THIRD ADDENDUM

to the

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

SCH No. 2016092058

CITY OF WEED

BYPASS WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LEAD AGENCY:

City of Weed
550 Main Street
Weed, CA 96094

PREPARED BY:

ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002
530.221.0440

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The City of Weed (City) prepared an Initial Study (IS) and adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project on December 8, 2016 (State Clearinghouse Number 2016092058) (see **Appendix A**). The IS/MND addressed installation of approximately 3,500 feet of an 8-inch bypass pipeline along a portion of South Weed Boulevard, Boles Street, and up School Hill to the existing Hillside Tank to convey water from South Weed to North Weed, and the installation of two supervisory valves on South Weed Boulevard and Mountain View Drive.

Following adoption of the MND, City staff and PACE Engineering (PACE) re-evaluated the project area and determined that additional improvements were needed to ensure reliable water service to the City's customers. Amendments associated with Addendum No. 1 and Addendum No. 2 included a larger pipe for the School Hill Transmission Main (original project), improvements to the Downtown Weed and Bel Air Area water systems, improvements to the Roseburg transmission main, installation of additional pipeline from Boles Street then north on Olive Street, and east up School Hill to the water tanks.

A first Addendum to the MND (Addendum No. 1) and a second Addendum to the MND (Addendum No. 2) were prepared, routed through the State Clearinghouse for public agency review, and made available for review by the general public. On November 9, 2017, the City Council adopted Addendum No. 1; on April 13, 2018, the City Council adopted Addendum No. 2 (see **Appendix A**).

Following adoption of the previous two Addendums, City staff and PACE Engineering, Inc. (PACE) re-evaluated the project area and determined that additional improvements were needed to ensure the project need discussed above is addressed. The City of Weed proposes to amend the approved project as described below. **Figure 1** shows the project location and vicinity for the Addendum No. 3 improvements. **Figure 2** shows the study area boundaries for the original project, Addendum No. 1, Addendum No. 2, and the current Addendum No. 3. **Figures 3**, **4**, **5**, and **6** show the additional improvements associated with Addendum No. 3.

Water Main

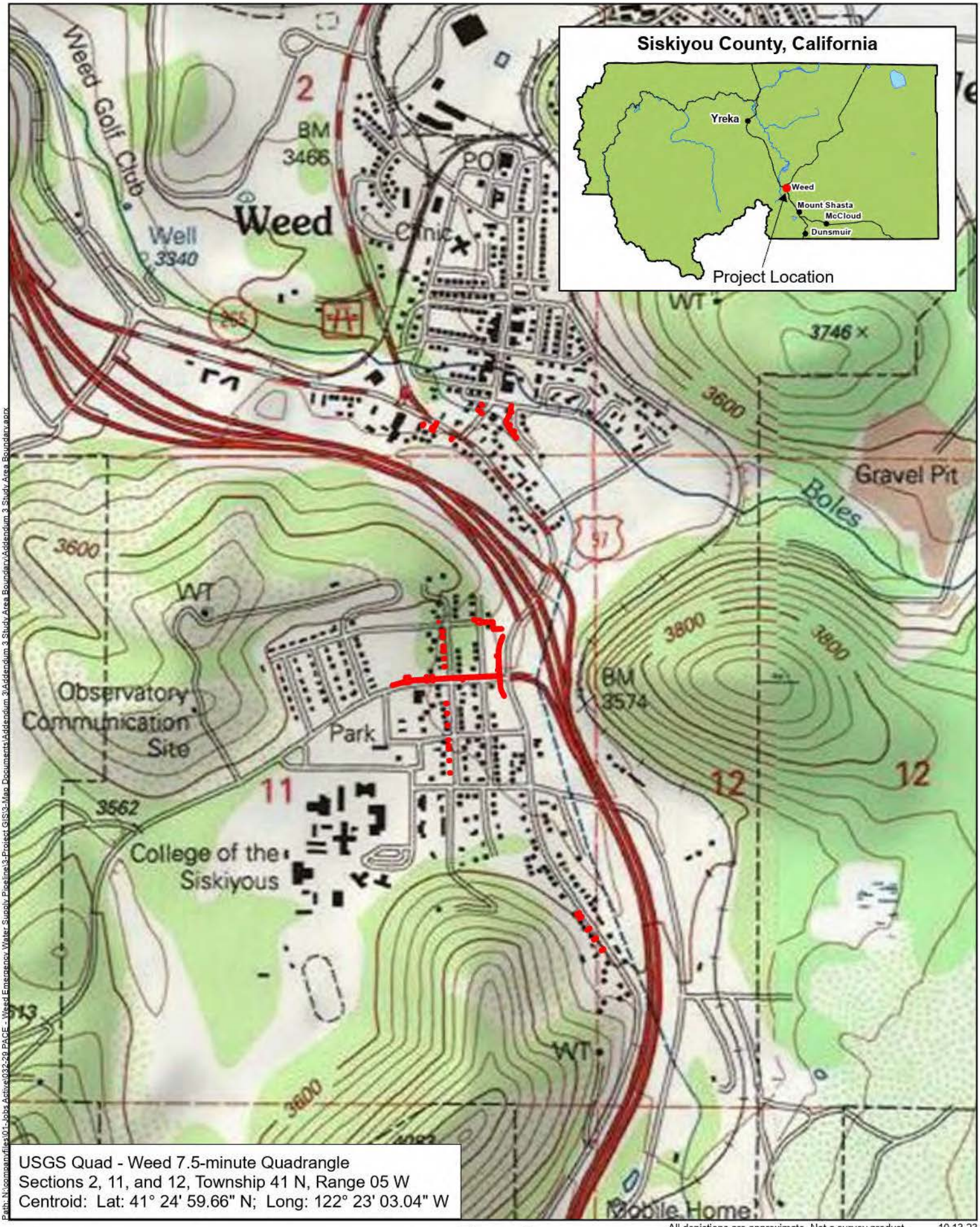
- Installation of ±300 feet of 4-inch water main would be installed in Rippon Way (**Figure 3**)
- Installation of ±900 feet of 8-inch water main in College Avenue; ±100 feet of 8-inch water main in South Weed Boulevard; and ±390 feet of 12-inch water main in South Weed Boulevard (**Figure 4**).

Water Services and Meter Boxes

As shown in **Figure 3**, four new water services would be installed in Rippon Way and would connect to the new water main; three new meter boxes would be installed. Two new water services would be installed in Main Street and would connect to an existing water main; one new meter box would be installed adjacent to Main Street. Four new water services would be installed in State Route (SR) 97 and would connect to an existing water main; one meter box and one fire hydrant would be installed adjacent to SR 97.

As shown in **Figure 4**, one new water service would be installed in South Weed Boulevard and would connect to an existing water main; one new water meter box and one fire hydrant would be installed adjacent to South Weed Boulevard. Fifteen new water services would be installed in Walnut Street and would connect to an existing water main; two new water meter boxes would be installed adjacent to Walnut Street. Four new water services would be installed in College Avenue and would connect to an existing water main; three new meter boxes would be installed adjacent to College Avenue. Two existing water services would be reconnected to an existing water main on Sullivan Avenue; two new water meter boxes would be installed. A fire hydrant would be installed on Sullivan Avenue immediately west of Walnut Street.

As shown in **Figure 5,** five existing water services would be reconnected to an existing water main in South Weed Boulevard.



USGS Quad - Weed 7.5-minute Quadrangle
Sections 2, 11, and 12, Township 41 N, Range 05 W
Centroid: Lat: 41° 24' 59.66" N; Long: 122° 23' 03.04" W

Path: N:\comgenvfiles\01-Jobs Active\032-20 PACE - Weed Emergency Water Supply Pipeline\3-Project GIS\3-Map Documents\Addendum 3\Addendum 3 Study Area Boundary\Addendum 3 Study Area Boundary.aprx

All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 10.13.23

0 1,000 Feet

Figure 1

Project Location and Vicinity

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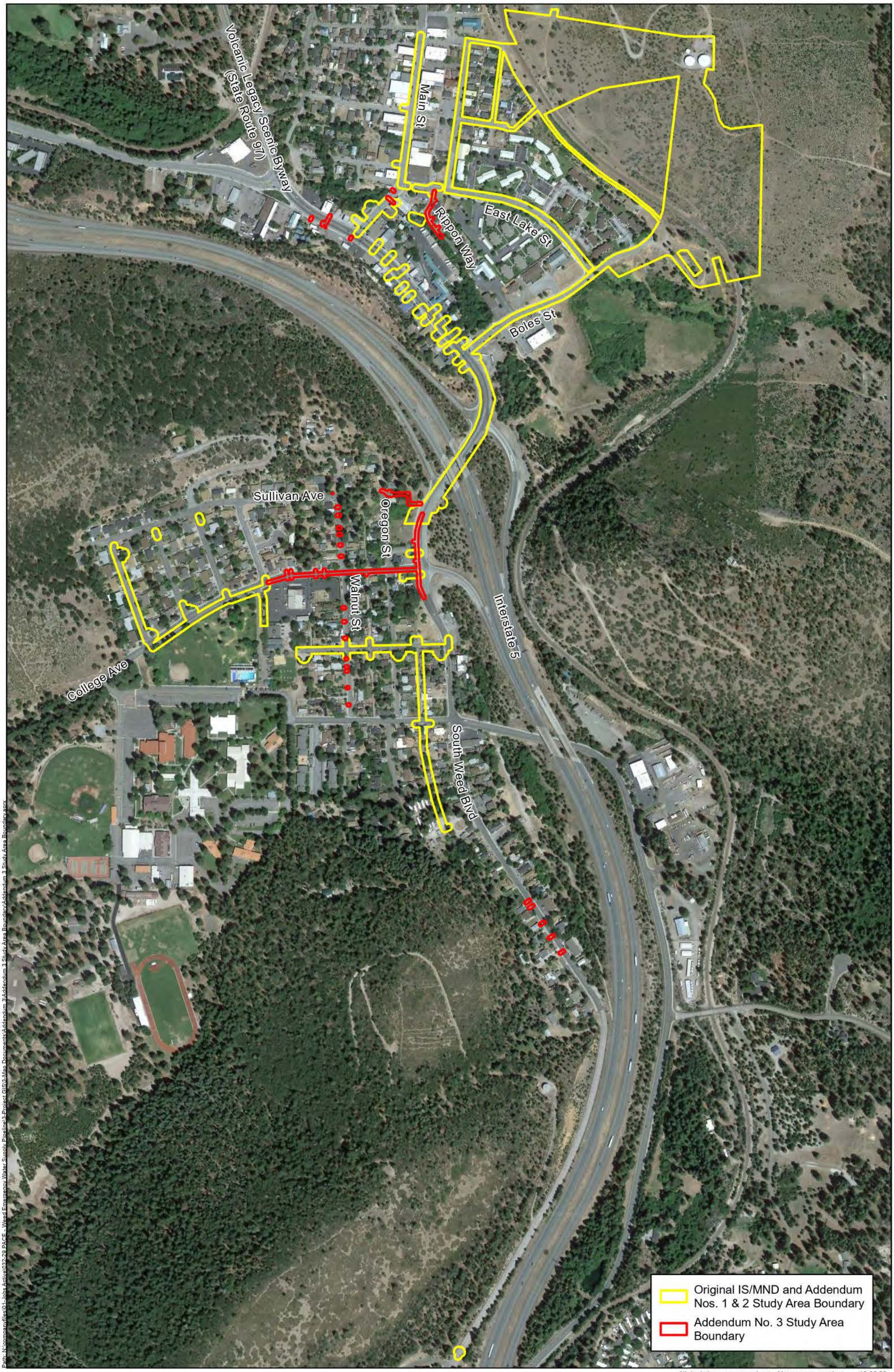

