

ES: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Introduction

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Lone (City) is proposing to expand the City's wastewater treatment and disposal capacity to accommodate near term and future planned growth, as a part of approving the City of Lone Wastewater Master Plan.

The Master Plan is intended to meet the following objectives:

- Meet the current and future wastewater treatment and disposal needs of the City of Lone;
- Comply with the Cease and Desist Order issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB);
- Expand the City's use of reclaimed water;
- Upgrade wastewater treatment and disposal systems;
- Increase wastewater system operating efficiencies; and
- Protect the environment through the development of a modern wastewater treatment and disposal system, and through the application of secondary and tertiary treatment technology.

The project elements are described in Table ES.1-1. Table ES.1-1 also shows the level of analysis in the EIR (project level vs. program level elements).

Table ES.1-1: Summary of Project Parts and Elements			
Phase	Element	Description of Element	Level of Analysis
Existing Infrastructure			
	Pond 7	Review and evaluation of the impacts of the construction and later reconstruction and repair of Pond 7, and the percolation of Amador Regional Sanitation Authority (ARSA) wastewater in Pond 7	Project
Part I of the Master Plan: Treatment of Wastewater			
Phase One	Line or Partially Fill Ponds 5 and 6	Drain and clean Pond 5, and then either partially fill the pond within 200 feet of Sutter Creek with clean imported fill, or line the pond within 200 feet of Sutter Creek with an impermeable layer Repeat with Pond 6	Project
	Activated Sludge System (0.80 MGD capacity)	Construction of a new headworks facility, including influent pumps, screening equipment, grit removal, and piping and valves Construction of a new biosolids management system, including aerated sludge storage facilities, mechanical dewatering system, and a dry solids storage and hauling site Construction of miscellaneous facilities, including an operations building, maintenance yard, electrical building, emergency power generation system, and landscaping Demolition of the existing secondary treatment facilities	Project
	Closure and Reclaim Ponds 1-4	Drain and clean Ponds 1-4, including removal and disposal of sludge, and then either fill all four ponds with clean imported fill, or knock down the levees surrounding the ponds and grade the site smooth	Project
	Pipelines between the Secondary and Tertiary WWTP Facilities	Construction of a pipeline and pumping facilities to send secondary treated wastewater north to the tertiary WWTP for tertiary treatment Construction of a pipeline to send tertiary treated wastewater south to Ponds 5-7 for disposal	Project
	Tertiary WWTP Expansion or New Construction	Expansion and upgrade of the facilities at the existing tertiary WWTP to double the treatment capacity from 1.2 MGD to 2.4 MGD, or construct a new tertiary WWTP facility with a 0.80 MGD capacity adjacent to the new activated sludge system	Project
Phase Two	Activated Sludge System (1.60 MGD capacity)	Construction of an expanded biosolids management system adjacent to the existing 0.80 MGD capacity facility, including aerated sludge storage facilities, mechanical dewatering system, and a dry solids storage and hauling site	Project
	Tertiary WWTP Expansion	Expansion of the tertiary WWTP facility adjacent to the new activated sludge system to expand tertiary treatment capacity to 1.60 MGD	Project

Table ES.1-1 (Continued): Summary of Project Parts and Elements

Phase	Element	Description of Element	Level of Analysis
Part II of the Master Plan: Disposal of Treated Wastewater			
Phase One	Disposal to Percolation Pond 8	Construction of Pond 8	Project
Phase Two	Future Disposal Option 1 – Pond 9	Construction of Pond 9	Program
	Future Disposal Option 2 – Disposal to Charles Howard Park and/or Unimin Mine	Construction of a pipeline to allow disposal of reclaimed water at Charles Howard Park and/or Unimin Mine ¹	Program
	Future Disposal Option 3 – Other Potential Disposal Options	Construction of additional percolation ponds Construction of additional pipelines to allow for reclaimed water disposal with other potential end users	Program
Part III of the Master Plan: Storage of Wastewater			
Possible storage locations	Preston Reservoir	Construction of a pipeline connection to Preston Reservoir to allow for seasonal storage of wastewater ²	Program
	Ione Water Reservoir	Construction of a pipeline connection to the Ione Water Reservoir to allow for seasonal storage of wastewater ³	Program
	Other water reservoirs	Construction of a reservoir and a pipeline connection to and from the new reservoir to allow for the seasonal storage of wastewater	Program

LEAD AGENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The City of Ione is the lead agency for the environmental review of this project. The City has prepared this Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the purpose of examining the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project prior to making a discretionary decision whether or not to build the proposed project.

The EIR has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA Guidelines), as amended.

PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The permits or approvals that may be required for the proposed project are shown in Table ES.1-2.

¹ The pipeline may dispose to Charles Howard Park and/or Unimin Mine. For the purposes of the analysis herein, the scenario of disposing to both locations is used. The City has no current agreement with Unimin Mine for disposal of reclaimed water and no current plans to use reclaimed water at Howard Park.

² The City has no current agreements allowing storage at Preston Reservoir.

³ The City has no current agreements allowing storage at the Ione Water Reservoir.

Table ES.1-2: Permits or Approvals that may be Required for the Proposed Project	
Agency	Approval or Permit
Federal	
US Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 permit for potential impacts to wetlands
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act
State	
California Department of Transportation	Approval of encroachment permits for pipeline construction in the right-of-way of Highway 104 and/or Highway 124
California Department of Public Health	Approval of an Engineering Report for the Production, Distribution, and Use of Recycled Water
California Department of Corrections	Approval of any actions involving the Mule Creek State Prison or the Preston Youth Facility
State Historic Preservation Office	Consultation and compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
Regional	
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board	Approval of Master Plan's compliance with the requirements of Cease and Desist Order 5-2003-0108; Issuance of coverage under the General Construction Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Permit for construction activity; Approval of a Report of Waste Discharge; Issuance of new or amended Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and Water Reclamation Requirements for the new treatment and disposal facilities
Amador County Public Works Department	Approval of an encroachment permit for any work in the County's right of way, approval of a grading permit if more than 50 cubic yards of soil is to be moved, and payment of a traffic mitigation fee
Amador County Planning Department	Discretionary approvals for the proposed facilities within the County's jurisdiction
Amador County Building Department	Approval of building permits for any new structures
Amador Air District	Authority to Construct permits; approval of engine generators
Amador County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)	Modification of wastewater treatment responsibilities among agencies (Ione, Amador Water Agency (AWA), ARSA)
Local	
City of Ione, City Council	As Lead Agency, City Council approval of the Master Plan and EIR Discretionary approvals for the proposed facilities within the County's jurisdiction
City of Ione, Building Department	Approval of building and grading permits for construction
City of Ione, Fire Department	Review and approval of emergency access

ES.2 Summary of Potential Impacts

APPROACH TO ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The proposed Master Plan would be implemented in phases, as described in Table ES.1-1. The initial two project phases are developed to the point where they can be reviewed and analyzed at a project level, allowing for detailed analysis of potential environmental impacts.

