INITIAL STUDY NORTH COAST RAILROAD AUTHORITY RUSSIAN RIVER DIVISION FREIGHT RAIL PROJECT

Prepared for:



Prepared by:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTR	ODUCTION AND OVER	RVIEW
2.0	PRO	JECT DESCRIPTION	
	2.1	PROJECT OBJECTIV	E, PURPOSE AND NEED2-3
	2.2	PROJECT LOCATION	J2-4
	2.3	OVERVIEW OF NWP	HISTORY AND FACILITIES2-5
		2.3.1 History of th	e NWP Facilities (Russian River and Eel River
		Divisions)	
		2.3.2 Current Stat	us and Operational Issues2-7
	• •	2.3.3 Existing Fac	cilities of the Russian River Division
	2.4	PROPOSED OPERA	10NS
		2.4.1 Frequency a	and Size of Trains2-9
	0 E		
	2.5	2.5.1 Block Doint	LITATION ACTIVITES2-11 Bridgo 2.12
		2.5.1 Diduk FUIII	2-12
		253 Foss Creek	۲۲-۲۲ 2-12
	26	CUMULATIVE BASEL	INF 2-13
	2.7	INTENDED USE OF 1	THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT2-13
3.0	ENV	RONMENTAL CHECK	_IST FORM
	3.1	ENVIRONMENTAL F	ACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED 3-2
	3.2	POTENTIAL ENVIRO	NMENTAL IMPACTS 3-3
	0.2	3.2.1 Aesthetics	
		3.2.2 Agriculture I	Resources
		3.2.3 Air Quality	
		3.2.4 Biological R	esources
		3.2.5 Cultural Res	sources
		3.2.6 Geology and	d Soils
		3.2.7 Hazards and	d Hazardous Materials3-14
		3.2.8 Hydrology a	nd Water Quality3-17
		3.2.9 Land Use a	nd Planning3-20
		3.2.10 Mineral Res	ources3-21
		3.2.11 Noise	
		3.2.12 Population a	and Housing
		3.2.13 Public Servi	ces
		3.2.14 Recreation	
		3.2.15 Iransportati	On / I raffic
		3.2.10 Utilities and	Jervice Jystems
		S.Z. I IVIANUALOFY	-indings of Significance

Section

Page

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

<u>Sect</u>	<u>ion</u>			<u>Page</u>
4.0	REP	ORT PRE	EPARATION	4-1
	4.1	LEAD A	AGENCY	
	4.2	REPOF	RT PREPARERS	
		4.2.1	CEQA Initial Study	
		4.2.2	Project engineering	4-1
5.0	REF	ERENCE	S	5-1

FIGURES

- Figure 2-1 Project Location Map
- Figure 2-2 Number of Freight Trains and Their Cars at Various Locations along the Rail Corridor

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BMPs	best management practices
BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission
CD	Consent Decree
CE	Categorical Exemption
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CWA	Clean Water Act
DFG	Department of Fish and Game
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ERD	Eel River Division
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
IS	Initial Study
LOMA	Locomotive Operations and Maintenance Area
NCRA	North Coast Railroad Authority
NCRWQCB	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
NBI	North Bay, Inc.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NWP	Northwestern Pacific Railroad
NWPRA	Northwestern Pacific Railroad Authority
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
RRD	Russian River Division
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SLC	California State Lands Commission
SMART	Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit
SPCC	spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan
SWPPP	Storm water pollution and prevention plan
UBC	Uniform Building Code
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
WMP	waste management plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This Initial Study has been prepared by Kleinfelder on behalf of the North Coast Railroad Authority (NCRA), pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Section 15063. NCRA has proposed this project to resume freight rail service from Willits, Mendocino County to Lombard, Napa County. The following Initial Study has been prepared in order to address potential impacts associated with the proposed project, which includes operations and features supporting operations.

The Initial Study contains the following: project description; the potential environmental impacts associated with the project; and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. In summary, potential significant environmental impacts associated with the project have been identified, and therefore, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) will be prepared under CEQA.

The proposed project corridor extends approximately 142 miles from Willits in Mendocino County, California southward to Lombard in Napa County. The rail corridor, commonly known as the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (NWP), generally parallels US 101 running north-south in Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin counties. In Novato, Marin County, the rail corridor turns east and runs along California Highways 37 and 121 to Lombard, Napa County. Freight service will not extend south of the US 101 interchange with California Highway 37. Additionally, this project does not propose nor authorize freight service north of Willits.

Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, and Napa counties are located on the west coast of California north of San Francisco. In Mendocino County, the incorporated local jurisdictions in the proposed project corridor include the Cities of Willits and Ukiah. In Sonoma County, the incorporated local jurisdictions in the proposed project corridor include the Cities of Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Windsor, Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati and Petaluma. In Marin County, the incorporated local jurisdiction in the project corridor includes the City of Novato. The Napa County portion of the project does not traverse any city boundaries and is completely in unincorporated County lands.

This Initial Study was prepared in compliance with the CEQA of 1970 (as amended) and the CEQA Guidelines.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The North Coast Railroad Authority (NCRA) is proposing to resume rail service over the Russian River Division (RRD) of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (NWP). The NWP is an existing railroad that has provided rail service dating back to the early 1900's. The RRD of the NWP is approximately 142 miles long extending from Willits in Mendocino County, California to Lombard, Napa County, California. This rail corridor runs parallel to U.S. Highway 101 corridor through Mendocino, Sonoma, and Marin counties to Novato, California. At Ignacio, south of Novato, the rail corridor runs east/west along CA Highways 37 and 121 near the north shore of San Pablo Bay, to Lombard, north of the City of American Canyon, where the NWP connects to the currently operating California Northern Railroad.