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Figure 2

Previous and Current Study Area Boundary

0 500 Feet

All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 10.06.23

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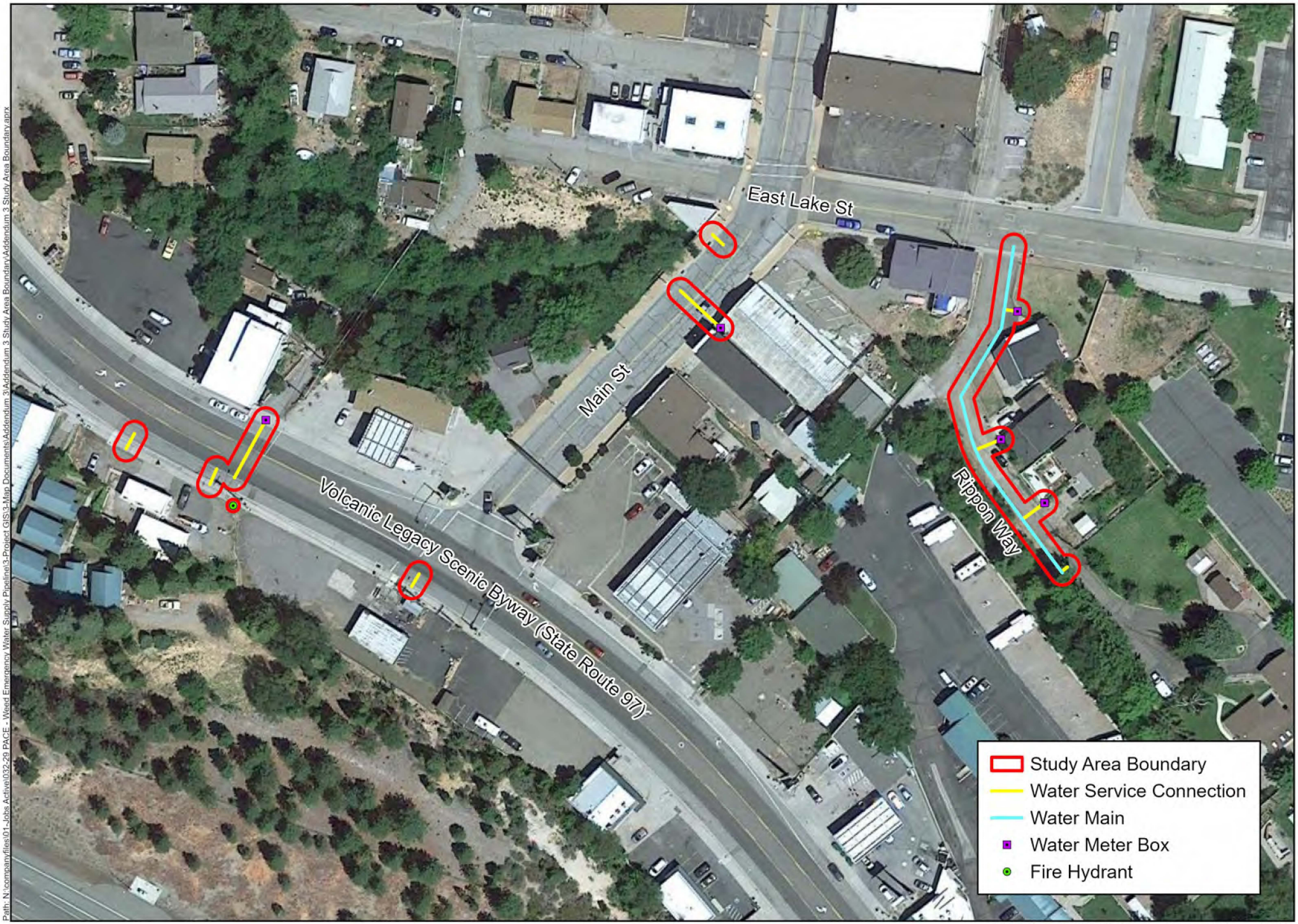

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All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 10.06.23

0 100 Feet

Figure 3

North Weed Improvements

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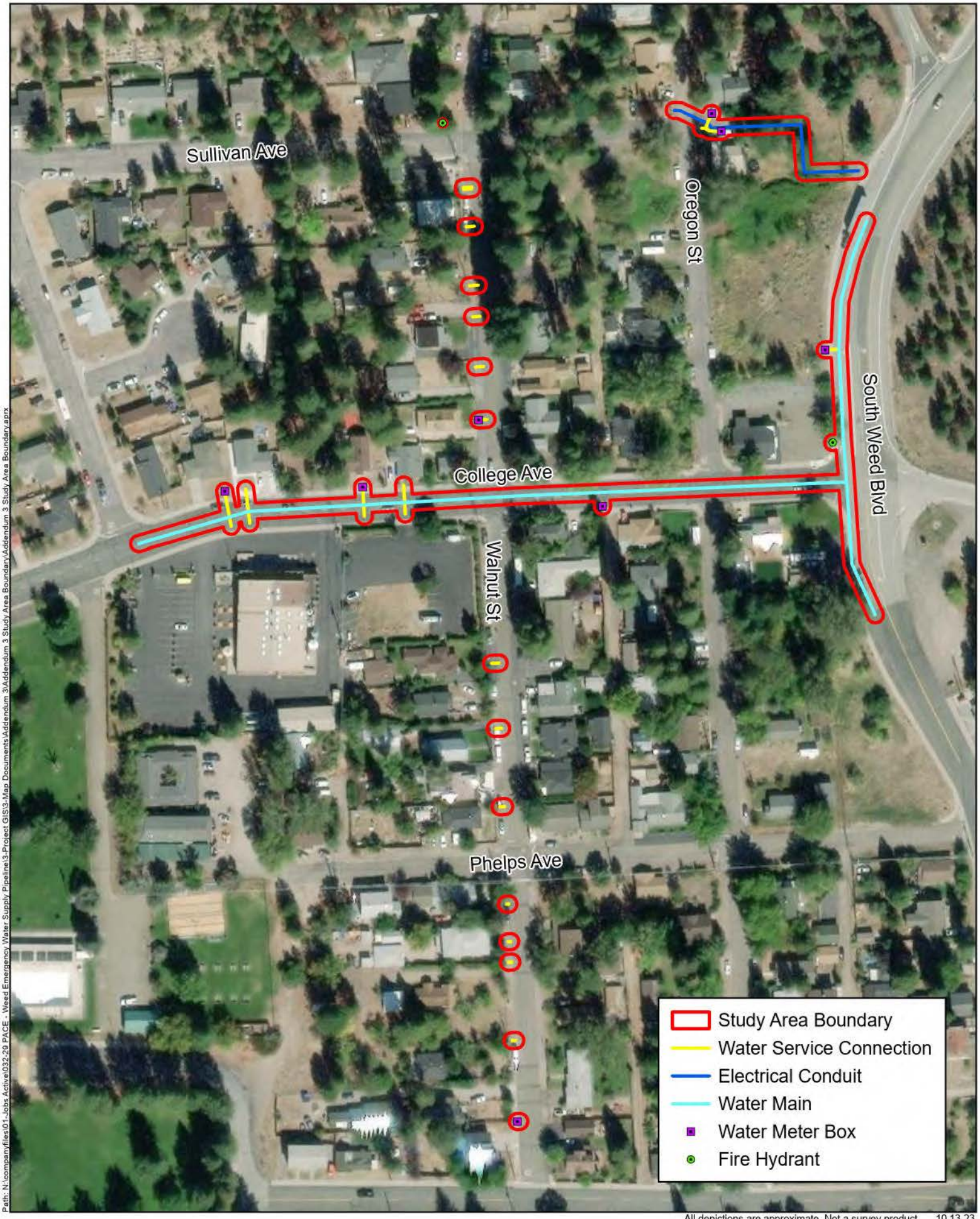

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All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 10.13.23

0 150 Feet

Figure 4

Bel Air Area Improvements

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All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 10.16.23

0 100 Feet

Figure 5

South Weed Improvements

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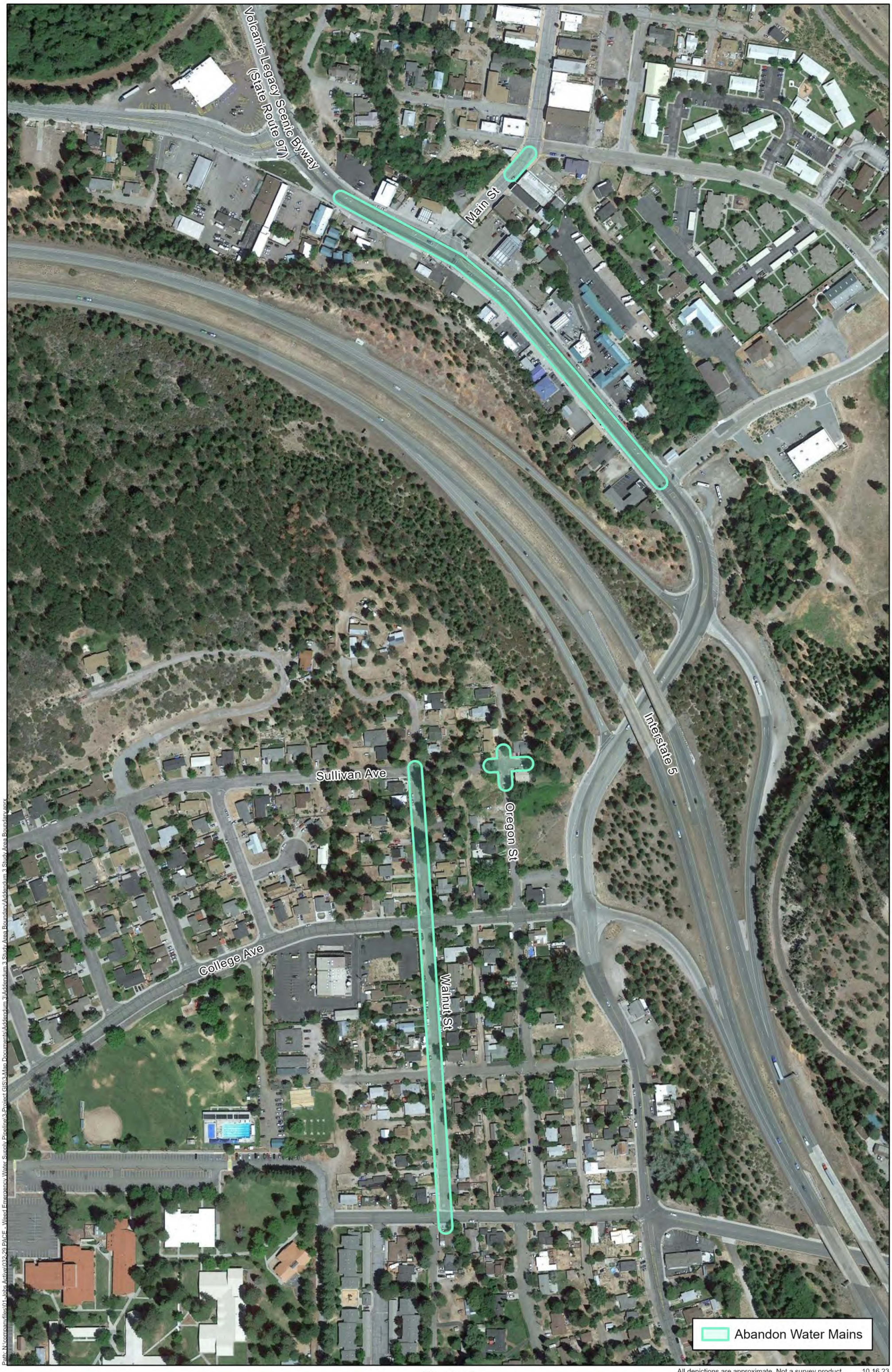

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All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 10.16.23

0 250 Feet

Figure 6

Water Main Abandonments

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Waterline Abandonment

As shown in **Figure 6**, the following segments of water main would be abandoned:

- ±80 feet of 6-inch water main on Main Street;
- ±100 feet of water main at the intersection of Oregon Street and Sullivan Avenue;
- ±1,275 feet of 8-inch water main on SR 97;
- ±1,350 feet of 2-inch water main on Walnut Street;

Additional improvements include the following: electrical service would be extended along Sullivan Avenue to a new supervisory valve at SR 97, and the eastern end of the existing 4-inch water main on College Avenue would be capped. All proposed improvements would occur within paved public road rights-of-way (ROWs) and previously disturbed private driveways.