The later project phases are less well-defined. Exactly how these later project elements would be defined would depend on future actions that cannot be predicted at this time. The later phases of the project are therefore addressed in this EIR at a programmatic level. This allows for a high level discussion of potential impacts under alternative development plans, but defers project level impact analysis until a later date. Should the City of Lone choose to pursue implementation of any of the program-level elements outlined in the EIR in the future, additional environmental analysis would be required. This EIR is intended to allow for the tiering of future environmental review.

The EIR presents an analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and alternatives to the proposed project, including the issues raised in comments received during scoping. The environmental resources and issues addressed in the EIR include:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology, Soils, and Seismicity
- Greenhouse Gases
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Recreation
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services and Utilities
- Transportation and Traffic

Potentially significant impacts are briefly summarized below. Table ES.2-1, which follows this Executive Summary, presents a tabular listing of the potentially significant impacts and proposed mitigation measures for project-level impacts. All project-level impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels. Program-level impacts are discussed below, and significance of the impacts generally cannot be determined at this point.

EXISTING COMPONENT IMPACTS

The project includes the existing Pond 7, which was not previously subject to environmental review. In many cases, it is speculative to analyze whether impacts occurred during the construction of Pond 7, and it is unknown whether or not some impacts were significant. Speculative impacts do not require analysis under CEQA; therefore, these speculative impacts from Pond 7 construction were not carried forth for further analysis in this document. Some construction impacts, however, were determined to be less than significant due to known site conditions. The significance of operations impacts were determined for existing elements and are summarized below.

PROJECT LEVEL IMPACTS

Hydrology and Water Quality

Erosion and sedimentation may occur during any phase of construction that involves ground disturbance. The City would be required to prepare an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to prevent these impacts. An open, unenclosed activated sludge system would create a larger acreage of impermeable surfaces than an underground enclosed option, and could alter drainage patterns and induce additional erosion and sedimentation. The City would be required to prepare an operations, maintenance, and monitoring plan for the Regional Water Quality Control Board's review. The plan would include measures for containment, control, and treatment of runoff or leachate from the activated sludge system treatment and storage areas.

Historical evidence suggests that a small quantity of groundwater originating in the vicinity beneath Ponds 5 and 6 along the south bank of Sutter Creek enters the creek, mostly during the dry summer months. This seepage is composed of some mixture of naturally occurring groundwater and treated wastewater from percolation Ponds 5 and 6, and currently has a less than significant impact on water quality in Sutter Creek. Partial lining or filling of Ponds 5 and 6 would reduce but likely not eliminate the effects of effluent on the groundwater adjacent to Sutter Creek. However, the increased distance between the edge of these ponds and Sutter Creek and the conversion of effluent from secondary treated wastewater to disinfected tertiary treated wastewater would result in improved effluent quality, a decrease in percolation volume adjacent to Sutter Creek, increased dilution, and increased natural treatment of effluent that might seep into Sutter Creek.

Pipeline construction could impact water quality in areas where construction crosses through ditches or where water is actively flowing. Mitigation would require use of procedures and measures to reduce the risk of impacts, such as the use of coffer dams. Water quality would be reduced in the event of a leak from a proposed pipeline. Mitigation would require that the City prepare a monitoring program that requires regular observations of the pipeline alignment, and investigation of suspected leaks.

Operation of the proposed project has the potential to increase the groundwater levels in areas that already have a shallow groundwater table, particularly from the use of new Pond 8, and could potentially cause spillage or water surfacing on-site. Mitigation would require that all disposal ponds be designed to withstand boils and other near-pond surfacing. False-color infrared photography and/or quarterly well monitoring would also be used to document the extent of any ponding annually or following the last rainfall of the season. An increase in groundwater levels from the additional percolation could cause water quality impacts, which would be mitigated through frequent monitoring of water in wells.

Biological Resources

The proposed project could impact sensitive biological resources through general construction activities. Mitigation would require locating and staking sensitive resources, including wetland areas, prior to the beginning of construction so that they can be avoided during construction. Nesting bird surveys would also be conducted in order to locate nesting birds and burrowing owls, and construction would either be staged in order to avoid nests and burrows or delayed in the vicinity until the nests are vacant.

The proposed project could lead to the spread of invasive species, which would constitute a potentially significant impact. Equipment brought on-site would be power washed prior to entry to remove non-native seeds and ensure other plant parts are not brought on-site. Only native plants would be used to revegetate areas temporarily cleared of vegetation for construction.

Siltation and other material from construction that can wash into federal and state jurisdictional waters can potentially negatively impact aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants. The City would be required to prepare a SWPPP to manage runoff during construction. Heavy equipment would also need to be located a certain distance from Sutter Creek and any seasonal wetland, as feasible.

There is a potential for small animals to become entrapped in open trenches during construction. Soil ramps would be left at regular intervals to facilitate escape of trapped animals.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

Soil disturbance associated with the project could result in increased erosion due to altered drainage patterns. Mitigation would require stabilization and protection of exposed soils, surfaces, and constructed slopes. The contractor would also be required to prepare an ESCP.

Soil subsidence has the potential to damage the proposed pipelines due to differential settlement along the pipeline route. The City would be required to implement a monitoring inspection, maintenance, and repair program for the pipelines and surface facilities in order to measure potential effects of subsidence.

Air Quality

Exhaust emissions would result from the use of construction equipment and construction vehicles during project construction. Construction emissions would take place close to sensitive receptors, such as residences. These sensitive receptors would be notified of construction activities two weeks prior to the start of construction activities, and best management practices and compliance with air quality regulations would be used to reduce the amount of construction emissions, including fugitive dust.

Aesthetics

Construction activities would result in visual impacts because of the presence of construction equipment and the creation of fugitive dust. Temporary fencing could be used to shield construction areas, while compliance with air quality regulations would reduce fugitive dust.

Permanent structures would be up to 20 feet above ground, and may cause a minor impact to visual resources. Mitigation would require fencing or screening vegetation for above ground facilities to reduce permanent impacts.

Transportation and Traffic

Truck traffic and commute traffic related to the construction of project elements has the potential to cause or increase congestion in the project region. Temporary closure of routes could also cause congestion and traffic delays. The City of Lone would be required to prepare a Traffic Management Plan to control and reduce these impacts as part of the mitigation for the proposed project. Mitigation would also prohibit road closure for more than one hour if there are vehicles waiting to pass in the project area. Metal plates would be kept nearby to allow vehicle (including emergency vehicle) passage. Construction traffic also has the potential to damage roads from travelling from unpaved roads onto paved roads. Mitigation would require the use of paved track areas and repairing any damaged roads should damage occur.

Operation impacts to traffic could result from large trucks hauling away sludge waste. Trips through downtown Lone could cause congestion due to the increase in traffic and the size of the trucks and related maneuverability issues. Mitigation would require routing these trucks around downtown Lone to the extent feasible.