NCRA was formed in 1989 by the California Legislature under the North Coast Railroad Authority Act, Government Code Sections 93000, *et seq.* The Act was intended to ensure continuation of railroad service in Northwestern California and envisioned a railroad playing a significant role in the transportation infrastructure serving a vital part of the State that suffers from restricted access and limited transport options. In 1992, the state purchased the Eel River Division (ERD) of the NWP. In 1996, NCRA purchased the segment of the railroad line from Willits to Healdsburg, including a perpetual easement to operate rail freight service between Healdsburg and Lombard.

Currently, the NWP Line from Willits to Healdsburg is owned by NCRA, and from Healdsburg to Lombard is owned by the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) District. NCRA has a perpetual freight service easement over SMART right-of-way, and SMART has a perpetual passenger service easement over the portion of the right-of-way owned by NCRA between Healdsburg and Cloverdale. SMART's enabling legislation (Assembly Bill (AB) 2224) provides that the District must work with NCRA and the FRA "to achieve safe, efficient, and compatible operations of both passenger rail and freight service along the rail line in Sonoma and Marin Counties." Coordination of SMART's passenger rail service and NCRA's freight service is governed by an existing Operating Agreement, which generally provides that freight service shall be subordinate to passenger rail service. Prior to the institution of commuter service a coordination agreement will be negotiated with SMART to address dispatching trains and related issues.

2.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVE, PURPOSE AND NEED

This section summarizes the project objectives, purpose, and need; describes the history of development of the proposed project and existing characteristics of the project corridor; provides a description of the project's operational components; and establishes the basis for the environmental analysis.

NWP Co., NCRA's selected rail operator, proposes to resume the operations of freight service in the rail corridor from Willits to Lombard for transport of general freight to serve the communities in the rail corridor. In this rail corridor, NWP Co. could also transport solid waste to landfills beyond the four-county area, replacing the truck hauling currently used for this service. The project does not propose the transport of hazardous waste, dangerous, highly flammable or explosive material. This area has historically been serviced by the railroad and this project will reestablish reliable and cost effective service to the businesses and public utility entities within the service area, and resumes service to former customers whose businesses have been adversely impacted by the lack of service.

The need for a renewed reliable freight service in Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, and Napa Counties is apparent by the rapidly growing congestion and truck traffic along U.S. Highway 101 from Willits to Novato, and on CA Highway 37 that connects U.S. Highway 101 in Novato to Interstate Highway 80 in Solano County. The capacity of the highway system to accommodate quick and cost-effective commercial truck traffic has not kept pace with the growth of travel demand in this area, and this trend is expected to continue in the future in spite of several major highway improvement projects that are currently in progress. Reestablishing the rail service will help reduce the truck traffic on the local highways and community roads.

The need for a cost-efficient, alternative method of transportation to deliver commercial goods and freight in the area is supported by:

 Capacity constraints on existing systems, particularly U.S. and CA Highways 101, 121, 37, and 12 that result in travel delays and congestion. The rail service would remove a portion of the current commercial truck traffic on the roadways thus reducing traffic congestion "Depending on the density of the commodity, one railcar may move the same weight or volume as four or five trucks." <u>Freight-Rail</u> Bottom Line Report, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, January 2003, p. 26)

- Increasing unreliability and safety concerns of existing travel modes due to congestion, inclement weather, and accidents. A reduction in the number of commercial trucks on the local roadways will result in increased safety on the roads.
- The absence of four-lane highways and freeways connecting U.S. Highway 101 with Interstate Highway 80.
- By removing a portion of the current commercial (freight including solid waste) truck traffic on the roadways, rail service would decrease diesel emissions from trucks, resulting in a net improvement in air quality and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Movement of freight on rail is measurably more efficient. One ton of goods can be moved more than 400 miles with one gallon of fuel according to the Association of American Railroads' <u>Railroad Facts</u>, 2003 Edition.

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide efficient, reliable, and cost-effective rail service in Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, and Napa counties. The following project objectives have been identified to achieve this goal:

- Provide an alternative transportation option to trucking for commercial freight across the four-County area.
- Provide an alternative transportation option to trucking for hauling solid waste across the four-county area.
- Provide an alternative cost-effective option to the disposal of solid waste in local landfills.
- Fulfill the State mandate to provide the continuation of railroad service to Northwestern California and help alleviate the growing concerns for efficient goods movement.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project corridor extends approximately 142 miles from Willits in Mendocino County, California southward to Lombard in Napa County. Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin and Napa counties are located on the west coast of California north of

San Francisco. In Mendocino County, the incorporated local jurisdictions in the proposed project corridor include Willits and Ukiah. In Sonoma County, the incorporated local jurisdictions in the proposed project corridor include Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Windsor, Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati and Petaluma. In Marin County, the incorporated local jurisdiction in the project corridor includes Novato. Freight rail service will not pass through any incorporated jurisdiction in Napa County.

A map of the proposed project corridor is shown in Figure 2-1.

2.3 OVERVIEW OF NWP HISTORY AND FACILITIES

2.3.1 History of the NWP Facilities (Russian River and Eel River Divisions)

The NWP was created in 1907 through the consolidation of six separate railroad companies held by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads.

Prior to 1907, rail service from Eureka to San Francisco was not possible because of the 106-mile gap within the Eel River canyon. In January 1907, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe formed the jointly-owned NWP, and agreed to build the last segment of the line. The articles of incorporation stipulated that the two companies would take turns managing the line in alternate years. Eight years later, in October, 1914 the Eel River section was completed and the cities of Eureka and San Francisco celebrated the achievement with a gold spike ceremony at Cain Rock, four miles south of Alderpoint.