This document constitutes a third Addendum (Addendum No. 3) to the 2016 MND and evaluates whether modifications to the approved project would result in any new or substantially more adverse significant effects or require any new mitigation measures not identified in the 2016 IS/MND.

SECTION 2. CEQA FRAMEWORK FOR ADDENDUM

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3) recognize the possibility for a project to be modified after an EIR has been certified or a Negative Declaration has been adopted, and identify various levels of additional environmental review that may be undertaken to provide appropriate environmental disclosure. Pursuant to Section 15164 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines, "An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred." The conditions in Section 15162 are as follow:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revision of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new, significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new, significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

SECTION 3. COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PROJECT

The IS/MND (**Appendix A**), Addendum No.1 to the MND, and Addendum No. 2 to the MND (**Appendix A**) determined that the approved project could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds, disturbance of subsurface historical, cultural, and tribal cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels.

However, design features incorporated into the project, compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions, and implementation of the adopted mitigation measures reduced potential impacts to a less-than-significant level.

This analysis evaluates whether modifications to the approved project would result in any new or substantially more adverse significant effects or require any new mitigation measures not identified in the IS/MND. In accordance with updates to the CEQA Guidelines that have occurred since the original IS/MND and previous two Addendums were prepared, this Addendum No. 3 also discusses energy, tribal cultural resources, and wildfire.

SECTION 4. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE MODIFIED PROJECT

4.1 Aesthetics

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to aesthetics, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

As with the original project and previous amendments, the majority of the improvements would be subsurface. The modified project includes installing and abandoning water mains, connecting water service to new customers, and installing new water meter boxes and fire hydrants. Installation of the water main would be subsurface, and the installation of water meter boxes and fire hydrants would not be visually intrusive.

Paved roads that are disturbed during installation of the pipeline would be re-paved following construction. In unpaved areas, the surface would be restored to its pre-existing condition upon completion of construction. Therefore, the modified project's aesthetic impacts would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to agricultural or forest resources, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

According to the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), all additional improvements are located on lands designated as "urban and built-up land". Additionally, none of the properties adjacent to the additional improvements are zoned for or used for agricultural or timber production, nor are they subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, there would be no impact on agriculture or forest resources.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.3 Air Quality

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, emissions from the approved project were well below the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD) thresholds and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The additional improvements would result in the temporary generation of emissions during construction to install water mains, water services, water meter boxes, and fire hydrants. Construction activities of the modified improvements would result in a slight increase in previously estimated construction-related GHG emissions; however, because impacts would be temporary, construction emissions would remain less than significant. The modified project would not result in an increase in operational GHG emissions above existing levels.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.4 Biological Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to biological resources with implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM 4.1**:

MM 4.1. To ensure that active nests of migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal and construction activities shall occur between August 31 and February 1, if feasible. If vegetation removal or construction occurs during the nesting season, a nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to the initiation of vegetation removal or construction.

If nesting birds are found, the nest sites shall not be disturbed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no vegetation removal or construction activities shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

To determine potential impacts from the modified project improvements, an updated records search and field evaluation were completed. A field survey was completed by an ENPLAN biologist on September 15, 2023, that addressed the modified areas of improvements.

The records search included a review of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) records for special-status plants, animals, and natural communities; the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants for special-status plant species; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) records for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species under jurisdiction of the USFWS; USFWS records for birds of conservation concern; and National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) records for critical habitat, essential fish habitat (EFH), and anadromous fish species under the jurisdiction of the NMFS.

Special-Status Plant Species

Review of the USFWS species list for the project area identified no federally listed plant species as potentially occurring in the project area. The project area does not contain designated critical habitat for any federally listed plant species.

Review of CNDDB records showed that one special-status plant, subalpine aster (Rare Plant Rank [RPR] 2B.3), has been broadly mapped in the project area. CNDDB records also showed that 12 special-status plants have been reported within a five-mile radius of the project site: alkali hymenoxys (RPR 2B.2), coast fawn lily (RPR 2B.2), Henderson's triteleia (RPR 2B.2), Modoc green-gentian (RPR 2B.3), Oregon firewood (RPR 1B.2), pallid bird's-beak (RPR 1B.2), Peck's lomatium (RPR 2B.2), Pickering's ivesia (RPR 1B.2), rosy

orthocarpus (RPR 2B.1), Shasta chaenactis (RPR 1B.3), snow fleabane daisy (RPR 2B.3), and woolly balsamroot (RPR 1B.2).

The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants was queried for occurrences within the USGS Weed 7.5-minute quadrangle, which encompasses the modified project. The search identified no additional special-status plant species as potentially occurring in the project area. CNPS records also identified four non-status species with the Weed quadrangle: California lady's-slipper (RPR 4.2), clustered lady's-slipper (RPR 4.2), Rydberg's spring beauty (RPR 4.3), and Tracy's collomia (RPR 4.3).

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Review of the USFWS species list for the project area identified the following federally listed wildlife species as potentially being present in the project area: conservancy fairy shrimp, Franklin's bumble bee, gray wolf, monarch butterfly, North American wolverine, northern spotted owl, vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, and yellow-billed cuckoo. The project area does not contain designated critical habitat for any federally listed wildlife species.

NMFS identifies one special-status anadromous fish species as potentially occurring in the USGS Weed 7.5-minute quadrangle: Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho salmon evolutionary significant unit (ESU) (Federally Threatened [FT]).

Review of CNDDB records showed that six special-status wildlife species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the project site: bald eagle (Federally Delisted [FD], State Endangered [SE], State Fully Protected [SFP]), Cascades frog (State Candidate Endangered [SCE]), State Species of Special Concern [SSSC]), fisher (SSSC), Lower Klamath marbled sculpin (SSSC), Sierra Nevada red fox – southern Cascades DPS (State Threatened [ST]), and western yellow-billed cuckoo (FT, SE). Seven non-status animals have also been mapped within a five-mile radius: gray-headed pika, long-eared myotis, North American porcupine, obscure bumble bee, silver-haired bat, Siskiyou hesperian, and Wawona riffle beetle.

To determine the presence/absence of special-status species or habitats capable of supporting such species in the modified project site, an ENPLAN biologist conducted a field evaluation on September 15, 2023. No special-status plant species were observed. Many of the special-status wildlife species potentially occurring in the study area would not have been evident at the time the fieldwork was conducted; however, potential presence could readily be determined by habitat characteristics. No suitable habitat for special-status wildlife species is present in the project site; thus, there would be no direct effects on special-status wildlife species.

Critical Habitat/Essential Fish Habitat

The USFWS does not identify any designated critical habitats for federally listed species within the project area. NMFS identifies critical habitat for SONCC Coho ESU as occurring in the Weed quadrangle. Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is identified for Coho salmon and Chinook salmon in this quadrangle. However, no critical habitat is present within the modified project areas.

Indirect effects could potentially occur if sediments or other pollutants enter surface water features in the area and degrade habitat in the study area and/or downstream.

However, the City is required to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity* (currently Order No. 2009-009-DWQ) by submitting a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB. The permitting process requires the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes best management practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation and prevent damage to streams, watercourses, and aquatic habitats.

BMPs may include, but are not limited to, limiting construction to the dry season; pruning plants at ground level (where appropriate); use of straw wattles, silt fences, and/or gravel berms to prevent sediment from discharging off-site, and revegetating temporarily disturbed sites upon completion of construction.

With implementation of BMPs for spill prevention and erosion control, the potential for indirect effects on aquatic species/habitats is less than significant.

Nesting Migratory Birds

The USFWS identified 7 *Bird of Conservation Concern* as potentially being present in the project area: bald eagle, California gull, Cassin's finch, evening grosbeak, golden eagle, oak titmouse, and rufous hummingbird. Additionally, other nesting birds could potentially be present in the general project area during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). However, construction activities associated with Addendum No. 3 are not expected to directly affect nesting birds because no trees or other vegetation would be removed. Indirect effects could include nest abandonment by adults in response to loud noise levels or human encroachment, or a reduction in the amount of food available to young birds due to changes in feeding behavior by adults. However, given the urban character of the work areas for Addendum No. 3, any birds that may nest adjacent to the roadways would be accustomed to periodic loud noises. Therefore, the modified project's impacts would remain less than significant.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Other Waters

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, no wetlands or other jurisdictional waters were previously identified in the project areas. A field survey conducted by an ENPLAN biologist on September 15, 2023, did not identify any wetlands or other waters in the modified project site. Therefore, the modified project would have no impact on wetlands or other waters.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur due to project implementation. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.5 Cultural Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to cultural resources with implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2**:

MM 5.1. If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find. The county coroner shall be contacted to determine whether investigation of the cause of death is required as well as to determine whether the remains may be Native American in origin. Should Native American remains be discovered, the county coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then determine those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American(s). Together with representatives of the people of most likely descent, a qualified archaeologist shall make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

MM 5.2. If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

A Cultural Resources Inventory (CRI) Report for the original project was prepared by ENPLAN in 2016. An Addendum to the CRI was completed in September 2017 for Addendum No. 1, and a second Addendum to the CRI was completed in January 2018.

The CRI and both Addenda to the CRI reports included a review of records at the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (NEIC/CHRIS), as well as review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), historical maps, and pertinent reports. A field evaluation and Native American consultation were also conducted for the original project.

The NEIC/CHRIS records searches completed in 2016 and 2017 showed that 23 archaeological surveys have been previously conducted within a 1/2-mile radius of the entire project area, one of which covered a portion of this Addendum No. 3's additional improvements. The records search revealed that 13 archaeological sites have

been recorded within a 1/2-mile radius of the entire project area; none of the sites are within the modified project area. The additional work areas are in previously disturbed public road rights-of-way (ROWs) and private driveways; therefore, a records search update and field survey update were not conducted.

According to the California Department of Conservation's California Geological Survey, the modified project area is comprised of tertiary volcanic rock. This formation is old enough to contain paleontological resources. However, all excavation work involved with the additional improvements would be located in previously disturbed areas. Further, no unique geologic features or paleontological sites are known to exist in the project vicinity.