Cultural Resources

Impacts to undiscovered paleontological and cultural resources may occur during ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities could unearth buried materials. Mitigation has

been outlined that describes how to properly respond to unearthed, previously undiscovered paleontological and cultural resources during construction.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The construction and operation of the WWTP and any associated pipelines would involve the routine use, transport, and/or storage of hazardous materials. These activities would be subject to federal, state, and local health and safety requirements. Construction could also expose workers and others to contaminated soils. Mitigation would require soil testing and site remediation, as appropriate. General construction activities also increase the risk of fire. Several mitigation measures, including restricting smoking and designating a welding site, have been outlined to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

There is the potential for a significant impact from exposure to hazardous materials during project operation. Mitigation would require the preparation of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan for the wastewater treatment facilities.

Noise

Construction and maintenance of any of the project components could cause temporary exceedence of noise standards. Mitigation has been outlined to limit scheduled construction and maintenance activities that would generate intrusive noise for extended periods to certain hours of the day. Mitigation also includes the use of mufflers on construction equipment, consulting with public and community facilities regarding the construction schedule, and preparation of a Construction Notification Plan.

Greenhouse Gases

Any element of the project that involves the use of a combustion engine, such as vehicle travel to and from the project site and the powering of construction equipment, would result in the release of greenhouse gases (GHGs). Several mitigation measures, including using carpooling and reducing construction vehicle idling, would be implemented to reduce these emissions during construction. Although there are no adopted GHG emissions thresholds, it is likely that the measures outlined for construction activities would be similar to interim California Air Resources Board (CARB) performance standards, and the GHG emissions from construction of the project would be less than significant.

Agriculture

Pond 8 is proposed to be constructed on lands designated as Prime Farmland. Mitigation has been outlined to require that the City of Lone preserve an area of farmland equal to that of the farmland converted. No other project-level elements would require the conversion of Prime Farmland. None of the project-level elements would be located on land covered by a Williamson Act contract.

Cumulative and Growth Inducing Impacts

The proposed project would not generate any potentially significant impacts that could not be mitigated to less than significant levels when considered in conjunction with other resource impacts on or off-site. The project would not generate impacts that, when considered together with impacts of other projects currently under construction or review, would have an incrementally significant contribution to an overall cumulative effect.

The increased treatment capacity of the WWTP, in tandem with the increased disposal capacity discussed below under Tertiary WWTP Operation, would allow for development and population

growth in lone as anticipated by the General Plan. One of the objectives of the proposed project is to increase capacity for disposal and treatment of wastewater in order to accommodate future growth in lone and to meet the City's future wastewater treatment and disposal needs. The project would not contribute to or induce growth; rather, the project would allow for anticipated growth.

PROGRAM LEVEL IMPACTS

Most program-level impacts have not yet been determined due to the lack of site-specific information for the program-level components. Certain impacts have been identified as potentially significant, and recommended measures have been identified as potential mitigation. These potentially significant impacts and mitigation are described by resource area, below. Other impacts will be analyzed, and mitigation will be defined as appropriate, in a future project-level review of these current program level elements under CEQA.

Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

It is suspected that the soils underlying the proposed location for Pond 9 may be highly permeable and not suitable to support a percolation pond without the use of additional measures to compensate for the high permeability. Mitigation would require the completion of a geotechnical report to determine if the site is fit for a percolation pond.

Siting of program-level elements may reduce accessibility of mineral resources. Mitigation has been outlined that would require siting of program elements within existing rights of way and areas not used for mineral resource recovery to the extent feasible.

Population and Housing

Impacts to population and housing from program-level elements may be significant, depending on both their placement and the workforce needed. Mitigation has been outlined to prevent physical impacts to housing.

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROJECT

Section 15126.6 of CEQA requires that an EIR describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project that would feasibly attain the basic project objectives and avoid or substantially lessen any significant effects of the project. Alternatives may be eliminated from detailed analysis in the EIR if they fail to meet the most basic of project objectives, are determined to be infeasible, or cannot be demonstrated to avoid or lessen significant environmental impacts.

Three alternatives to the proposed project are considered in this EIR, including the No Project Alternative, and all three of these alternatives are described below. No other viable alternatives have been identified for this project. The EIR evaluates a reasonable range of alternatives in light of the fact that:

- the City of lone is legally required to come into compliance with the RWQCB's Cease and Desist Order, and there are limited options available for compliance, and
- the Master Plan was designed and developed concurrently with the environmental analysis in order to reduce and minimize environmental effects to the maximum extent.

No Project Alternative

Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines requires consideration of the environmental consequences if the project is not constructed. The No Project Alternative would result in the continued operation and maintenance of the existing WWTP facilities only, and would not result in any construction or any increase in the City's wastewater treatment and disposal capacity. The No

Project Alternative also would not bring the WWTP facilities into compliance with the RWQCB's Cease and Desist Order..

The No Project Alternative would avoid any direct impacts associated with the proposed project, and therefore would avoid the potentially significant and mitigable environmental impacts identified in Section 3: Environmental Impact Analyses. However, the No Project Alternative would also not meet any of the project objectives of meeting the City's current and future wastewater treatment and disposal needs with an efficient and modern wastewater treatment system, or complying with the RWQCB's Cease and Desist Order or future waste discharge requirements. The No Project Alternative would result in the City's wastewater treatment and disposal needs exceeding existing capacity by the year 2011.

Stream Discharge Alternative

The City of Lone has explored the option of implementing a seasonal creek discharge into Sutter Creek in conjunction with the existing and an expanded land disposal system. This option would involve the use of either the City's existing tertiary WWTP or new tertiary treatment facilities to treat the City's municipal wastewater to a tertiary level, and thereby allow for the seasonal discharge of tertiary treated wastewater directly into Sutter Creek after receipt of an NPDES permit for such disposal from the RWQCB. The existing tertiary WWTP is currently unused and dormant during the wet months of the year, and this option would allow for the year-round use of the existing tertiary facilities. The stream discharge option would also require a number of improvements to the existing treatment facilities or the construction of a new tertiary treatment facility, including an expansion and upgrade of the existing secondary treatment system (most likely involving the conversion to an activated sludge system) and the construction of an outfall system to discharge the treated wastewater into Sutter Creek. The stream discharge alternative might avoid the need for percolation ponds, and in fact could result in the elimination of the existing treatment pond network.

The greatest drawback to this alternative is the feasibility of obtaining the necessary NPDES permit from the RWQCB. These permits are extremely difficult to obtain and can require that the wastewater be treated to a level above and beyond normal tertiary treatment. Further, Sutter Creek is often dry or nearly dry during certain times of the year, and discharge during the dry season could result in receiving waters that are unduly dominated by reclaimed wastewater, which in turn could cause impacts on downstream users, wildlife, and/or aquatic species.

Reduced Capacity Alternative

Another possible alternative is the reduction in the ultimate capacity of the project for wastewater treatment and disposal. The specifics of this alternative could vary depending on the capacity goal, and would result in a treatment and disposal capacity somewhere between the current capacity of 0.55 MGD and the proposed project's capacity of 1.60 MGD of treatment and 0.90 MGD of disposal (project-level components).