In 1984, ownership of the NWP was split at Willits between two organizations. The Southern Pacific Railroad operated the RRD, while the ERD between Willits and Arcata was sold to the Eureka Southern Railroad. Between 1984 and 1996, the ERD of the NWP and the RRD of the NWP were operated separately as two distinct and economically independent rail lines serving their respective regions.

NCRA was formed in 1989 by the California Legislature under the North Coast Railroad Authority Act to ensure continuation of railroad service in Northwestern California. Although it was chartered by a state mandate, only the acquisition of the then ERD was funded by the State and no operating funding was provided at the time of acquisition. In 1992, NCRA purchased the ERD. A separate transaction in 1996 added the portion of the RRD between Healdsburg (Sonoma County) and Willits to NCRA's holdings. In 1993, NCRA; the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, and Transportation District (Bridge District); and Marin County set up a joint-powers authority called the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Authority (NWPRA). This public-private partnership took over the ownership of rail facilities and tracks along the RRD between Healdsburg and Lombard (Napa County) where the railroad then connects to the national rail network through the California Northern Railroad.

Freight service and related maintenance of this portion of the NWP became the responsibility of NCRA under an agreement with NWPRA dated August 19, 1996. Until 1998, freight service operated twice daily along the NWP, carrying mainly natural resource products. Both the Russian River and Eel River Divisions became inoperable as a result of damage sustained during the winter storms of 1997-1998.

Once NCRA completed essential disaster-related repairs to the RRD, commercial freight service resumed between Lombard and Penngrove, Sonoma County, in January 2001. However, service was temporarily discontinued in September 2001 because the operator lacked capital to continue operations. Subsequently, NCRA identified additional repairs, and maintenance and infrastructure improvements that would be necessary to restore facilities on the RRD. Meanwhile, the repair of the ERD continued to be delayed due to the lack of funding required for extensive repairs.

In 1997, the Sonoma County Transportation Authority and Marin Planning Agency conducted a study that recommended that a commission be formed to guide the design and implementation of passenger train service. In 1998 the Counties of Sonoma and Marin formed the SMART Commission to carry out this direction. On January 1, 2003 the Sonoma-Marin Area Rail District was created with the passage of California State Assembly Bill 2224. The district consolidated the existing SMART Commission, NWPRA, and the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District Authority and assets over the rail corridor into a single rail district. The ERD is not part of this rail district.

The NWP from Healdsburg to Lombard is owned by the SMART District. NCRA has a perpetual freight service easement over SMART right-of-way between Healdsburg and Lombard, and SMART has a perpetual passenger service easement over the portion of

the right-of-way owned by NCRA between Healdsburg and Cloverdale. AB 2224 provides that SMART must work with NCRA and the FRA "to achieve safe, efficient, and compatible operations of both passenger rail and freight service along the rail line in Sonoma and Marin Counties."

2.3.2 Current Status and Operational Issues

The rail line is an operating railroad per the Surface Transportation Board (STB), and it will be operated by NWP Co. However, rehabilitation of the line is required before trains may safely resume operations on the line. Rehabilitation activities are necessary to bring the rail line into conformance with FRA Class 2/3 standards, and to address safety issues identified in FRA Emergency Order No. 21. The rehabilitation activities are being funded by the State and investments by the operator.

As NCRA's rail operator, NWP Co. will be required to be in compliance with a Consent Decree that was signed by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB), Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), and Department of Fish and Game (DFG). The Consent Decree, among other things, requires that NCRA prepare and implement plans to clean up existing waste (currently scattered rail ties), conduct all rail operations in accordance with State environmental laws, and to handle, manage, store, transport, and dispose of hazardous materials and waste in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.

2.3.3 Existing Facilities of the Russian River Division

Description of the Rail Corridor Alignment

The NCRA rail corridor extends approximately 142 miles from Willits in Mendocino County, California southward to Lombard in Napa County. From Willits the line runs southward generally following Highway 101 through the towns of Redwood Valley, Calpella, Ukiah, Hopland, Cloverdale, Geyserville, Healdsburg, Windsor, Santa Rosa, Rohnert Park, Cotati, Petaluma, and Novato. South of Novato, at Highway 37, the line runs eastward near the shore of San Pablo Bay, over the Petaluma River, past Black Point, past the old station at Shellville, over the Napa River, and terminates in Lombard north of the city of American Canyon. Freight service will not extend south of Highway 37 along the Highway 101 corridor. Additionally, this project does not propose nor authorize freight service north of Willits.

Mainline Track, Sidings, & Spur Tracks

The RRD consists of one mainline track and sidings and the sidings are strategically placed along the mainline for train meets (train passing) and temporary storage. It is anticipated that these sidings will be used for the same purposes during the proposed operations.

Rail Yards, Stations and Maintenance Facilities

Along the rail line are a number of former railroad stations, a maintenance and switching yard at Willits, and a storage facility at Cloverdale.

Stations

The majority of the railroad stations are planned to be renovated by SMART, in the future, to be used in conjunction with their proposed passenger rail service. NWP Co. does not plan to use any of these stations for operations.

Willits Yard

The former Willits Yard is located in the northern part of the town of Willits. For much of the railroad's history this site was the primary location for major repairs and maintenance of rail equipment, engines, and refueling operations. At one time, the Yard had several structures for administrative purposes, a rail depot, a roundhouse for engine repair, and two Bunker-C above ground storage tanks.

The RRD will not use the Willits Yard for major repairs or maintenance. The operator will contract with existing modern facilities outside the RRD right of way for major repair and maintenance. The Willits Yard will be used for train switching, storage, and for light repairs and light maintenance.

The Willits Yard was also a major switching station for the line. The Yard includes several yard tracks, three of which are over a mile in length.