Based on the results of the records and literature search, the geomorphological characteristics of the modified project area, age of the soils present, and the level of previous disturbance, the modified improvements are considered to have a low potential for both buried historic and prehistoric resources. Implementation of **MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2** would reduce the potential for adverse effects to a less-than-significant level.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.6 Energy

As noted above, the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2 were prepared prior to revisions to the CEQA Guidelines that require Initial Studies to include an analysis of a project's potential impacts related to energy. Therefore, the following analysis is provided.

Energy consumption during construction would occur from diesel and gasoline used for construction equipment, haul trucks, and construction workers traveling to and from the work sites. The use of energy during construction would be minimal and would not be considered wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. Construction equipment must comply with State regulations that require the use of fuel-efficient equipment. In terms of operational impacts, energy use would be limited to City workers traveling to conduct periodic maintenance. Therefore, energy use would not be considered wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Determination:

Compliance with State regulations that require the use of fuel-efficient construction equipment and use of energy-efficient equipment ensures that impacts associated with energy are less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

4.7 Geology and Soils

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to geology and soils, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Soil types present within the modified project area are identified in **Table 4.7-1**. Five of the soils in the modified project area are the same as the original and previously modified project areas; one new soil, Ponto sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, is within the modified project area.

Table 4.7-1:
Soil Type and Characteristics

Soil Name	Landform and Parent Material	Erosion Potential	Drainage	Surface runoff	Permeability	Shrink-swell potential
Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Outwash fans; glaciofluvial deposits derived from igneous rock.	Slight	Somewhat excessive	Negligible	Rapid	Low

Soil Name	Landform and Parent Material	Erosion Potential	Drainage	Surface runoff	Permeability	Shrink-swell potential
Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Outwash fans; alluvium derived from extrusive igneous rock and ash.	Low	Somewhat excessive	Very low	Rapid	Low
Neer-Ponto stony sandy loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes complex	Hills; volcanic ash derived from volcanic rock.	Low to moderate	Well drained	Low	Moderate to Moderately Rapid	Low
Odas sandy loam	Floodplains; alluvium derived from igneous rock.	Slight	Poorly drained	Very Low	2-6	Low
Ponto sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Hills; volcanic ash derived from volcanic rock.	Moderate	Well drained	Medium	Moderate	Low
Ponto Neer complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Hills; volcanic ash derived from volcanic rock.	Low to moderate	Well drained	Medium	Moderate to Moderately Rapid	Low

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2023; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Siskiyou County, Central Part, California. 1983.

In addition, improvement plans for the modified project would be prepared by a licensed engineer to ensure any necessary special design or construction methods are implemented to reduce or eliminate potential impacts; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and no mitigation measures were necessary. Construction activities of the modified improvements would result in a slight increase in previously estimated construction-related GHG emissions; however, this would be temporary and cease at completion of the project. Therefore, construction emissions would remain less than significant. Operational GHG emissions of the modified improvements would occur during periodic maintenance of the water system; however, the modified project's impacts would remain less than significant.

Determination:

As documented above, the project's construction and operational GHG emissions would be less than significant. No mitigation measures are required.

4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, and no mitigation measures were required. The following databases were reviewed to locate "Cortese List" sites in proximity to the modified project elements:

- List of Hazardous Waste and Substances sites from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database.
- California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker Database
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.

- List of active Cease and Desist Orders (CDO) and Clean-Up and Abatement Orders (CAO) from the SWRCB.

Review of the Geotracker Database identified that the closest cleanup site to the modified improvements is a cleanup program site (Morgan Products), located north of Park Way and west of North Davis Avenue. The modified improvements are over 0.4 miles south of this clean-up site. Due to the distance between the project site and the clean-up site, the project would not affect or be affected by the clean-up site. The SWRCB did not identify any other active cleanup sites in proximity to the project area. In addition, the DTSC EnviroStor database did not identify any cleanup sites in proximity to the project area. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Construction activities associated with the additional improvements have the potential to result in the temporary disturbance of soil and would expose disturbed areas to potential storm events, which could generate accelerated runoff, localized erosion, and sedimentation. However, this is a temporary impact during construction and no long-term impacts would occur. Best management practices (BMPs) for erosion/sediment control would be implemented in accordance with State and local requirements. Additionally, the modified project would not require new groundwater supplies for construction of the project.

The modified project would not significantly increase the disturbance area, would not increase the amount of impervious surfaces that could prevent the infiltration of water into the soil, and does not include any components that would alter drainage patterns in the area.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (Panel 06089C2567D, 01/19/2011), the additional improvements are not located within a designated flood hazard area. Therefore, impacts would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.11 Land Use and Planning

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have no impact related to land use and planning, and no mitigation measures were necessary. Land use impacts are considered significant if a proposed project would physically divide an existing community (a physical change that interrupts the cohesiveness of the neighborhood). The additional improvements would not result in a physical change that would create a barrier for existing or planned development and would not conflict with any land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted to avoid/mitigate an environmental effect.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.12 Mineral Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to mineral resources, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The City of Weed's General Plan does not address mineral resources and the City's Municipal Code does not specifically identify areas in which mining activities can occur. Additionally, the project area has not been classified by the California Geological Survey as containing significant mineral resources. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.13 Noise

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to noise with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM 12.1**:

MM 12.1 Construction work associated with the proposed project shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to the extent feasible; possible exceptions to this condition would be time-sensitive operations such as an extended, continuous concrete pour or nighttime hook-ups. Exceptions are subject to approval by the City Administrator or his/her designee.

The majority of the modified project improvements would occur within the public road right-of-way (ROW) adjacent to single-family residences. However, with implementation of **MM 12.1**, the temporary increase in construction noise would be less than significant. Operational noise levels would occur temporarily during periodic maintenance of the water infrastructure. Further, operational noise would not increase above existing levels.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.14 Population and Housing

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to population and housing, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

As with the original project, the purpose of the modified project is to ensure a reliable water supply for existing customers. The additional improvements include reconnecting services to existing customers within the City and do not include new developments that would induce substantial population growth in the area or displace housing or people.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.15 Public Services

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have no impact related to public services, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Because the modified project would not induce substantial population growth in the area, the project would not result in the need for additional long-term fire protection or police services. Additionally, the modified project would not result, either directly or indirectly, in an increase in population requiring additional schools or parks, or the expansion of existing schools or parks. Therefore, there would be no impact on public services.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.16 Recreation

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have no impacts related to recreation, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The modified project does not include the construction of houses or businesses, or other growth-inducing components that would increase the number of residents or employees in the area. Therefore, the modified project would not result in an increased demand for recreational facilities.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional measures are required.

4.17 Transportation/Traffic

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to transportation/traffic, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The modified project would not cause a permanent increase in traffic or vehicle miles traveled in the area; would not remove or change the location of any sidewalk, bicycle lane, trail, or public transportation facility; or conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs related to alternative transportation.

Short-term increases in traffic volumes associated with construction workers and equipment on the local road network would occur during construction, and this increased traffic could interfere with emergency response times. However, temporary traffic control would be required for work in roadways and must adhere to the procedures, methods, and guidance given in the current edition of the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Because no long-term impacts to the circulation system would occur, and safety measures would be employed to safeguard travel by the general public and emergency response vehicles during construction, impacts would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

As noted above, the IS/MND was prepared prior to revisions to the CEQA Guidelines that require analysis of a project's potential impacts on tribal cultural resources pursuant to AB 52 (2014) (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1). As documented in Section 4.5 (Cultural Resources), prior consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American community did not reveal any known sacred sites or tribal cultural resources in the project area.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. With implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2**, impacts would remain less than significant; no additional mitigation measures are required.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, the approved project would have less-than-significant impacts related to utilities and service systems, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The modified project includes improvements to the water distribution system to provide water service to customers, ensure an adequate water supply, and improve fire flows. The modified project does not include the construction of new facilities other than the improvements discussed in the IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, and this Addendum (Addendum No. 3). Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.20 Wildfire

The IS/MND and Addendum Nos. 1 and 2 were prepared prior to revisions to the CEQA Guidelines that require analysis of a project's potential impacts related to wildfire. Therefore, the following analysis is provided.

The modified project does not involve a use or activity that could interfere with long-term emergency response or emergency evacuation plans for the area. As stated in Section 4.17, short-term increases in traffic volumes during construction could interfere with emergency response times; however, temporary traffic control would be required for work in roadways in accordance with the MUTCD.

According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), the City of Weed is located in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA), and portions of the City are located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) within an LRA. However, all modified project improvements are within non-VHFHSZ portions of the City. Additionally, the majority of improvements would be subsurface and would not affect or be affected by wildfire in the long-term.

Further, the project does not have any components that would expose people to significant post-fire risks such as flooding and landslides. Therefore, the potential for post-fire impacts would be less than significant. The modified project does not include any development or improvements that would increase the long-term risk of wildfire or expose people to wildland fires. The modified project would have less than significant impacts.

Determination:

As documented above, the modified project would not result in significant environmental effects related to wildfires. No mitigation measures are required.

4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

As documented in the IS/MND, Addendum Nos. 1 and 2, and this Addendum (Addendum No.3), implementation of the project could potentially result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds and special-status plant populations (if present), disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. However, design features incorporated into the project would avoid or reduce certain potential environmental impacts, as would

compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions. Remaining impacts can be reduced to levels that are less than significant through implementation of standard construction measures and the adopted mitigation measures (see **Appendix A** for Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Because the previously adopted mitigation measures extend to the modified project and are included as conditions of project approval, and the City is responsible for ensuring their implementation, it has been determined that the modified Project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

SECTION 5. DETERMINATION

Based on substantial evidence documented in this Addendum (Addendum No. 3), the City of Weed, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed modifications would not change the conclusions in the adopted MND. No new potentially significant impacts would occur, and the modified project would not increase the severity of previously identified potentially significant impacts.

Further, as documented herein, the additional analysis of impacts related to GHG emissions, energy, tribal cultural resources, and wildfire concludes that impacts in these resource categories are less than significant and no new mitigation measures are required.

None of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines apply to the project as amended, and the proposed revisions to the project necessitate only minor technical changes or additions to the previously adopted MND. Therefore, preparation of an Addendum to the adopted MND provides an appropriate level of environmental review.

SECTION 6. REFERENCES

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SECTION 7. LIST OF PREPARERS

ENPLAN

Donald Burk ..... Environmental Services Manager

Carla L. Thompson, AICP ..... Senior Environmental Planner

Kiara Cuerpo-Hadsall ..... Environmental Planner

Hannah Raab ..... Environmental Planner

PACE Engineering, Inc.

Keith Krantz, P.E. ..... Senior Engineer

Jeff Krantz, P.E. ..... Staff Engineer

Appendix A

ADDENDUM NO. 2 TO PREVIOUSLY ADOPTED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Includes Addendum No. 1 to Previously Adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration and Original Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

SECOND ADDENDUM

to the

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATON

SCH No. 2016092058

CITY OF WEED

BYPASS WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LEAD AGENCY:

City of Weed
550 Main Street
Weed, CA 96094

PREPARED BY:

ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002
(530) 221-0440

February 2018

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Addendum to Biological Study Report. ENPLAN, February 2018

Appendix D

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF PROJECT REVISIONS

The City of Weed (City) prepared an Initial Study (IS) and adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project on December 8, 2016 (see **Appendix A**). The IS/MND addressed installation of approximately 3,500 feet of an 8-inch bypass pipeline along a portion of South Weed Boulevard, Boles Street, and up School Hill to the existing Hillside water tanks to convey water from South Weed to North Weed; as well as installation of two supervisory valves: one at the southern terminus of the new pipeline on South Weed Boulevard, and another on Mountain View Drive, near its intersection with South Weed Boulevard.