This alternative might require the partial lining or filling of Ponds 1, 4, 5, and 6 in order to comply with the RWQCB's Cease and Desist Order. The loss of treatment and disposal capacity in any of these ponds would result in the need to replace that capacity, likely with the construction of an activated sludge system somewhere on the secondary WWTP site to provide increased treatment capacity, and the construction of Pond 8 to provide increased disposal capacity.

The reduced capacity alternative would likely meet the City's near term needs for wastewater treatment and disposal. This alternative, however, would fail to fully meet the project objective of providing wastewater treatment and disposal capacity to meet the City's long term needs. The City

of lone would be forced to cap development once the new WWTP capacity is reached, which would halt growth and expansion of the City.

Environmentally Superior Alternative

Section 15126.6(e) (2) of the CEQA Guidelines stipulates that “If the environmentally superior alternative is the No Project alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the alternatives.”

The No Project alternative would maintain the existing WWTP facilities in the City of lone, and would avoid the construction-related environmental impacts of the proposed project as defined in Section 3: Environmental Impact Analyses. The No Project Alternative would also result in the continued violation of the RWQCB’s Cease and Desist Order, as well as exceeding the City’s wastewater treatment capacity by the year 2011. The continued lack of compliance with the Cease and Desist Order and the inability to meet future waste discharge requirements would likely result in fines from the RWQCB. The exceedance of the City’s wastewater treatment capacity would result in either a cap on all development in the City of lone, or an overburdening of the City’s WWTP facilities that could result in disposal of incompletely treated wastewater and/or an overflow of the system’s capacity. Any improper disposal of wastewater, either through a spill or incomplete treatment, could pose a health risk to the public and environment.

The reduced project alternative would meet the City’s project objectives to a lesser degree than the proposed project, as it would not fully meet the City’s long term needs for wastewater treatment and disposal. The reduced project alternative, however, would also have a reduced impact on the environment, as this alternative would result in less construction and fewer changes to the existing WWTP system. Though all of the proposed project’s impacts could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels with implementation of the mitigation measures outlined in this EIR, the level of the potential impacts of the reduced project alternative would remain less than those of the proposed project. The reduced project alternative would therefore be the environmentally superior alternative.

IMPACT AND MITIGATION TABLE

Table ES.2-1 presents a listing of the potential project-level impacts that could be generated by the proposed project and are discussed in the EIR. The table also presents the mitigation measures that have been identified to reduce any potentially significant impacts to less than significant levels. This table does not include program-level impacts.

Table ES.2-1: Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<i>Hydrology and Water Quality</i>			
<p>Potential Impact 3.1-1: The potential to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or cause increased erosion and siltation or otherwise degrade water quality</p>	PS	<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-1: The Applicant shall prepare and submit an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for review and approval by the City of Lone prior to issuance of a grading permit for lining and/or filling ponds 5 and 6. The ESCP shall include the locations and descriptions of control measures (BMPs), such as straw bale barriers, straw mulching, straw wattles, silt fencing, and temporary sediment ponds to be used at the project site to control and manage erosion and sediment, control and treat runoff, and promote infiltration of runoff from new impervious surfaces.</p> <p>The Applicant shall also submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the State Water Resources Control Board for coverage under the NPDES Construction General Permit and prepare and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for review and approval by the City of Lone prior to issuance of a grading permit. The SWPPP shall incorporate the ESCP and describe construction-phase housekeeping measures. The SWPPP shall also include descriptions and designs of the post-construction BMPs to be implemented. Where applicable (e.g., for bioswales or biofiltration features), BMPs shall be designed based on specific criteria from recognized BMP design guidance manuals.</p> <p>Recommended Measure Hydrology-1: The City shall conduct quarterly monitoring of the seepage on the south bank of Sutter Creek within the vicinity of the secondary WWTP. This monitoring data shall be supplied to the RWQCB upon request. If the monitoring data indicate that the wastewater treatment plant operations are impacting Sutter Creek, then the City shall retain a qualified hydrogeologist to evaluate the impacts and identify appropriate measures to address such impacts.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-2: The Applicant shall prepare and submit an operations, maintenance, and monitoring (OMM) plan to the Regional Board as part of the application for expansion of wastewater treatment plant facilities. The OMM plan shall include measures for containment, control, and treatment of runoff or leachate from the activated sludge system treatment and storage areas. Examples of suitable control measures may include lining below-ground facilities, siting facilities over concrete pads, or constructing sumps or installing tanks to retain flows, as determined necessary. Suitable treatment facilities include measures such as</p>	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>draining or pumping the leachate into constructed treatment wetlands, or use of manufactured devices to filter pollutants prior to discharge. The plan shall provide for contingent routing of untreated wastewater in the event of equipment stoppages or upsets of the treatment ponds. Regular training in contingency operations shall be provided to operators. All-weather access shall be maintained for service and emergency repair of all equipment. Other elements of the plan shall be specified by the Regional Board in responding to the City’s application for revised Waste Discharge Requirements.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-3: The Applicant shall include a pipeline monitoring program in the application to the Regional Board for revision of the existing Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) or issuance of a new WDR to accommodate an expanded effluent treatment and re-use program. The monitoring program shall include a schedule for regularly inspecting the pipeline alignment over Sutter Creek to confirm that leakage is absent. Results and observations shall be incorporated into the City’s quarterly and annual monitoring reports for submittal to the Regional Board. Pipeline leaks along the bridge over Sutter Creek shall be immediately contained and repaired, to the extent feasible. If excavation is necessary to investigate suspected leaks, best management practices (BMPs) similar to those identified in the project SWPPP shall be implemented to prevent erosion and/or release of chemicals used in pipeline repairs.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-4: Where the treated effluent pipeline must cross a ditch or drainage containing flowing water at the time of excavation, the following procedures shall be used to avoid erosion and sediment contributions to surface water and maintain the integrity of the pipeline trench while work proceeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The excavation work area shall be isolated using conventional methods, such as by placing coffer dams on either side of the ditch, or by using trench spoils from the excavation or imported soil to temporarily dam the flow of water through the drainage; and • Water flowing in the ditch shall not be permitted to enter the excavation work area. Depending upon the rate and volume of flow in the ditch, suitable control methods might include: allowing the water to pond upstream until the pipeline work is completed; using a pump, siphon, or other means to redirect 	