Cloverdale Depot and Maintenance Facility

Two modern facilities are present along the line east of downtown Cloverdale. The first is a modern passenger train depot that includes a small office. Just north of the depot is a modern maintenance building used primarily for equipment storage and minor repairs and servicing of NCRA maintenance-of-way equipment. NWP Co. plans to use this facility for similar purposes.

Grade Crossings, Tunnels and Bridges

There are 104 wood, asphalt, gravel, or concrete road crossings along the rail line between Willits and Lombard. Several of these have been repaired or upgraded in recent years.

Signals and gates are present at major crossings and intersections, and these are currently being repaired or replaced to meet FRA and CPUC standards, and to be compatible with possible future upgrades by SMART. Depending upon the volume of traffic and type of road, the crossings will have various warning devices. Railroad locomotive horns will blow at crossings to be in compliance with FRA safety regulation requirements.

There are 121 bridges and 5 tunnels located between Willits and Lombard. Most of the bridges are small wood trestle structures that span drainage channels or creeks feeding the Russian River, Petaluma River, and San Pablo Bay. Several steel bridges are present as well: the Russian River bridge at Healdsburg, the Haystack Landing bridge crossing the Petaluma River in Petaluma, the Black Point bridge crossing the Petaluma River of Novato, the Wingo Bridge crossing an inlet creek in the former town of Wingo, and the Brazos vertical lift bridge crossing the southern Napa River. See Section 2.5 for details on proposed bridge rehabilitation.

2.4 **PROPOSED OPERATIONS**

2.4.1 Frequency and Size of Trains

The proposed project will include general railroad freight service (to and from customers along the line) and potential hauling of solid waste.

The start up phase of reestablishing freight service operation is anticipated to begin in April 2008 and will consist of three round trips per week (three north bound and three south bound). The number of cars per train is estimated to be fifteen cars.

As the freight service becomes established, it is anticipated that the economics of the region could support an increase in the number of trains to two round trips per day (two north bound and two south bound), six days a week. The number of cars per train is estimated to be 25 cars for one round trip and 60 cars for the other round trip. The 60-car train would go from Willits to Lombard. The other trains would initiate with 10 cars in Willits and increase to up to 25 cars from Redwood Valley to Lombard.

Reestablishing freight service in the region may involve the addition of a train providing solid waste hauling services for the area. Although speculative at this point, the train could run from Santa Rosa to the Cal Northern connection at Lombard. The solid waste services could involve one round trip per day (one north bound and one south bound), six days a week. The number of cars per train is estimated to be 60 cars. The railroad operator could load and unload highway trailers that contain solid waste on railroad flat cars using sidings and ramps. Although this potential is speculative, the impacts are being analyzed at this time so that the possible impacts can be considered.

The train size and volumes are based on an analysis by NWP Co., the operator of the rail line. Figure 2-2 provides a diagram of the total train movements associated with both general freight traffic and potential solid waste hauling once rail service is recontinued. Figure 2-2 shows the train movements that will be analyzed in the EIR.

2.4.2 Facilities

Use of Existing NCRA Facilities Located Adjacent to the Railroad

It is planned that NWP Co. will use some of the existing areas located within their potential rail customers' facilities for the parking of engines and rail cars, switching, and light running maintenance and fueling of diesel engines and support equipment. When necessary, the support equipment for the railroad will be upgraded or revitalized to assure reliability and compliance with current regulations.

When fueling along the line is necessary, it will be conducted by transferring fuel directly from a tanker truck to the railroad diesel locomotives. No above ground or underground storage tanks will be constructed. Tanker trucks will access the line along access roads that are present throughout the line. Fueling will be conducted in compliance with State

and Federal laws, the Consent Decree, and in conformance with NCRA's Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Light running maintenance includes minor servicing activities such as brake repair, minor engine repair, oil changes, and other scheduled servicing tasks. Servicing activities will involve storage and handling of relatively small amounts of petroleum-based hazardous materials, particularly oil, waste oil, grease, and small amounts of diesel fuel. These materials will be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with Federal and State regulations, and an environmental Consent Decree (see Chapter 3.5-Hazardous Materials). Anticipated work plans include a waste management plan (WMP), storm water pollution and prevention plan (SWPPP), and a spill contingency plan.

Locomotives and other heavy equipment will be transported to offsite railroad maintenance facilities for routine and major scheduled and non-scheduled repairs and servicing

New Facilities

Major scheduled and non-scheduled repairs and servicing will be conducted off the project site in existing facilities; therefore, no additional maintenance yards or fueling stations will need to be constructed. Additional sidings are not necessary prior to the start-up of freight service except for the construction of a one mile siding between MP 1 and MP 2 to allow interchange with the Cal Northern line near Lombard. A new embankment will be constructed requiring up to 4 feet of material, a concrete box will be installed for drainage purposes, and rail and ties will be added. It is anticipated that the addition will require permits for the importation of clean fill material by rail, construction of the embankment and rail line, and placement of the drainage box. This document is written assuming that NCRA begins freight service before SMART begins passenger service. If the SMART project is approved and funded, additional sidings to handle train meets would be necessary and are contemplated by SMART and its EIR.

2.5 PROPOSED REHABILITATION ACTIVITES

NCRA is performing rehabilitation of its track, signals, embankments, and bridges in order to raise the line to the required safety standards. A Categorical Exemption under CEQA was approved to allow routine rehabilitation and repairs of the rail line within the

rail right-of-way, including signal upgrades, bridge and culvert repair, new rails and roadbed improvements. One bridge which requires repair and two other repair sites where severe erosion within creeks have occurred may cause a significant impact and therefore will be analyzed in this EIR. The three repair sites are summarized below.

2.5.1 Black Point Bridge

The Black Point Bridge is a steel through truss swing span bridge built in 1911 across the Petaluma River at Black Point, east of the city of Novato. In its open position, the bridge is parallel to the River allowing ships and barges to navigate between pilesupported fenders on either side of the River. When a train needs to cross the River, the bridge rotates over the River and connects the rail line by a motor-driven center pivot.