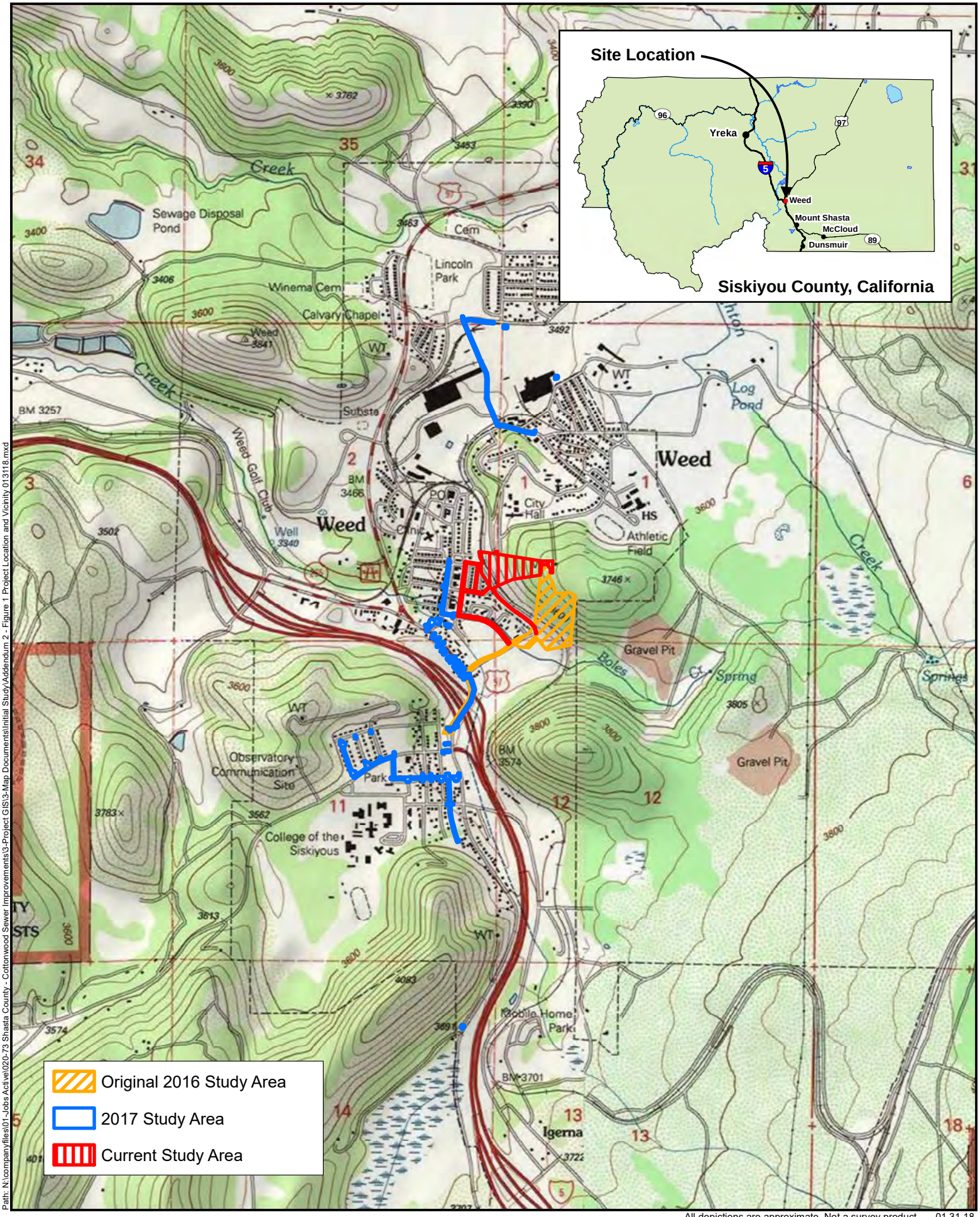
Following adoption of the MND, City staff and PACE Engineering (PACE) re-evaluated the Project area and determined that additional improvements were need to ensure reliable water service to the City's customers. The amendments included a larger pipe for the School Hill Transmission Main (original project), improvements to the Downtown Weed and Bel Air Area water systems, and improvements to the Roseburg transmission main. An Addendum to the MND (Addendum No. 1) was prepared, routed through the State Clearinghouse for public agency review, and made available for review by the general public. On November 9, 2017, the City Council adopted Addendum No. 1 (see **Appendix A**). **Figure 1** shows the study area boundaries for the original project proposal, Addendum No. 1, and the current Addendum No. 2.

As stated in the IS/MND, the exact pipeline alignment at the east end of Boles Street and on School Hill would be determined based on environmental considerations and the construction methods used. For this reason, the Project study area was expansive to allow flexibility for engineering design and for environmental considerations. However, following adoption of Addendum No. 1, PACE conducted additional geotechnical studies, including a test drill, and determined that the rock on School Hill is extensively fractured and does not allow for trenchless installation of the pipe. In addition, the original alignment up School Hill is too steep to allow safe installation of the pipeline using open-cut trenching due to the risk of dislodging boulders on the steep hillside. PACE determined that the proposed pipeline could be constructed on the northerly end of the School Hill, where slopes are sufficiently gentle to allow safe use of open-cut trenching.

Figure 2 shows the original alignment from Boles Street to the Hillside tanks and two alternatives for the modified pipeline alignment. The two alternatives include the same alignment for the segment of pipe from the railroad crossing up School Hill to the water tanks. Alternative 1 (the preferred Alternative) would route the pipeline from the easterly terminus of Boles Street, then north on Olive Street a distance of approximately 1,300 feet to the point where the pipeline would cross the railroad tracks and continue up School Hill to the water tanks. The preferred Alternative would require an easement from the railroad for work in Olive Street; an alternative was identified in the event the City is not able to acquire an easement.

With Alternative 2, pipeline improvements would commence at the intersection of Boles Street and E. Lake Street and would route the pipe along E. Lake Street, then north on Clay Street to its intersection with E. Inez Street. The pipeline would continue southeast on E. Inez Street, then northeast on Butte Street, and southeast on Olive Street to the railroad crossing. Alternative 2 is approximately 2,200 feet in length. With Alternative 2, the pipeline segment between E. Lake Street and Olive Street would not be required. Portions of Olive Street are paved while other portions have a gravel surface; all of the other streets are paved. The pipelines in the road rights-of-way (ROW) would be installed via open-cut trenching. Trenches would be approximately three feet wide and vary from four- to eight-feet in depth. At the railroad crossing, the pipeline would be installed using a trenchless technique. The streets would be repaved following installation of the pipeline, and disturbed areas on School Hill would be revegetated following construction.

This document constitutes a second Addendum (Addendum No. 2) to the 2016 MND and evaluates whether modifications to the approved Project would result in any new or substantially more adverse significant effects or require any new mitigation measures not identified in the 2016 MND. No amendments to the Downtown Weed water system, Bel Air Area water system, Roseburg transmission main site, School Hill site west of the intersection of Boles Street and E. Lake Street, or staging areas are proposed; therefore, these areas are not further discussed in this Addendum.



All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 01.31.18

0 Feet 2,000

Figure 1

Project Location and Vicinity

ENPLAN

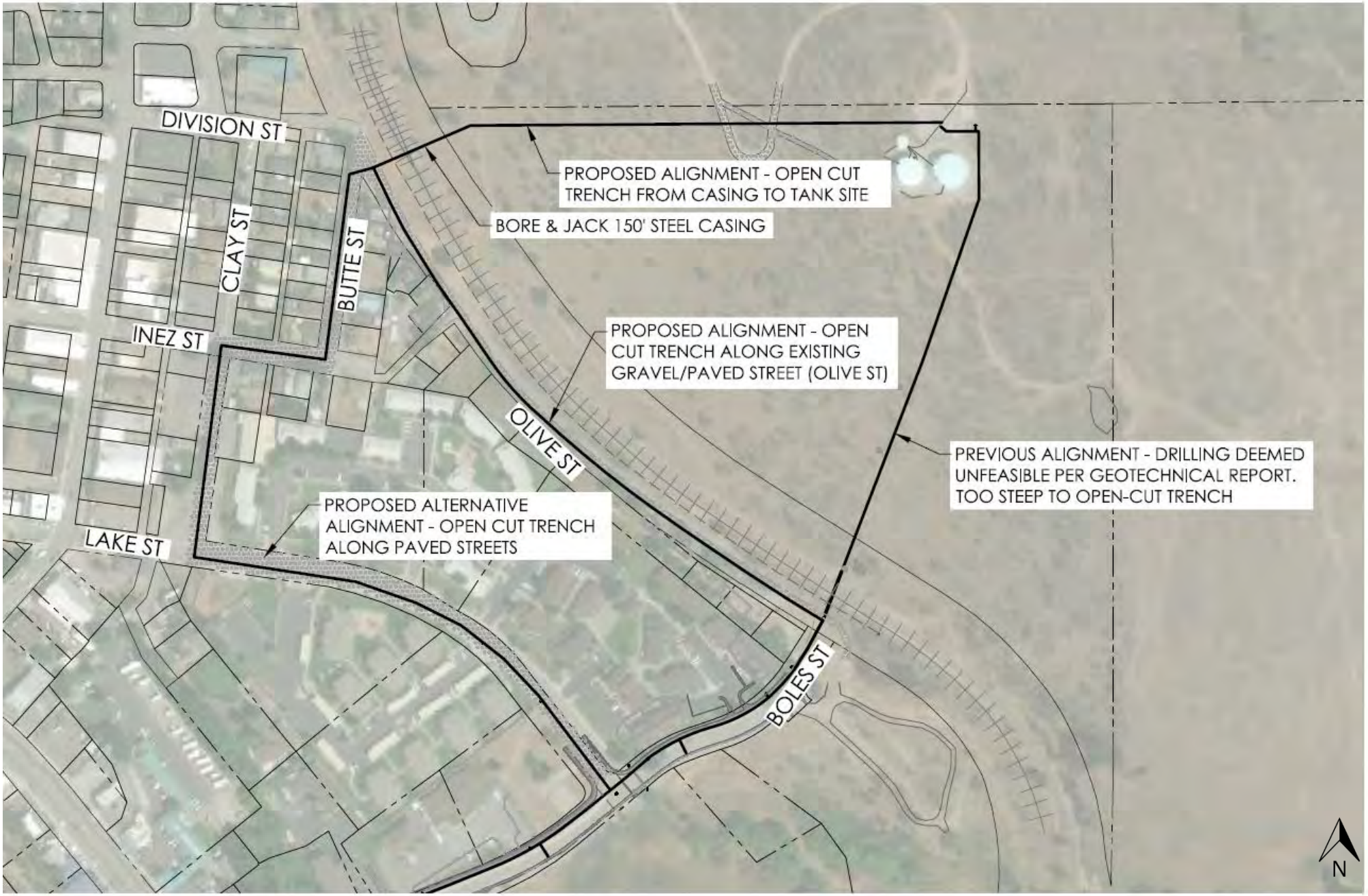


Figure 2

Modified Alignment: School Hill Site

SECTION 2. CEQA FRAMEWORK FOR ADDENDUM

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3) recognize the possibility for a project to be modified after an EIR has been certified or a Negative Declaration has been adopted, and identify various levels of additional environmental review that may be undertaken to provide appropriate environmental disclosure.