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		water to the receiving side of the drainage; or with the coordination of the landowner or landowner's responsible party, temporarily discharging the water to adjacent lands in a non-erosive manner.	
Potential Impact 3.1-2: The potential to substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).	PS	<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-5: The banks of all disposal ponds including Pond 8 shall be designed to withstand the boils and other near-pond surfacing similar to that experienced after the initial construction of Pond 7.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-6: Following construction of Pond 8, more frequent monitoring of the wells that have already been installed may be required to demonstrate effective removal of compounds of concern, potentially with an expanded suite of constituents. To address this need, monitoring wells near Pond 8 and east and south of Pond 7 (wells P1, MW-5A, -5B, -4A, -4, and -6) shall be monitored monthly for static water levels, and for (a) bacteria, (b) nitrate and ammonia, (c) dissolved iron and manganese, (d) redox potential, (e) specific conductance, (f) sodium, and (g) chloride. While Pond 8 is in use and for six months thereafter, water levels and specific conductance shall be monitored quarterly in offsite wells 08-1, 08-2b, 08-3, 08-4a and 08-4b to assess effects of Pond 8 on the direction of groundwater flow relative to the baseline developed in this report. If bacteria, ammonia, or nitrate-nitrogen levels in the off-site wells are found to approach or exceed the Maximum Contaminant Levels for domestic potable supply (CCR, Title 22), then use of Pond 8 shall be discontinued and the treated effluent formerly percolated through Pond 8 shall be conveyed to other off-site locations or end users for disposal.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology-7: Following construction of Pond 8, one or both of the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:</p> <p>Option A: False-color infrared photography at a scale of 1:15,000 or more detailed⁴ shall be flown of the greater project area to document the extent of ponding and soil saturation in areas to the south and west of the City's WWTP facilities. Infrared photography shall be flown annually in early May or approximately 20 days following a late (or the last) rainfall of the season exceeding 0.5 inches for the week. Results shall be compared by a qualified</p>	LTS

⁴ A 1:6,000 scale is usually ideal for analyzing grassland hydrologic issues.

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>hydrologist with similar photographs from prior to Pond 8 construction. A memorandum shall be prepared each post-project year outlining areas with more or less moisture than before the additional pond was built, and recommending measures, such as conveyance of the treated effluent formerly percolated through Pond 8 to other off-site locations or end users, to mitigate significant changes. After five years, the photography program should be reassessed and may be discontinued.</p> <p>Option B: The off-site wells installed in January 2009 (MW 08-01, MW 08-2A, MW-08-2B, MW 08-3) shall be monitored quarterly to document changes in water levels south of the City WWTP facility potentially related to effects of effluent disposal. Specific conductance shall be measured in the field on each monitoring visit and water samples shall be collected using conventional sampling protocols and submitted to a state-certified laboratory for analysis of total dissolved solids (TDS), nitrate- and ammonia-nitrogen, sodium and chloride concentrations. A qualified hydrologist shall prepare an annual report or memorandum relating the monitoring results to the source(s) of groundwater, including effluent disposal at the City WWTP, and measures to mitigate significant changes in groundwater levels from conditions before Pond 8 was constructed shall be recommended, if appropriate. After five years, the monitoring program shall be reassessed and may be discontinued if data has shown that Pond 8 has a less than significant effect on groundwater levels.</p>	
<p>Potential Impact 3.1-3: The potential to substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site.</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>Hydrology-1: As listed previously.</p>	<p>LTS</p>
<p>Potential Impact 3.1-4: The potential to create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or</p>	<p>PS</p>	<p>Hydrology-1: As listed previously. Hydrology-2: As listed previously. Hydrology-3: As listed previously.</p>	<p>LTS</p>

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.		Hydrology-4: As listed previously.	
Potential Impact 3.1-5: The potential to place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary of Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map, or place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows.	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.1-6: The potential to 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.	LTS	N/A	N/A
Biological Resources			
Potential Impact 3.2-1: Does the project have the potential to 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?	PS	<p>Biological Resources-1: Qualified biologists shall locate and stake sensitive resources before construction activities begin, and construction fencing shall be installed to delineate those areas in the field. Monitors shall inspect all fenced areas immediately prior to construction to ensure that barrier fencing, stakes, flagging (i.e., native riparian with a dbh of 3 inches or greater), and required setback buffers are correct and maintained. Specific buffer zone distances shall be determined by the appropriate resource agencies (CDFG and USFWS). Surveys may be required to determine the presence of elderberry shrubs, obligate habitat for the federally threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle. If any elderberry shrubs are documented outside already delineated and fenced sensitive areas, they shall be fenced and protected as well.</p> <p>Biological Resources-2: A qualified biologist shall survey the project site to identify the presence of nesting birds prior to removal of onsite vegetation or site grading. If an active nest is found, CDFG shall be consulted to determine an appropriate avoidance radius. Construction within the avoidance radius shall be prohibited until a</p>	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>qualified biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged and the nest is no longer active. The biologist shall have the authority to halt or divert construction if necessary to ensure compliance with state or federal regulatory laws, including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.</p> <p>Biological Resources-3: If construction, demolition, or tree removal is to take place during the breeding season for raptor species (February 1 to August 31), a preconstruction survey shall be performed. If an active nest is found, CDFG shall be consulted to determine an appropriate avoidance radius. Construction within the avoidance radius shall be prohibited until a qualified biologist has determined that the nestlings have fledged and the nest is no longer active.</p> <p>Biological Resources-4: A preconstruction survey for burrowing owls shall be conducted within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to reduce potential impacts to burrowing owls. If no owls are found, no further action is required. If owls are found, appropriate mitigation measures shall be conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Game <i>Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation</i> (CDFG 1995). Avoidance of impacts includes "...no disturbance should occur within 50 meters (approx. 160 feet) of occupied burrows during the non-breeding season of September 1 through January 31 or within 75 meters (approx. 250 ft) during the breeding season of February 1 through August 31. Avoidance requires that a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat be permanently preserved contiguous with occupied burrow sites for each pair of breeding burrowing owls (with or without dependent young) or single unpaired resident bird. The configuration of the protected habitat shall be approved by the CDFG."</p> <p>Biological Resources-5: No debris, soil, silt, sand, construction waste, or washings thereof, or other organic or earthen material from any construction activity shall be allowed to enter into federal and state jurisdictional waters. The project proponent shall develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) to anticipate and manage for stormwater runoff during construction. The plan shall outline the use of sediment barriers and erosion control devices in order to prevent sedimentation (either directly deposited or through runoff) from entering jurisdictional waterways. Drainage and sedimentation control devices shall be routinely cleaned, maintained, and repaired prior to and during the rainy season. All repairs to these systems shall be immediately executed to minimize erosion problems.</p>	

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>Biological Resources-6: Best-management practices (BMPs) shall be developed for use during construction, and such management practices shall include the provision that revegetation and landscaping adjacent to Sutter Creek shall consist only of native trees, shrubs, and groundcover typical of Sutter Creek and its surrounding habitat.</p> <p>Biological Resources-7: Heavy equipment staging areas shall be located in already disturbed and paved access areas greater than 150 feet from Sutter Creek or any other seasonal wetland, if possible. All fueling and maintenance of equipment shall be performed in designated staging areas.</p> <p>Biological Resources-8: Heavy equipment brought into the site shall be power-washed prior to entry and inspected by the Environmental Monitor to ensure non-native seeds and other plant parts are not brought into the area.</p> <p>Biological Resources-9: To control fugitive dust, soils and work areas shall be pre-watered prior to movement of heavy equipment and construction vehicles (daily or more frequently if needed).</p> <p>Biological Resources-10: Open trenches shall be fenced with orange construction fencing and soil ramps shall be left at regular intervals to facilitate escape of trapped animals.</p> <p>Biological Resources-11: Preconstruction biological resource surveys shall be performed to identify the location of sensitive biological resources. Preconstruction surveys shall be consistent with all survey protocols and requirements stipulated by resource agencies as a condition of project approval. Sensitive resources shall be clearly mapped and marked on construction drawings or project maps before construction in these areas. An agency approved Environmental Monitor shall be required to oversee construction in such areas and enforce compliance with exclusionary zones.</p> <p>Biological Resources-12: If construction or tree removal is to take place during the maternity roosting season for bats (April 1 to September 30), a breeding season survey shall be performed by a qualified biologist to determine the presence/absence of breeding bats in suitable nearby trees prior to activities. If bats are found during</p>	

