100
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RA-B-100 PD = 0.44
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RA-B-100-FH
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RS-AG-B-10
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RS-AG-B-100
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RS-AG-B-100-FH
076-Right-Of-Way	70.4	RS-B-10 PD = 3.5
077-Right-Of-Way	2.1	RA-B-100
077-Right-Of-Way	0.9	O
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	F 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	F-B-100

Assessor's Parcel Number	Acreage	Zoning Code
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN.
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	F-B-X 4.6 AC. MIN. PD = 0.2
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	HS-Dc-B-43
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	O
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RA-B-100
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RA-B-100
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RA-B-X 2.5 AC. MIN.
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RA-B-X 5 AC. MIN.
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RA-B-X 5 AC. MIN. PD = 0.39
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RS-AG-B-100
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	RS-AG-B-43
077-Right-Of-Way	166.1	W