Pursuant to Section 15164 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines, "An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred." The conditions in Section 15162 are as follow:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revision of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new, significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new, significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

SECTION 3. COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PROJECT

The IS/MND and Addendum No. 1 to the MND determined that the approved Project would have no impact on aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/circulation, and utilities and service systems.

The IS/MND and Addendum No. 1 to the MND also determined that the approved Project could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds, disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. However, design features incorporated into the project, compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions, and implementation of the adopted mitigation measures reduced potential impacts to a less than significant level. This analysis evaluates whether modifications to the approved Project would result in any new or substantially more adverse significant effects or require any new mitigation measures not identified in the IS/MND.

3.1 Aesthetics

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to aesthetics, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

As shown in **Figure 2**, the modified alignment would route the pipeline along the north end of the School Hill property rather than at the south/southeasterly area of the property. As discussed above, due to geological constraints, the pipe up School Hill would need to be installed using open-cut trenching. Trenches would be approximately three feet wide and vary from four- to eight-feet in depth. The Project area on School Hill was burned during the 2014 Boles Fire, and most of the trees were killed and have since been removed; however, the understory vegetation has begun to successfully regenerate. Construction of the pipeline up School Hill would require minimal vegetation removal; at most, woody vegetation removal would be confined to one to two trees and several shrubs.

In addition, the modified alignment would route the pipeline entirely in Olive Street for Alternative 1, and in E. Lake Street, Clay Street, Butte Street, and a small segment of Olive Street for Alternative 2. Pipeline improvements in the road ROW would be installed using open-cut technology. Pipeline improvements at the railroad crossing would be installed using a trenchless technique. With the exception of portions of Olive Street, all of the streets in the Project area are paved. Pipeline improvements within the road ROW would require no vegetation removal.

Roads that are currently paved would be repaved following installation of the pipeline, and disturbed areas on School Hill would be revegetated following construction. Therefore, visual impacts would be temporary during construction, and the modified Project's aesthetic impacts would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to agriculture and forest resources, and no mitigation measures were necessary. According to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), all of the project sites are designated "urban and built-up land". In addition, none of the properties adjacent to the project sites are zoned for or used for agricultural or timber production, nor are they subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.3 Air Quality

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, emissions from the approved Project were well below the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD) thresholds and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Emissions that would be generated by the original Project were analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2. Addendum 1 was analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2016.3.1. Emissions for this Addendum (Addendum No. 2) were analyzed using the current CalEEMod model (version 2016.3.2).

Although the modified Project includes only the School Hill area, to provide an accurate account of emissions for the entire Project, the CalEEMod evaluation for Addendum No. 2 included all four project sites. CalEEMod output files, including all site-specific inputs and assumptions, are provided in **Appendix B.**

The values reported in **Table 3.3-1** are the highest daily emissions levels regardless of construction phase. As indicated, construction emissions for the modified Project would not exceed the thresholds of significance established by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District.

Table 3.3-1:
Projected Construction Emissions

Pollutants of Concern						
	ROG	**NOx**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**CO**	**SO_2**
	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day
2018	3.0	20.8	3.3	2.0	16.7	0.03
2019	2.6	22.78	1.5	1.3	16.0	0.03
SCAPCD Threshold	250	250	250	250	2,500	250

In addition, the modified Project does not include any components that would result in an increase in long-term operational emissions.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.4 Biological Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to biological resources with implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM 4.1**:

MM 4.1. To ensure that active nests of migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal and construction activities shall occur between August 31 and February 1, if feasible. If vegetation removal or construction occurs during the nesting season, a nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to the initiation of vegetation removal or construction.

If nesting birds are found, the nest sites shall not be disturbed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no vegetation removal or construction activities shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

To determine potential impacts from the modified pipeline alignment, an Addendum to the Biological Study Report (BSR) was prepared by ENPLAN in February 2018. The supplemental BSR includes the following documents that address areas impacted by the modified pipeline alignment:

- CNDDB RareFind Report Summary

- Summary Report: Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Sites
- Summary Report: Potential for Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern to Occur on the Project Sites
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) List of Threatened and Endangered Species, January 3, 2018.
- List of Vascular Plants Observed
- List of Wildlife Species Observed

The potential for each of the special-status plant and animal species identified by the USFWS and CNDDB to utilize the modified Project site is evaluated in **Table 2** of the Addendum to the BSR.

Special-Status Plant Species

As documented in the Addendum to the BSR, no special-status plant species were observed during the botanical field surveys. One special-status plant species, pallid bird's beak, has previously been recorded at two locations on School Hill. One of the previously mapped populations extends into the Addendum No. 2 study area. However, pallid bird's-beak was not observed during our December 2017 field survey (but the species was observed at a nearby reference population on the same day). Other special-status plant species have only a very low potential to occur in the extended study area; however, their presence/absence could not be verified during our December 2017 field visit. As noted in the Addendum to the BSR, the City's standard construction measures require that a botanical field survey be conducted by a qualified biologist in the spring when special-status plants know to occur in the region would be identifiable. The survey would be conducted pursuant to applicable regulatory agency protocols and guidelines. In the unlikely event that special-status plant species are present, a suitable buffer zone around the plant(s) would be established in consultation with the applicable regulatory agency, and exclusionary fencing would be placed prior to commencement of construction. If avoidance is not possible, the City would consult with the applicable regulatory agency to determine an appropriate course of action. Compliance with existing regulatory agency requirements ensures that impacts to special-status plants are less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

As documented in the Addendum to the BSR, although marginally suitable habitat for some of the special-status wildlife species is present in the modified Project site, no special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey, nor are any expected to be present; therefore, there would be no direct effects on special-status wildlife species. Indirect effects could potentially occur if sediments or other pollutants enter surface water features in the area and degrade habitat in the study area and/or downstream.

However, the City is required to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity* (currently Order No. 2009-009-DWQ) by submitting a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB. The permitting process requires the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation and prevent damage to streams, watercourses, and aquatic habitats.

BMPs may include, but are not limited to, limiting construction to the dry season; pruning plants at ground level (where appropriate); use of straw wattles, silt fences, and/or gravel berms to prevent sediment from discharging to the creek; and revegetating temporarily disturbed sites upon completion of construction.

With implementation of BMPs for spill prevention and erosion control, the potential for indirect effects on aquatic species/habitats is less than significant.

Nesting Migratory Birds

The USFWS identified 14 *Birds of Conservation Concern* as potentially being affected by the proposed project. The potential for each of these species to utilize the Project site is addressed in **Table 3** of the Addendum to the BSR. During construction, nesting migratory birds, if present, could be directly or indirectly affected by construction activities. Direct effects could include mortality resulting from construction equipment operating in an area containing an active nest with eggs or chicks. Indirect effects could include nest abandonment by adults in response to loud noise levels or human encroachment, or a reduction in the amount of food available to young birds due to changes in feeding behavior by adults. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM 4.1**, as presented in the adopted MND, ensures that impacts to nesting migratory birds are less than significant.

Wetlands and Waters

Field surveys conducted by an ENPLAN biologist on December 3, 2017, did not identify any wetlands or other jurisdictional waters in the modified project site.

Noxious Weeds

The potential for the proposed project to result in the introduction and spread of noxious weeds was not considered as a significant impact in the Initial Study and was not directly addressed in that document. However, in accordance with Federal Executive Order 13112 (Invasive Species), noxious weeds are addressed in the Biological Study Report prepared to meet DWSRF requirements. A standard control measure requiring construction equipment to be washed prior to entering Siskiyou County is included in the Addendum to the BSR. Therefore, the potential for introduction and spread of noxious weeds is less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

3.5 Cultural Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to cultural resources with implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2**:

MM 5.1. If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find. The county coroner shall be contacted to determine whether investigation of the cause of death is required as well as to determine whether the remains may be Native American in origin. Should Native American remains be discovered, the county coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then determine those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American(s). Together with representatives of the people of most likely descent, a qualified archaeologist shall make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

MM 5.2. If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

A Cultural Resources Inventory (CRI) for the original Project was prepared by ENPLAN in 2016, and an Addendum to the CRI was completed in September 2017 (Addendum No. 1). A second Addendum to the CRI was completed in January 2018 to address the modified pipeline alignment in the School Hill area.

This included an additional Sacred Lands Search, Native American consultation, and field survey. A supplemental records search at the NEIC/CHRIS was not undertaken because the records search update prepared for Addendum No. 1 on August 31, 2017, adequately covered the modified School Hill Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Records Search

The NE/CHRIS records search completed in 2016 and 2017 showed that 23 archaeological surveys have been previously conducted within a half-mile radius of the entire project area; two of which cover portions of the Addendum No. 2 APE. The records search revealed that 13 archaeological sites have been recorded within a half-mile radius of the project area. One of these sites was previously recorded during ENPLAN's 2016 survey of the original APE. None of the remaining 12 sites are within the project APE.

Native American Consultation

Consultation completed in 2016 included submittal of a Sacred Lands Search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), submittal of Request for Comment letters to Native American contacts identified by the NAHC, and follow-up correspondence with Native American representatives.

Similar consultation with the NAHC and Native American representatives was conducted as part of Addendum No. 1 and again as part of the current Addendum No. 2. Specifically, for Addendum No. 2 of the CRI, ENPLAN sent a request for a Sacred Lands Search to the NAHC on December 5, 2017. A reply was received from the NAHC on December 12, 2017, indicating that their Sacred Lands Files did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area. A list of Native American contacts was provided by the NAHC. ENPLAN sent Request for Comment letters to these individuals and organizations on December 14, 2017.

A response was received from Sami Jo Difuntorum of the Shasta Nation on December 14, 2017. Ms. Difuntorum stated she would reply in a separate email, but otherwise did not indicate any concern for this project area. Follow-up correspondence was conducted on January 9, 2018. A response was received from Kelli Hayward on behalf of the Wintu Tribe of Northern California on January 11, 2018. Ms. Hayward said she would forward the request for comment letter to Greg Burgin, Jr. Ms. Hayward sent an additional response on January 12, 2018, indicating that the project area is within the ancestral territory of the Shasta Nation. No other responses were received. Copies of all correspondence can be found in Appendix B of Addendum No. 2 to the CRI.

Field Survey

Archaeological fieldwork took place on January 3, 2018, during which the entire APE for Addendum No. 2 was intensively surveyed to identify cultural or historical resources that could be potentially affected by the proposed Project. Much of the APE has been subject to disturbance. Modern disturbance includes gravel fill and pavement in the roads, single- and multi-family residential home construction, existing drainage ditches, the railroad tracks, and the Hillside water tanks.

Both contemporary and historic debris were observed throughout the survey, including fragments of amber glass, colorless glass, 7-Up green glass, olive-green glass, amethyst glass, aqua glass, three Olympia beer cans (ca. 1960s), cardboard, plastic, and wire-cut nails. The amount of historic material present was insufficient to represent a historic-era site.

The Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad crosses through the project area. According to PACE Engineering, these railroad tracks will not be affected by construction activities because the pipe would be installed under the tracks using a trenchless technique, such as horizontal directional drilling. The tracks are still in use today and undergo regular maintenance, though the line itself is historic. No other cultural resources were observed during the field survey.