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>surveys, activities shall be rescheduled to take place between October 1 to March 30, or until all juvenile bats are capable of independent flight, as determined by a qualified biologist.</p> <p>Biological Resources-13: Where construction is to occur near known or potential habitat for western pond turtle (i.e., near Sutter Creek), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted to determine the presence or absence of this species. If pond turtles are observed, a determination shall be made in consultation with CDFG as to whether or not construction would adversely impact this species and what measures shall be implemented.</p> <p>Biological Resources-14: In areas occupied by elderberry shrubs, determinate-level surveys for Valley elderberry longhorn beetles shall be conducted. If the survey determines that the project would have an impact on elderberry shrubs, appropriate mitigation measures shall be determined in consultation with USFWS.</p>	
<p>Potential Impact 3.2-2: Does the project have a potential for substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (excluding Waters of the U.S.)?</p>	PS	<p>Biological Resources-1: As listed previously.</p> <p>Biological Resources-9: As listed previously.</p>	LTS
<p>Potential Impact 3.2-3: Does the project have the potential to adversely affect federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?</p>	PS	<p>Biological Resources-1: As listed previously.</p>	LTS
<p>Potential Impact 3.2-4: Does the project</p>	PS	<p>Biological Resources-1: As listed previously.</p>	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
have the potential to 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?		Biological Resources-10: As listed previously.	
Potential Impact 3.2-5: Does the project have the potential to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	LTS	None.	N/A
Potential Impact 3.2-6: Does the project have the potential to conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	LTS	None.	N/A
Geology and Soils			
Potential Impact 3.3-1: The potential to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects from seismic hazards, such as rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic shaking, liquefaction, or landslides.	LTS	None.	N/A
Potential Impact 3.3-2: The potential to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	PS	Geology-1: The City of Lone shall require the selected contractor to stabilize and protect exposed soils. All exposed surfaces and constructed slopes shall be compacted and/or stabilized to prevent subsequent erosion after construction. Geology-2: An erosion control plan shall be prepared and implemented to mitigate potential erosion impacts. Appropriate erosion control measures in the plan may	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		include construction of water bars, use of silt fences and straw bales, grading surfaces to direct flow away from natural slopes, use of soil stabilizers, and consistent maintenance of roads and culverts to maintain appropriate flow paths. Design of appropriate BMPs shall be conducted by or under the direction of a qualified geologist or engineer. Temporary erosion control measures shall be removed at the end of construction.	
Potential Impact 3.3-3: The potential to result in substantial life- and property-threatening subsidence, lateral spreading, or collapse.	PS	<p>Geology-3: The City of Ione shall implement a monitoring inspection, maintenance, and repair program for the pipelines and surface facilities. The program shall include various methods to detect and measure potential effects of subsidence and expansive soils, such as deflections of the pipelines due to differential settlement. The plan for implementation of the program shall be submitted to the Amador County Engineering Department, or approved by a City engineer if the property has been annexed before pipelines are installed, for review and approval prior to operation of the project.</p> <p>Geology-4: A geotechnical study shall be performed for the soils underlying the proposed location of Pond 9 in order to determine their adequacy for supporting the proposed percolation pond. This study shall be performed prior to construction. The geotechnical study shall contain recommendations regarding mitigation to compensate for site inadequacies, such as high permeability of the soil. These recommendations could include, but are not limited to, requiring a certain amount of distance between Sutter Creek and Pond 9 and/or additional lining of Pond 9 in the vicinity of Sutter Creek.</p>	LTS
Potential Impact 3.3-4: The potential to be located on expansive soil, creating substantial risks to life or property.	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.3-5: The potential to result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally-important mineral resource recovery site that would be of value to the region or the residents of the state.	LTS	N/A	N/A

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<i>Air Quality</i>			
Potential Impact 3.4-1: The potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan	PS	<p>Air Quality-1: Idling time of construction equipment shall be limited to 5 minutes maximum, to the extent feasible.</p> <p>Air Quality-2: The contractor(s) shall be required to participate in the CARB Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program OR meet the Tier 2 California Emission Standards for Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engines as specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 13, Sec. 2423(b)(1).</p> <p>Air Quality-3: Construction activities shall be limited to daylight hours, to the extent feasible, so that diesel generators are not required for operation of lights.</p> <p>Air Quality-4: Carpooling shall be required for construction workers that travel to the construction site from outside the City of Lone.</p>	LTS
Potential Impact 3.4-2: Potential to violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.4-3: Potential to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.4-4: Potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations	PS	<p>Air Quality-5: The City of Lone shall notify nearby (within 2 miles of construction) sensitive receptors (day-care facilities, schools, hospitals) of construction activities two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. The notification shall explain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of construction activities that will occur, • When the construction activities will occur, 	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the construction activities will occur, and • The potential air-quality related health of the activities. 	
Aesthetics			
Potential Impact 3.5-1: The potential to have a substantial adverse effect on the scenic quality of the local environment, as experienced by sensitive viewers	PS	<p>Recommended Measure-1: During all phases of construction, the applicant shall install and maintain temporary fencing with a colored screen that is consistent with the surrounding environment to restrict or prevent public access and viewing of active on-site construction activities.</p> <p>Aesthetics-1: Post-construction, the applicant shall install and maintain fencing or screening vegetation around the above ground facilities to restrict or prevent public viewing of facilities and operation activities.</p>	LTS
Potential Impact 3.5-2: The potential to cause a substantial adverse effect on the scenic quality of the region by indirect effects to regional water-dependent vegetation and wetlands, as experienced by sensitive viewers	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.5-3: The potential to create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect neighboring properties or the nighttime sky in the area	LTS	N/A	N/A
Land Use, Planning and Recreation			
Potential Impact 3.6-1: Potential to physically divide an established community.	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.6-2: Potential to conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project	NI	N/A	N/A