Planned repairs to the bridge include splicing piles, repairing drifting piles, replacing bracing and caps, repairing concrete at the east landing pier, and replacing the mechanical and electrical systems of the swing span. The work will be conducted *in situ* using a barge that will be docked against the bridge.

2.5.2 Bakers Creek

At Bakers Creek, North of Redwood Valley, the line is built on an embankment fill about 50 feet high. During a very intense rain storm in the winter of 2005-2006, the culverts under the fill became plugged or could not effectively pass the large quantity of runoff. As a result, water dammed behind the embankment, causing the embankment to fail.

Engineered plans for repair of the embankment will not be finalized until consultation with the DFG, the NCRWQCB, and other agencies are completed. For the purpose of this EIR, it is assumed that the repair of the embankment will occur off-winter when Bakers Creek is dry. Clean imported fill material will be transported by rail, and a new embankment will be constructed in kind, including the installation of a new culvert. Because failure of the embankment introduced silt into Bakers Creek, it is likely that some form of stream restoration permit or agreement will be required.

2.5.3 Foss Creek

Foss Creek is a small feeder creek that flows into the Russian River north of Healdsburg. At one location where it runs sub-parallel to the rail line, the creek abandoned its course for about 30 feet of its length, shifted about 10 feet to the east,

and scoured the railroad embankment. As in the case of Baker Creek, the final engineered plans for repair of the embankment will not be finalized until appropriate consultation with the regulatory agencies is completed. It is assumed that the repair will require permitted restoration of the creek to its original course and character, importation of clean fill material by rail, reconstruction of the embankment and rail line, and the placement of scour protection- likely rip rap- along the base of the embankment to prevent scour during high flows.

2.6 CUMULATIVE BASELINE

CEQA requires that impacts of cumulative projects be considered in the EIR. The project may have environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects and the effects of probable future projects. The identification of probable future projects will be based on the standards of practicality and reasonableness. Probable future projects include unapproved projects that are undergoing environmental review at the time that the NOP is submitted.

The EIR will identify cumulative projects, including probable future projects that are undergoing environmental review at the time that the NOP is filed for the NCRA RRD freight rail project and include an evaluation of the impacts of the identified cumulative projects.

2.7 INTENDED USE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The NCRA, as lead agency, will prepare a draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) to provide the public, regulatory agencies and other interested parties an analysis of the potential environmental impacts of the operation of the RRD and certain identified rehabilitation activities. The DEIR will be prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State Environmental Impact Report Guidelines and California Administrative Code, Title 14.

The rehabilitation activities that will be identified in the DEIR will require consultation with and potentially permits from some of the following regulatory agencies:

- o California Department of Fish and Game
- o U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services
- o U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
- Air Quality Districts
- o Regional Water Quality Control Board
- o Bay Conservation and Development Commission
- o National Marine Fisheries Service
- Office of Historic Preservation
- o California State Lands Commission
- o Local cities and counties





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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1.	Project Title:	North Coast Railroad Authority Russian River Division Freight Rail Project		
2.	Lead Agency Name and Address:	North Coast Railroad Authority		
3.	Contact Person and Phone Number:	North Coast Railroad Authority Attention: Mitch Stogner 419 Talmage Road, Suite M Ukiah, California, 95482 (707) 463-3280		
4.	Project Location:	Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin and Napa counties		
5.	Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	See No. 2, Lead Agency, above		
6.	General Plan Designation:	N/A		
7.	Zoning:	N/A		
8.	Description of Project:	Resume freight rail service from Willits, Mendocino County to Lombard, Solano County.		
9.	Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Rural, agricultural, suburban		
10	Other public agencies who may be involved in reviewing and approving aspects of the freight operations or who may require consultation and permits for rehabilitation at Bakers Creek, Foss Creek, and Black Point Bridge include:	 USACE USFWS Air Quality Districts BCDC NMFS OHP CSLC DTSC DFG RWQCB Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, and Napa Counties Cities of Ukiah, Willits, Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Windsor, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Novato 		

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

	Aesthetics		Agriculture Resources	\square	Air Quality
\boxtimes	Biological Resources	\square	Cultural Resources	\square	Geology / Soils
\boxtimes	Hazards & Hazardous Materials	\square	Hydrology / Water Quality	\square	Land Use / Planning
	Mineral Resources	\square	Noise		Population / Housing
	Public Services		Recreation	\boxtimes	Transportation / Traffic
	Utilities / Service Systems	\boxtimes	Mandatory Findings of Significa	ance	9

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- □ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- □ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

3.2 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section describes the environmental consequences, including direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts, of the Proposed Action, as well as recommended best management practices and/or mitigation measures.

A direct environmental impact is one that is immediately caused by the project and that occurs at or near the time and place of the action. Indirect impacts are caused by the project but may occur some time later or at some distance. Indirect impacts may, for example, include induced changes in the pattern of land use or population density or growth rate and their related effects on natural systems or other social systems. They may also include secondary impacts associated with mitigation measures. Cumulative impacts occur in combination with other actions or projects that are occurring or are projected to occur within the region of the Proposed Action.

To provide a clear classification of impacts, this Initial Study defines five types of impacts, including:

- **Significant Impact.** A significant impact includes effects that exceed established or defined thresholds. For example, noise levels that exceed local noise level standards would be considered a significant adverse impact.
- **Potentially Significant Impact.** A potentially significant impact includes effects that may be significant but there is insufficient information to verify the magnitude of the effect. For example, to determine vehicular noise impacts for a new development from a nearby roadway requires information on traffic volume, topography, building location and orientation, construction material, window types and treatment, and height and mass of any structure between the residents and the vehicles. Lack of information relating to these details precludes a definitive conclusion as to whether interior noise levels meet or exceed local or state noise standards.
- Less Than Significant Impact. A less than significant impact includes effects that are perceptible, but do not exceed established or defined thresholds. For example, alterations in the development intensity of a site would be noticeable but would not necessarily represent a significant change in land use compatibility, especially if the Proposed Action is consistent with local development standards.

- Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation. A less than significant impact with mitigation indicates that the effects of a significant or potentially significant impact have been reduced below established thresholds through the implementation of specific mitigation measures. For example, implementation of best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater runoff—including silt fences, infiltration galleries and vehicle maintenance—may reduce potential water quality impacts to less than significant.
- **No Impact.** A Proposed Action with no impact will have no perceptible effect on the resources in question.

		Less Than Potentially Significant Impact	Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No <u>Impact</u>
3.2	2.1 Aesthetics				
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				\boxtimes
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				\boxtimes
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?				\boxtimes
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?				\boxtimes

- a,b,c) Rail service previously operated on the existing rail line for more than 100 years and is a long established visual feature in the landscape. Therefore, resumption of freight rail operations would not induce additional visual disruptions to nearby receptors. No additional impact is anticipated and aesthetics will not be addressed in the EIR.
- d) The proposed project would not introduce any new sources of light and glare into the area. Maintenance and storage needs for the rail line would utilize existing facilities. No expansion of these facilities is necessary to accommodate the freight service; therefore, no new lighting would be required for expansion or security purposes. No impact is anticipated and aesthetics will not be addressed in the EIR.

	Less Than Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.2 Agriculture Resources

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 nonagricultural use?
- b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?
- c) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

	\boxtimes
	\boxtimes
	\boxtimes

Discussion

a,b,c) Agricultural activities occur within the vicinity of the project site. The proposed project site is entirely located within an existing railroad right-of-way except for some rehabilitation activities that may be required at Bakers Creek. No alterations or expansions of right-of-way boundaries will be required. Train operations and routine maintenance would not impact any agricultural resources in the vicinity. No conversions of farmland or conflicts with zoning or the Williamson Act would result from project implementation. Herbicide spraying adjacent to agricultural areas will be conducted in conformance with BMP's outlined in the Herbicide Spraying Plan that was prepared per the requirements of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. No impacts are anticipated and impacts to agriculture will not be addressed in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No <u>Impact</u>
3.2.3 Air Quality				
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plan?	the	\boxtimes		
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribusion substantially to an existing or projected quality violation?	ute air ⊠			
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable increase of any criteria pollutant for which project region is non-attainment under applicable federal or state ambient air qua standard (including releasing emissions, wh exceed quantitative thresholds for ozc precursors)?	net the an lity ich one ⊠			
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substan pollutant concentrations?	tial			
e) Create objectionable odors affecting substantial number of people?	a ⊠			

- a) The proposed project will generate emissions during operations. An air quality analysis will be conducted as a portion of the EIR that will determine whether the proposed project will conflict with any air quality management plans.
- b) The air quality analysis for the proposed project will address the emissions associated with the proposed project and address any potential air quality violations.
- c) The air quality analysis will analyze the cumulative air quality impacts of this project together with the cumulative baseline. This baseline will include other rail proposals, other projects in the region and existing truck emissions.

d,e) Use of diesel locomotives and other equipment may expose sensitive receptors to PM-10 and 2.5, as well as generate odors. This will be evaluated in the air quality analysis of the EIR.

	Less Than		
	Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.4 Biological Resources

Would the project:

- a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS?
- b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFG or USFWS?
- c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
- d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory 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?



* Potentially significant impacts are restricted to rehabilitation activities at Black Point Bridge, Bakers Creek, and Foss Creek. Potential impacts associated with the operation of the railroad are considered less than significant with mitigation. See Discussion.

- a,d) During rehabilitation activities at Bakers Creek, Foss Creek, or the Black Point Bridge, the proposed project could potentially result in a substantial adverse effect, directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. The project at these sites may also have potential to substantially interfere 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. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.
- b, f) During rehabilitation activities at Bakers Creek, Foss Creek, or the Black Point Bridge, the proposed project could potentially have a substantial adverse effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFG or USFWS. Additionally, the project at these sites may also potentially conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, or with the provisions of adopted Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plans, as well as other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.
- c, e) During rehabilitation activities at Bakers Creek, Foss Creek, or the Black Point Bridge, the proposed project could have a substantial adverse effect on Federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA, through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. Additionally, the project at these sites may also potentially conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, or with the provisions of adopted Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plans, as well as other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans. Potential impacts associated with the operations of the railroad will be mitigated by implementing appropriate BMPs to a less than significant level. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.2	2.5 Cultural Resources				
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?		\boxtimes		
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?		\boxtimes		
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleonotological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		\boxtimes		
d)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		\boxtimes		

a,b,c,d) Preliminary review of previous studies of the project corridor has identified that historic, archeological, and unique paleontological or geologic resources may be present along the rail corridor. It is not known if there are any cultural resources at the Bakers Creek and Foss Creek rehabilitation sites. It is therefore determined that a cultural resource records search be conducted for the entire right-of-way and off right-of-way use areas to determine what resources are historically significant. As such, potential impacts to Cultural Resources will be addressed in the EIR.