Conclusions

The CRI Addendum No. 2 concludes that, although no significant cultural resources were identified through the study, and the APE contains a considerable amount of modern disturbance, there is always some potential for previously unknown cultural resources to be encountered during site excavation. **Mitigation Measures MM 5.1 and MM 5.2** address the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and human remains.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

3.6 Geology and Soils

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to geology and soils, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Soils in the modified pipeline alignment are the same as in the original School Hill alignment. In addition, improvement plans for the proposed Project would be prepared by a licensed engineer, based on geotechnical testing, to ensure any necessary special design or construction methods are implemented to reduce or eliminate potential impacts; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

As stated in Section 3.3 above, emissions generated by the original Project were analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2. Addendum 1 was analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2016.3.1. Emissions for this Addendum (Addendum No. 2) were analyzed using the current CalEEMod model (version 2016.3.2). Although the modified Project includes only the School Hill area, to provide an accurate account of emissions for the entire Project, the CalEEMod evaluation for Addendum No. 2 included all four project sites. CalEEMod output files, including all site-specific inputs and assumptions, are provided in **Appendix C. Table 3.7-1** shows construction-related greenhouse gas emissions for the modified Project. Based on the 1,100 metric tons per year threshold approved by the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District, construction emissions would be less than significant.

Table 3.7-1:
Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Maximum Emissions (Total Metric Tons per Year)			
	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	Methane (CH_4)	Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)
2018	94.8	0.02	0	95.3
2019	156.3	0.03	0	157

In addition, the modified Project does not include any components that would result in an increase in operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, and no mitigation measures were required.

The following databases were reviewed to locate "Cortese List" sites in proximity to the modified pipeline alignment:

- List of Hazardous Waste and Substances sites from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database.
- SWRCB GeoTracker Database
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.
- List of “active” Cease and Desist Orders and Clean-Up and Abatement Orders from the SWRCB.

Review of the Geotracker Database identified that the closest cleanup site to the modified alignment is a leaking underground storage tank (LUST) (BP #11242), located just southeast of the intersection of Boles Street and South Weed Boulevard. The modified pipeline alignment is over 800 feet northeast of this clean-up site; therefore, there is no potential for encountering contamination related to the clean-up site. The SWRCB did not identify any other cleanup sites in proximity to the modified pipeline alignment. In addition, the DTSC EnviroStor database did not identify any cleanup sites in proximity to the modified pipeline alignment. Therefore, impacts would be the same as for the original project.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

As discussed in the IS/MND and Addendum No 1, the proposed Project has the potential to temporarily degrade water quality due to increased erosion during project construction; however, because BMPs for erosion and sediment control would be implemented in accordance with existing requirements, the potential for soil erosion and loss of top soil would be less than significant. The proposed Project would not require new groundwater supplies for construction of the project. In addition, the proposed Project would not significantly increase the amount of impervious surfaces that could prevent the infiltration of water into the soil. The modified pipeline alignment would not significantly increase the disturbance area or depth of the proposed improvements. In addition, according to the FEMA National Flood Hazard Map, there are no flood hazard zones in the modified pipeline alignment. Therefore, impacts would be the same as for the original project.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

3.10 Land Use and Planning

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to land use and planning.

Land use impacts are considered significant if a proposed project would physically divide an existing community (a physical change that interrupts the cohesiveness of the neighborhood). The proposed Project modifications would not result in a physical change that would create a barrier in any of the Project sites. Implementation of the *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* (**Appendix D**) will ensure that the proposed Project will not conflict with any plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. In addition, there are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that are applicable to the modified Project.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.11 Mineral Resources

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to mineral resources, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City's General Plan does not address mineral resources, and the City's Municipal Code does not specifically identify areas in which mining activities can occur. However, no portion of the modified pipeline alignment has been classified by the California Geological Survey as containing significant mineral resources.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.12 Noise

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to noise with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 12.1**:

MM 12.1. Construction work associated with the proposed project shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to the extent feasible; possible exceptions to this condition would be time-sensitive operations such as an extended, continuous concrete pours or nighttime hook-ups. Exceptions are subject to approval by the City Administrator or his/her designee.

For Alternative 1, improvements for the modified pipeline alignment would occur adjacent to single-family residences on Olive Street; for Alternative 2, improvements would occur adjacent to multiple-family residences on E. Lake and Clay Streets, and single-family residences on Butte Street and E. Inez Street.

Improvements on School Hill adjacent to the water tanks would occur approximately 800 feet south of the Weed Union Elementary School.

However, with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 12.1**, the temporary increase in construction noise would be less than significant. Operational noise levels would occur during maintenance of the water system; however, operational noise would not increase above existing levels.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

3.13 Population and Housing

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the purpose of the Project is to supply water from the production wells in the south end of town to customers in the north end of town due to a decrease in the amount of water provided to the City from Beaughton Springs, and in anticipation that the City will not be able to rely on water from Beaughton Springs after June 30, 2026. The IS/MND and Addendum No. 1 concluded that the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to population and housing, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The modified Project revises the alignment of the pipeline but does not increase the size of the line or increase capacity over what was analyzed in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1. Therefore, the modified Project would not induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly, and there would be no impact from the modified Project.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.14 Public Services

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have no impact related to public services, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The modified Project includes improvements to the water distribution system and would not result in the need for additional long-term fire protection or police services. The modified Project would not result, either directly or indirectly, in an increase in population requiring additional schools or parks, or the expansion of existing schools or parks. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.15 Recreation

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to recreation, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The modified Project does not include the construction of houses or businesses that would increase the number of residents or employees in the area. Therefore, the modified Project would not result in an increased demand for recreational facilities.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional measures are required.

3.16 Transportation/Traffic

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to transportation/traffic, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

The modified Project would result in a temporary increase in construction traffic on E. Lake St., Clay Street, E. Inez Street, Butte Street, and Olive Street. However, the Project would not result in a permanent alteration of public access routes or an increase in hazards due to transportation design features or incompatible uses. Emergency access would be maintained throughout construction. Because no long-term increase in traffic volume would occur, the traffic impacts of the modified Project on the transportation system would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.17 Tribal Cultural Resources

Also see discussion under Section 3.5 above.

Pursuant to AB 52 (Public Resources Code §21080.3.1), the City of Weed sent written notice of the original project to the Karuk Tribal Historic Preservation Officer in May 2016 with a request to contact the City if the Tribe wished to engage in consultation regarding the project. No response was received from the Tribe.

Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American community did not reveal any known sacred sites or tribal cultural resources in the modified Project site.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. With implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM 5.1 and MM 5.2**, impacts would remain less than significant; no additional mitigation measures are required.

3.18 Utilities and Service Systems

As documented in the IS/MND and Addendum No. 1, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to utilities and service systems, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The modified Project includes improvements to the water distribution system to replace aging infrastructure, ensure an adequate water supply, and improve fire flow. The modified Project does not include the construction of new facilities other than the improvements discussed in the IS/MND, Addendum No. 1, and this Addendum (Addendum No. 2). Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

3.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance

As documented in the IS/MND, Addendum No. 1, and this Addendum (Addendum No. 2), implementation of the Project could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds and special-status plant populations (if present), disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. However, design features incorporated into the project would avoid or reduce certain potential environmental impacts, as would compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions. Remaining impacts can be reduced to levels that are less than significant through implementation of standard construction measures and the adopted mitigation measures (see **Appendix D**, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Because the previously adopted mitigation measures extend to the modified project and are included as conditions of project approval, and the City is responsible for ensuring their implementation, it has been determined that the modified Project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

SECTION 4. DETERMINATION

Based on substantial evidence documented in this Addendum (Addendum No. 2), the City of Weed, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed modifications would not change the conclusions in the adopted MND. The modified Project would meet the same objective of providing a safe and reliable water supply to existing customers within the City's water service area. No new potentially significant impacts would occur, and the modified Project would not increase the severity of previously identified potentially significant impacts.

None of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines apply to the Project as amended, and the proposed revisions to the Project necessitate only minor technical changes or additions to the previously adopted MND. Therefore, preparation of an Addendum to the adopted MND provides an appropriate level of environmental review.

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SECTION 6. LIST OF PREPARERS

ENPLAN

Donald Burk ..... Environmental Services Manager
Carla L. Thompson, AICP ..... Senior Environmental Planner
Jacques Peltier ..... Archaeologist
John Luper ..... Environmental Scientist
Sabrina Hofkin ..... Wildlife Biologist
Teresa Baarts ..... Production Coordinator

PACE Engineering, Inc.

Paul Reuter ..... Managing Engineer
Keith Krantz ..... Staff Engineer
Curtis Paget ..... Staff Engineer

CITY OF WEED

Ron Stock ..... City Manager

Appendix A.....

ADDENDUM NO. 1 TO THE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

INCLUDES ORIGINAL INITIAL STUDY/ MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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CEQA ADDENDUM

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATON

SCH No. 2016092058

CITY OF WEED

BYPASS WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LEAD AGENCY:

City of Weed
550 Main Street
Weed, CA 96094

PREPARED BY:

ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002
(530) 221-0440

September 2017

Table of Contents

APPENDICES

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Weed (City) prepared an Initial Study (IS) and adopted a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project (approved Project) on December 8, 2016 (see **Appendix A**). The IS/MND addressed installation of approximately 3,500 feet of an 8-inch bypass pipeline along a portion of South Weed Boulevard, Boles Street, and up School Hill to the existing Hillside Tank to convey water from South Weed to North Weed. The approved Project included installation of two supervisory valves: one at the southern terminus of the new pipeline on South Weed Boulevard, and another on Mountain View Drive, near its intersection with South Weed Boulevard.

Following adoption of the MND, City staff and PACE Engineering (PACE), re-evaluated the Project area and determined that additional improvements were need to ensure reliable water service to the City's customers. The City of Weed proposes to amend the approved project as follows. **Figure 1** is a vicinity map of the modified Project areas. An overview of the project sites is shown on **Figure 2.**

1. School Hill Transmission Main (original project): The 3,500 feet of bypass pipeline analyzed in the Initial Study would be upsized from 8 inches to 12 inches. The route of the pipeline and the location of the supervisory valves, will remain the same. (see **Figure 3**).

2. Downtown Weed Water System Improvements. Existing 2- and 3-inch steel waterlines would be abandoned; new water services from an existing 8-inch cement pipe would be installed. The pressure reducing valve (PRV) station on Main Street would be replaced; segments of existing 6-inch water main on Main Street and E. Lake Street would be upsized to 10-inches. A new 6-inch water line would be extended from the south side of South Weed Boulevard approximately 275 feet to the northeast along Main Street. A fire hydrant would be installed on Main Street, approximately 200 feet south of West Lake Street (see **Figure 4**).

3. Bel Air Area Water System Improvements. Segments of old steel water mains would be replaced in the road right-of-way (ROW) of portions of College Avenue, Bel Air Avenue, Dollar Avenue, and Phelps Avenue; on City-owned property east of Bel Air Park, north of the Weed Community Pool; and in an alleyway east of Oregon Street and west of S. Weed Boulevard. Water services at the east end of College Avenue would be extended. Existing water services on lines proposed to be abandoned would be connected to new lines, and a sufficient number of isolation valves would be installed. Six new fire hydrants would be installed (see **Figure 5**).

4. Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements. A 12-inch water main would be installed along the entire length of Roseburg Parkway, an approximately 625-foot segment of N. Davis Avenue, and an approximately 425-foot segment of Broadway Avenue. The north end of the existing transmission main would be capped, and a six-inch water meter would be installed on the south end of the existing main to facilitate the metering of Roseburg's water usage (see **Figure 6**).