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
(including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.			
Potential Impact 3.6-3: Potential to conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.6-4: Potential to conflict with recreational activities in the project vicinity	PS	<p>Traffic-1: The City of lone shall prepare a Traffic Management Plan subject to the review and approval of the City of lone city staff prior to applying for encroachment permits or initiating construction of the project. The Traffic Management Plan shall be written into construction specifications and monitored by the City. The Traffic Management Plan shall have the goals of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing construction spoils, • Balancing cut and fill to the extent feasible, • Establishing logical construction staging to minimize truck trips, • Routing truck traffic to avoid the downtown lone area as much as feasible, and • Providing sufficient emergency service and public information regarding the construction project, detours, and hours and dates of construction. <p>The plan shall include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Control measures for traffic control at the ingress and egress of the existing secondary and tertiary WWTPs along West Marlette Street and Five Mile Road during construction activities to allow adequate and safe road access between the facilities and the adjoining roads. b. Control measures to ensure adequate and safe traffic movements along proposed pipeline routes during pipeline construction. 	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Control measures to require that contractors vanpool employees to and from the site to the extent feasible and practicable so as to avoid unnecessary congestion and parking disruption. d. A construction spoils plan to reduce to the extent feasible the import of material and the export off site of excavated material. e. A construction staging plan indicating where construction equipment, vehicles, and materials will be stored and staged for the duration of project construction, with the intent of minimizing construction staging in a public right-of-way and reducing construction traffic trips. f. Limits on hours of heavy construction traffic to avoid weekday peak hour (7:00am to 9:00am and 4:00pm to 6:00pm) and weekend traffic congestion. g. Control measures to designate access routes to and from the work site, and to limit construction vehicles and worker commute traffic from traveling through downtown lone. h. A public information flyer shall be prepared and mailed to all resident, property owners, and business owners within a 2-mile radius of construction activities in order to notify the public of construction activities. The mailer shall be distributed two weeks prior to the start of construction activities. The mailer shall contain a phone number for the City representative who will serve as a contact person for project questions and comments. i. The contractor and city shall coordinate all construction activities with Amador Regional Transit System, school bus systems, and emergency service providers. Coordination shall include providing notices to these agencies 30 days prior to the beginning of any construction that could affect these agencies. j. The City of lone shall install construction signs along the construction routes leading to the project sites, pursuant to direction in the Caltrans Construction Manual or Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Signage shall indicate slower 	

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>construction traffic ahead, and shall be coordinated with Caltrans and Amador County to meet any Caltrans or County requirements.</p> <p>Traffic-2: No road shall be closed for a time period exceeding one hour if there are vehicles waiting to pass through the construction area. If activities are not completed within the one-hour timeframe, metal plates or a similar apparatus shall be placed over the trench and waiting motorists shall be allowed to pass. Such metal plates shall be placed over trenches immediately if required to allow emergency vehicles to pass through the construction area.</p> <p>Traffic-3: Large trucks used to haul solids waste shall be routed around downtown lone, to the greatest extent feasible.</p> <p>Traffic-4: Paved track areas shall be created prior to construction to minimize the amount of construction material deposited on the City's and County's paved surface roads. Paved track areas shall be required at each plant entrance.</p> <p>Traffic-5: Roads damaged by construction activities shall be repaired in a timeframe acceptable to and in coordination with Amador County Public Works, Caltrans, and/or the City of lone.</p> <p>Noise-1: Scheduled construction or maintenance activities that generate intrusive noise (>60 dBA) for extended periods (>8 hours) shall be limited to between the hours of 9am and 5pm Monday through Friday, and will be prohibited on weekends and holidays.</p> <p>Noise-2: All equipment used during construction shall have the appropriate mufflers and noise abatement equipment installed and maintained as necessary.</p> <p>Noise-3: The City of lone shall prepare a Construction Notification Plan. The plan shall identify the procedures that the City of lone will follow to inform property and business owners of the location and duration of construction, identify approvals that are needed prior to posting or publication of construction notices, and include template copies of public notices and advertisements. The plan shall include, but is not limited to:</p> <p>Public Notice Mailer: A public notice mailer shall be distributed 15 days prior to</p>	

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>construction. The notice shall identify construction activities that would generate intrusive noise levels (>60 dBA) at the source of the noise. The notice shall state the type of construction activities that would be conducted, the location and duration of construction, and procedures for reaching the public liaison person officer via telephone or in person. The City of Ione shall mail the notice to all residents or property owners within 300 feet of the construction activity and to any organization with facilities that could be impacted by construction.</p> <p>Public Liaison Person: The City of Ione shall identify a public liaison person who will be available at least 15 days prior to construction and during construction to respond to concerns of residents, business owners, and organizations regarding noise generation. Procedures for responding to comments and complaints shall be included in the plan.</p> <p>Noise-4: The contractor shall consult with public and community facilities and services regarding the construction schedule and duration of construction in order to minimize noise impacts.</p> <p>Air Quality-1: As listed previously.</p> <p>Air Quality-2: As listed previously.</p> <p>Air Quality-3: As listed previously.</p> <p>Air Quality-4: As listed previously.</p> <p>Air Quality-5: As listed previously.</p>	
<p>Potential Impact 3.6-5: Potential to 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.</p>	LTS	N/A	N/A
<p>Potential Impact 3.6-6: Potential to include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an</p>	LTS	N/A	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
adverse physical effect on the environment.			
Transportation and Traffic			
Potential Impact 3.7-1: The potential to individually or cumulatively cause an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, or exceed a level of service standard as required by the Amador County Transportation Commission.	PS	Traffic-1: As listed previously. Traffic-2: As listed previously. Traffic-3: As listed previously	LTS
Potential Impact 3.7-2: Result in a change of air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.7-3: Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)	PS	Traffic-1: As listed previously. Traffic-3: As listed previously. Traffic-4: As listed previously. Traffic-5: As listed previously.	LTS
Potential Impact 3.7-4: The potential to result in inadequate emergency access	PS	Traffic-1: As listed previously. Traffic-2: As listed previously.	LTS
Potential Impact 3.7-5: The potential to result in inadequate parking capacity	PS	Traffic-1: As listed previously.	LTS
Potential Impact 3.7-6: Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)	PS	Traffic-1: As listed previously. Traffic-3: As listed previously.	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation

Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Cultural Resources			
Potential Impact 3.8-1: The potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.	PS	<p>Cultural Resources-1: If historical or archaeological resources are discovered during excavation, grading, or other earthmoving activities, all work in the immediate vicinity shall be suspended. All such activities shall halt within a 50-meter radius of the discovery. Site investigation by SHPO/ACHP and/or a qualified archaeologist shall be conducted immediately to assess the discovered materials and determine whether the resources will yield new information or important verification of previous findings. Project construction in the immediate area shall not resume until the ACHP or SHPO and the Lake County Museum or Historical Society have been consulted and the resources appropriately evaluated and treated. Qualified professionals shall also suggest additional preservation and mitigation measures, as needed, for resources that are deemed significant.</p> <p>Cultural Resources-2: Construction personnel shall be trained regarding the possibility of encountering buried historical and archaeological artifacts on-site. Training shall inform all construction phase personnel of the types of resources that could be encountered, what the resource may look like in the field, and procedures to be followed upon discovery of such resources.</p>	LTS
Potential Impact 3.8-2: The potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resources as defined in §15064.5.	PS	<p>Cultural Resources-1: As listed previously.</p> <p>Cultural Resources-2: As listed previously.</p>	LTS
Potential Impact 3.8-3: The potential to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	PS	Cultural Resources-3: Should paleontological materials be discovered, construction shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find until a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist is consulted to determine the significance of the find, and has recommended appropriate measures to protect the resource. Further disturbance of the resource shall not be allowed until those recommendations deemed appropriate by the appropriate agency have been implemented.	LTS
Potential Impact 3.8-4: The potential to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.	PS	Cultural Resources-4: In the event of discovery of human remains (or a find that consists of bones suspected to be human), the field crew supervisor, archeological monitor, and Native American monitor shall take immediate steps to secure and protect such remains from vandalism during periods when workers are absent. The Amador County Coroner shall be notified immediately and provided with any	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		<p>information that identifies the remains as Native American. If the remains are determined to be those of a prehistoric Native American, or determined to be a Native American from the ethnographic period, the Coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours being notified of the remains. The NAHC then designates and notifies within 24 hours a Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The MLD has 24 hours to consult and provide recommendations for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods. Human remains shall be preserved in situ if continuation of construction, as determined by the qualified Archaeologist and MLD, will not cause further damage to the remains (this is the preferred alternative). The remains and artifacts shall be documented and the find location carefully backfilled (with protective geo-fabric if desirable).</p> <p>In the event that human remains or burial associated items are exposed and cannot be protected from further damage, they shall be exhumed by the qualified archaeologist at the discretion of the MLD and tribes and reburied with the concurrence of the MLD and tribes in a place mutually agreed upon by all parties.</p>	
Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
<p>Potential Impact 3.9-1: The potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials</p>	PS	<p>Hazards-1: Prior to any construction activities at either of the proposed treatment plant sites, the City of Lone shall have soils sampled and analyzed by a licensed laboratory approved by DTSC or the Amador County Health Department (ACHD) to determine the level of residue for pesticides, herbicides, chemicals, associated metals, and biohazards. If residues are found to be within acceptable amounts per ACHD and DTSC standards, then grading and construction may begin. If any residues are found to be greater than the ACHD and DTSC standards, all contaminated soils exceeding the acceptable limits shall be remediated and/or properly disposed of per ACHD and DTSC requirements. Trucks transporting contaminated soils shall be covered to eliminate blowing dust. An appropriate verification closure letter from ACHD and DTSC shall be obtained and submitted to the City of Lone Planning Department prior to the initiation of construction of facilities. Depending on the extent of contaminated soils, a verification closure letter from the Central Valley RWQCB may also need to be obtained by the City of Lone Planning Department. Site remediation can occur by the use of on-site transportable thermal treatment units or bio-remediation. The soil can also be excavated and transported in</p>	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
		covered trucks or train cars off-site to fixed incineration or bio-remediation facilities.	
Potential Impact 3.9-2: Potential to 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	PS	Hazards-2: Prior to completion of the new and/or expanded wastewater treatment facilities, the City of Lone or its contractor shall prepare and the City shall adopt a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) for the wastewater treatment facilities. This HMBP will become part of the standard operating procedures for the wastewater treatment facilities. The HMBP shall identify and characterize the hazardous materials stored or used at the wastewater treatment facilities, and identify the storage, handling, training, and spill contingency procedures for these materials. Additionally, the HMBP shall identify procedures in the event of accidental spills of hazardous materials. These procedures shall include immediate response personnel to limit public access to spill areas, potentially shutting down pump stations, creating berms, use of vacuum trucks, and the use of water booms to contain spills within open water areas. The HMBP shall address response and containment of fuel at pump stations sites, when used.	LTS
Potential Impact 3.9-3: Potential to produce hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.9-4: Potential to 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 create a significant hazard to the public or the environment	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.9-5: For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, potential to	NI	N/A	N/A

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area			
Potential Impact 3.9-6: For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, potential to result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.9-7: Potential to impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan	PS	Traffic-1: As listed previously. Traffic-2: As listed previously.	LTS
Noise			
Potential Impact 3.10-1: The potential to expose persons to or cause generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies, cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, or cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project	PS	Noise-1: As listed previously. Noise-2: As listed previously. Noise-3: As listed previously. Noise-4: As listed previously.	LTS
Potential Impact 3.10-2: Potential to expose persons to or cause generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels	PS	Noise-1: As listed previously. Noise-2: As listed previously. Noise-3: As listed previously. Noise-4: As listed previously.	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Potential Impact 3.10-3: Potential to expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels for a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or a public use airport	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.10-4: Potential to expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip	NI	N/A	N/A
Population and Housing			
Potential Impact 3.11-1: The potential to induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes or businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.11-2: The potential to displace substantial numbers of existing housing or numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.	NI	N/A	N/A
Public Services and Utilities			
Potential Impact 3.12-1: The potential to cause significant impacts to or result in the impairment of existing public services	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.12-2: The potential	LTS	N/A	N/A

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
to have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources			
Potential Impact 3.12-3: The potential for interruption of utilities, such as electricity or sewage disposal	LTS	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.12-4: The potential to generate waste beyond the capacity of the service landfill; violate federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste; or generate a nuisance from waste	LTS	N/A	N/A
Greenhouse Gases			
Potential Impact 3.13-1: Potential to generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, based on any applicable threshold of significance	PS	<p>GHG-1: Construction workers living outside the City of Lone shall meet at staging areas and be transported (in carpools) to jobsites.</p> <p>GHG-2: Unnecessary construction vehicle and equipment idling shall be minimized. Construction foremen shall include briefing to crews on vehicle use as part of pre-construction conferences. These briefings shall include discussion of “common sense” vehicle use.</p> <p>GHG-3: All off-road construction diesel engines shall meet Tier 2 California Emission Standards for Off-Road Compression-Ignition Engines.</p>	LTS
Potential Impact 3.13-2: Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases	LTS	N/A	N/A
Agriculture			
Potential Impact 3.14-1: Potential to convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide, or	PS	Agriculture-1: The City of Lone shall protect a minimum of 4.1 acres of existing farmland of equal or higher quality than the 4.1 acres of prime farmland that would be permanently converted to non-agricultural uses as a result of this project. This	LTS

Table ES.2-1 (Continued): Potential Project-Level Impacts and Mitigation			
Impact	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Local Importance as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the FMMP of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural uses.		protection may consist of the establishment of farmland conservation easements, farmland deed restrictions, or other appropriate farmland conservation in perpetuity, but may also be utilized for compatible wildlife conservation efforts. The farmland to be preserved shall be located within Amador County and must have adequate water supply to support agricultural use. As part of the consideration of land areas proposed to be protected, the City shall consider the benefits of preserving farmlands in proximity to other protected lands.	
Potential Impact 3.14-2: Potential to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract.	NI	N/A	N/A
Potential Impact 3.14-3: Potential to cause other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use.	LTS	N/A	N/A
Notes NI: No Impact LTS: Less than Significant PS: Potentially Significant N/A: Not Applicable			

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