	Less Than		
	Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.6 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:
 - Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.
 - ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?
 - iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?
 - iv) Landslides?
- b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?
- c) Be located on geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?
- d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?
- e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

\boxtimes		
	\boxtimes	
	\boxtimes	
		\boxtimes

- a,b,c,d) The proposed project is located in an area that is seismically active and has experienced strong quake activity in the past. As such, geological and soil conditions will be addressed in the EIR.
- e) No septic tanks or wastewater disposal systems are included with the proposed project design and therefore no impacts are anticipated and no further analysis is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	
Hazardous Materials					
ant hazard to the public or the ugh the routine transport, use, ardous materials?		\boxtimes			
ant hazard to the public or the bugh reasonably foreseeable ent conditions involving the ardous materials into the					
s emissions or handle cutely hazardous materials, aste within one-quarter mile of posed school?					
site which is included on a list erials sites compiled pursuant ode Section 65962.5 and, as create a significant hazard to environment?	\boxtimes				
ated within an airport land use such a plan has not been vo miles of a public airport or , would the project result in a people residing or working in			\boxtimes		
thin the vicinity of a private ne project result in a safety e residing or working in the			\boxtimes		

3.2.7 Hazards and

Would the project:

- a) Create a significa environment throu or disposal of haz
- b) Create a significa environment thro upset and accide release of haza environment?
- c) Emit hazardous hazardous or a substances, or wa an existing or prop
- d) Be located on a s of hazardous mate to Government C a result, would it the public or the e
- e) For a project loca plan or, where adopted, within tw public use airport, safety hazard for the project area?
- f) For a project with airstrip, would th hazard for people project area?

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
interfere plan or	\boxtimes			
cant risk nd fires, icent to ces are			\boxtimes	

- 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?

- a,b,c) The operator does not intend to haul any hazardous waste, dangerous, highly flammable or explosive materials. Operations for the proposed project could potentially result in a potentially significant impact due to an upset or accidental release of diesel fuel in the case of a derailment. Therefore, these issues will be addressed in the EIR.
- d) It is currently not known if the proposed project is located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. This issue will be addressed in the EIR.
- e,f) The operations of the railroad will not involve the management of significant quantities of hazardous materials and the potential impacts to airports is considered less than significant and no further analysis is required.
- g) Except for rehabilitation activities at Bakers Creek, the proposed project would be limited to the existing NWP right-of-way and would not require the alteration of any public roadways. The proposed project would also be limited to the restoration of previously existing railroad facilities and would not impair the implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Potential impact is anticipated to be-less-than-significant and no further analysis is required. h)The proposed project is rehabilitation and operation of existing railroad facilities and would not introduce elements that would expose people or structures to significant risks involving wildland fires beyond previously existing conditions.

Potential impact is anticipated to be less than significant and no further analysis is required.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.2	2.8 Hydrology and Water Quality				
Wo	ould the project:				
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?		\boxtimes		
b)	Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				\boxtimes
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 of siltation on or off-site?			\boxtimes	
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 on- or off-site?			\boxtimes	
e)	Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			\boxtimes	
f)	Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			\boxtimes	
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?				\boxtimes

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
h)	Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?				\boxtimes
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?		\boxtimes		
i)	Inundation of seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				\bowtie

- a,c,d,e,f) Rehabilitation and maintenance operations could potentially result in significant impacts from erosion and siltation in waterways. Because the project is rehabilitation of an existing facility, improvements will not contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater systems. Without mitigation, grading, excavation and rehabilitation activities could contribute to minimal soil erosion and a subsequent degradation in water quality. It is expected that implementation of standard erosion control techniques during project maintenance activities would reduce potential water quality impacts to less-than-significant levels. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.
- b) The proposed project would not utilize groundwater or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. No impact on groundwater is anticipated and no further analysis is required.
- q,hThe rail line is an existing site feature. The proposed project would not place housing or structures that would impede or redirect flow within a 100-year flood hazard area. No impact is anticipated and no further analysis is required.
- i) The proposed project does not include elements that would expose people or structures to significant risks involving flooding or dam failure. No impact is anticipated and no further analysis is required.

 j) The proposed project is the restoration of an existing railroad line that has been in existence for over 100 years. The proposed project would not place new development that would be subject to seiches, tsunamis, or mudflows. No impact is anticipated and no further analysis is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.2.9 Land Use and Planning				
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?			\boxtimes	
b) Conflict with any applicable land use pla policy, or regulation of an agency w jurisdiction over the project (including, but r limited to the general plan, specific plan, loc coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopt for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effect?	an, rith not cal ed an			
c) Conflict with any applicable habi conservation plan or natural commun conservation plan?	tat iity ⊠			

- a) The proposed freight rail service restoration project contains no new elements that would potentially divide an established community. Impact to established communities is anticipated to be less-than-significant and no further analysis is required. Potential traffic-related impacts at railroad crossings will be addressed in the Transportation/Traffic section of the EIR.
- b,c) It is not presently known if the proposed project would conflict with any applicable land use plan, habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or regulation that was adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No <u>Impact</u>
3.2.10 N	lineral Resources				
Would th	ne project:				
a) Resu mine regio	ult in the loss of availability of a known ral resource that would be of value to the on and the residents of the state?				\boxtimes
b) Resu impo delin plan	ult in the loss of availability of a locally ortant mineral resource recovery site eated on a local general plan, specific or other land use plan?				\boxtimes

a,b) Project implementation would not result in the loss of availability of mineral resources of local or State importance. No impacts are anticipated and impacts to mineral resources will not be addressed in the EIR.

	Less Than		
	Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.11 Noise

Would the project result in:

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

Discussion

- a,b,c,d) It is currently not known if project-generated noise or vibration levels would exceed any established standards, expose persons to excessive temporary or permanent noise/vibration levels. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.
- e,f) The proposed project is located within the vicinity of several local airports. Therefore, the issue will be addressed in the EIR.

\boxtimes		
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\boxtimes		

	Less Than		
	Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.12 Population and Housing

Would the project:

- a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?
- b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?
- c) Displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

\boxtimes		
		\boxtimes
		\boxtimes

Discussion

a,b,c) The proposed freight rail service would neither induce substantial population growth nor displace any housing units, and would not displace any people. With the exception of the three rehabilitation projects at Bakers Creek, Foss Creek, and Black Point Bridge, the project is essentially the resumption of an existing railroad line and is not adding new infrastructure. Therefore, it is not anticipated to stimulate population growth beyond what previous freight rail operations may already have incurred. No impacts on population or housing are anticipated as a result of the proposed project and this issue area will not be addressed in the EIR.

	Less Than		
	Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.13 Public Services

Would the project:

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?		\boxtimes	
Police protection?		\boxtimes	
Schools?			\boxtimes
Parks?			\boxtimes
Other public facilities?			\boxtimes

Discussion

a) Implementation of the proposed freight rail service would not involve the alteration of government facilities, nor would it require new or additional public services. The proposed project would potentially increase demand for fire and police protection in the case of a derailment. However, the unlikelihood of a train derailment would not increase fire and police protection to a potentially significant level. In addition, the reduction in diesel trucks along US 101 would potentially create a net positive benefit for fire and police protection. Freight rail safety will be addressed in the EIR. However, potentially adverse impacts associated with public services and governmental facilities are anticipated to be less than significant and public services will not be analyzed in the EIR.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No <u>Impact</u>
3.2	2.14 Recreation				
W	ould 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?				\boxtimes
b)	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				\boxtimes

a,b) The proposed project will not permanently encroach upon nor result in an increased use of existing neighborhood or regional parks, or other recreation facilities. The implementation of freight rail service does not include recreational facilities or contain elements that would require the expansion of recreational facilities. No impact is anticipated and recreation will not be analyzed in the EIR.

Less Than		
Significant		
With	Less Than	
Mitigation	Significant	No
Incorporation	Impact	Impact
	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant With Less Than Mitigation Significant Incorporation Impact

3.2.15 Transportation / 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 either the number of vehicle trips, the volume-to-capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?
- b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, 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 due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?
- e) Result in inadequate emergency access?
- f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?
- g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

Discussion

a,b) Project construction and operation may result in an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, and may result in exceeding a level-of-service standards. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.

\boxtimes		
\boxtimes		
	\square	

- Project implementation will be limited to resuming freight rail operations and would not 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. No impact is anticipated and no further analysis is necessary.
- d) The proposed project would repair the track to its previous safe condition at Bakers Creek and Foss Creek; would repair the bridge at Black Point, and resume operations of the existing line. These activities would not introduce new design features that could increase hazards. Project designers will include measures that will correct potential hazards that may exist within the existing facility, which would result in safer conditions than currently present. No impact is anticipated and no further analysis is required.
- e) The proposed project could result in potentially inadequate emergency access due to traffic at rail crossings. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.
- g) The proposed project could potentially conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation and this issue will be addressed in the EIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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new es or iction				
ental				\boxtimes
new on of which cts?				\boxtimes
serve and nents				\boxtimes
water serve ity to d in				
isting				\boxtimes
nitted solid				\boxtimes
itutes			\bowtie	

3.2.16 Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

- a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB?
- 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 storm water 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 are new or expanded entitlements 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?

- The proposed project would not require wastewater treatment capabilities and therefore would not exceed the requirements of the RWQCB. No impact is anticipated and this will not be addressed in the EIR.
- b,e) The proposed project would not require water supply or wastewater treatment capabilities and therefore would not result in the exceedence of system capacities or require the construction of new facilities. No impact is anticipated and this will not be addressed in the EIR.
- c) The proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new storm drainage facilities or require the expansion of existing facilities. No impact is anticipated and this will not be addressed in the EIR.
- d) The proposed project would not require a water supply and no new or expanded entitlements would be needed. No impact is anticipated and this will not be addressed in the EIR.
- f,g) The proposed restoration of freight rail service would generate limited amounts of solid waste during construction and normal operations. These materials, however, would not be of sufficient quantity to require a significant increase in need for landfill services, and would not exceed federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. The hauling of solid waste will be in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations and these issues will be addressed in the transportation and hazards sections of the EIR.

	Less Than		
	Significant		
Potentially	With	Less Than	
Significant	Mitigation	Significant	No
Impact	Incorporation	Impact	Impact

3.2.17 Mandatory Findings of Significance

- a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?
- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulative considerable? ("Cumulative 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?

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a,b,c) Aspects of the proposed project, whether they be associated with the operations of the railroad or the rehabilitation activities at Bakers Creek, Foss Creek and Black Point Bridge, would have potentially significant environmental impacts that MAY adversely affect plants, wildlife, and human beings. These potential impacts are identified in this Initial Study and are recommended for further analysis. Potential impacts that have been determined to result in less than significant impact or no impact will not require further analysis. Human beings would primarily be affected by increased noise levels, air quality, traffic, and potential conflicts with local plans or policies. Plants and wildlife would be affected by certain rehabilitation activities and some aspects of railroad operations. To appropriately address



these impacts, it is therefore recommended that an EIR be prepared for this project. This project may be cumulatively considerable including noise, traffic and air quality.

4.1 LEAD AGENCY

The North Coast Railroad Authority is the lead agency under CEQA for the preparation of the RRD Freight Rail Service Project.

North Coast Railroad Authority 419 Talmage Road, Suite M Ukiah, California 95482

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4.2 REPORT PREPARERS

4.2.1 CEQA Initial Study

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4.2.2 **Project engineering**

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- Federal Emergency Management Agency U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Final Programmatic Environmental Assessment: South End Alternative.* North Coast Railroad Authority. FEMA-1203-DR-CA. March 2004.
- Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit District; Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc. Sonoma-Marin Area Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Report. SCH # 2002112033. November 2005.