A staging area for the original project was identified at the easterly terminus of Boles Street, east of its intersection with East Lake Street. Two additional staging areas have been identified for the revised Project: one at the City's Corporation Yard, and one on a property on the north side of East Lincoln Avenue, between Railroad Avenue and Oak Street. The City's Corporation Yard is entirely paved, and staging on the East Lincoln Avenue property would occur in a previously denuded area of the site.

Where feasible, the waterlines would be installed via open-cut trenching. Trenches would be approximately three feet wide and vary from four- to eight-feet in depth to match existing grades. At locations where open-cut trenching is not feasible (i.e., railroad crossings), the pipe would be installed using a trenchless technique such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD). Pipelines that cross Boles Creek in the School Hill and Downtown Weed Sites would occur in the fill overlying existing culverts.

This document constitutes an Addendum to the 2016 MND and evaluates whether modifications to the approved Project would result in any new or substantially more adverse significant effects or require any new mitigation measures not identified in the 2016 MND.

SECTION 2. PURPOSE OF PROPOSED PROJECT REVISIONS

The proposed project revisions are required for the following reasons:

School Hill Transmission Main Improvements:

As stated in the Initial Study, although an annual lease agreement with Roseburg Forest Products has been signed for the City's continued use of Beaughton Springs until 2026, the agreement would reduce the City's water usage from 2.0 cubic feet per second (CFS) to 1.5 CFS, or 0.97 million gallons per day (MGD). The Hillside and Downtown Pressure Zones have a combined storage capacity of 0.7 MG, and maximum daily demand of 1.44 MGD. Because the new lease agreement would provide only 0.97 MGD, the City would be 0.47 MGD short of meeting demand in these pressure zones in north Weed. Following approval of the original project in 2016, the City, in consultation with PACE Engineering, determined that a 12-inch line is required to adequately convey water from south Weed to the north Weed area.

Downtown Weed Water System Improvements:

As stated in the City's 2003 Master Water Plan Update (Master Water Plan), approximately one-third of the water distribution system consists of ¾- to 3-inch pipelines that are 60 to 80 years old. Many of these pipelines are located in the Downtown area. The old steel water mains in this area of town have experienced extensive leaks over the years. Some of these pipelines traverse under existing homes and businesses. Many of the steel mains have exceeded their useful service lives. City staff have had to jackhammer through concrete floors in existing buildings in order to repair the leaks. In many cases, the property owners have filed claims against the City due to private property damage.

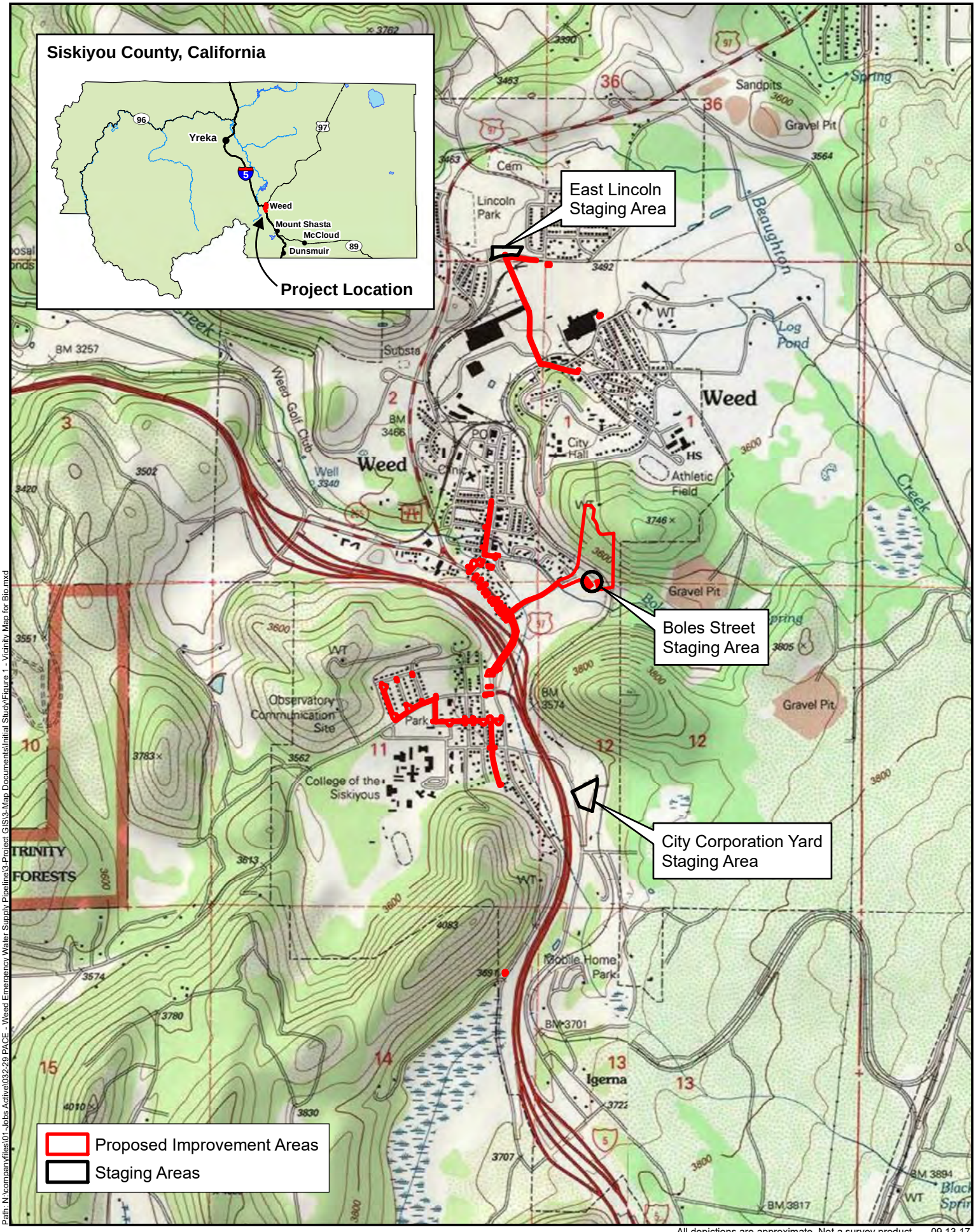
Bel Air Area Water System Improvements:

As stated in the City's Master Water Plan, many of the pipelines in the Bel Air area are steel pipes that are over 60 years old and have exceeded their useful service lives. They also have an extensive leak history. In addition, the area lacks sufficient isolation valves, which poses a significant risk to the community. If a water main break occurs in this area, in order to complete repairs, the City must shut off the entire Bel Air Pressure Zone, which includes College of the Siskiyous. The proposed improvements are required to ensure a reliable water supply and improve hydraulics and fire flow.

Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements:

The City's Master Water Plan identifies the existing 6-inch main that crosses Roseburg property as undersized. A 12-inch replacement line is needed to provide adequate fire flows and reliable water service to the Lincoln Heights and Angel Valley Subdivisions. During the 2014 Boles Fire, which ripped through the City and destroyed 156 homes, two churches, and portions of the Weed Elementary School, the hardest hit area was the Angel Valley area, where 58 homes were lost.

In addition, the Roseburg property is served by the City's water distribution system, but the water service to the property is currently unmetered, and the locations of services along the existing 6-inch main are unknown. The City desires to cap the north end of the existing transmission main and install a 6-inch water meter on the south end to facilitate the metering of Roseburg's water usage.



Path: N:\companyfiles\01-Jobs Active\032-29 PACE - Weed Emergency Water Supply Pipeline\3-Project GIS\3-Map Documents\Initial Study\Figure 1 - Vicinity Map for Bio.mxd

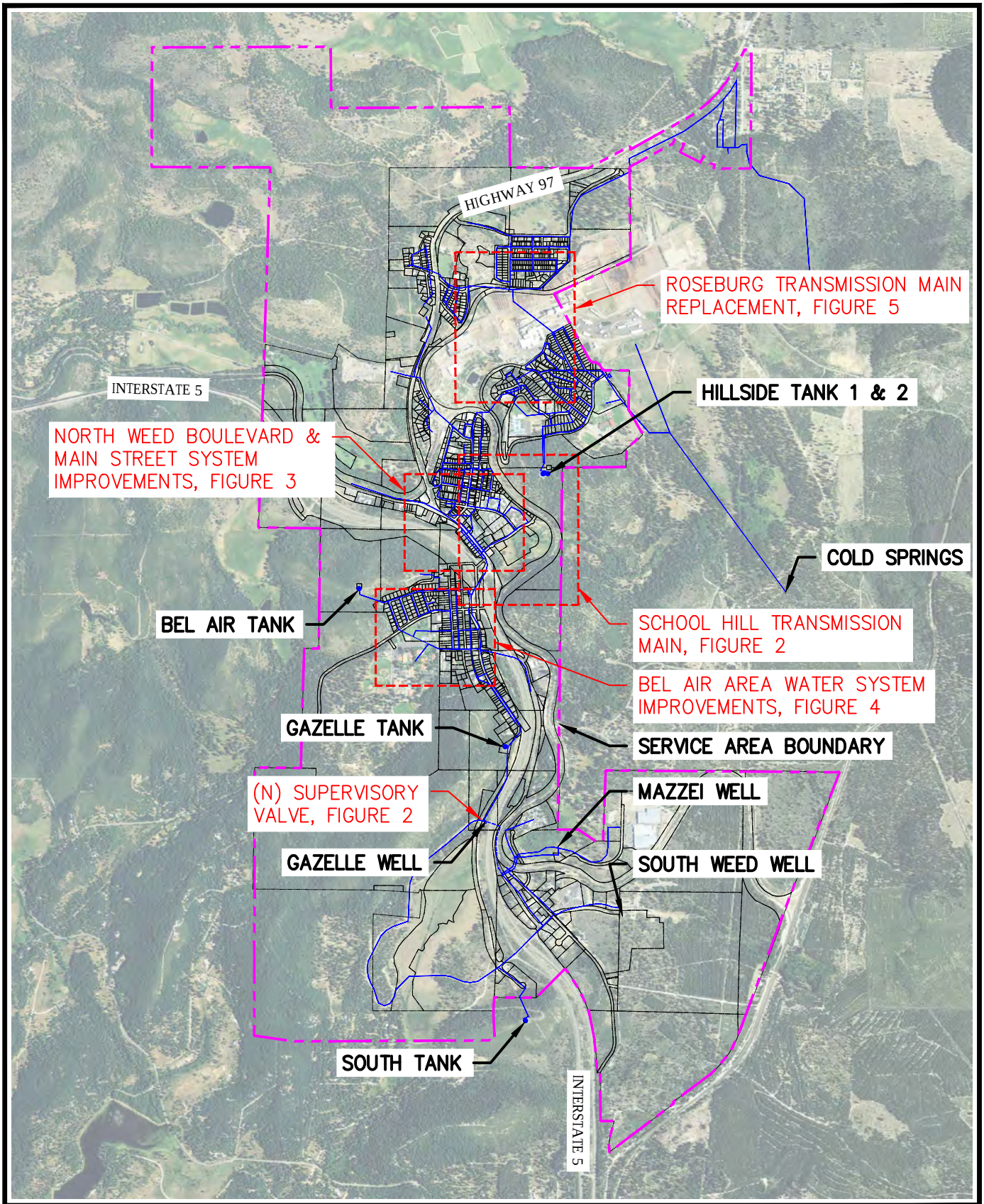
All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 09.13.17

0 2,000 Feet

Figure 1

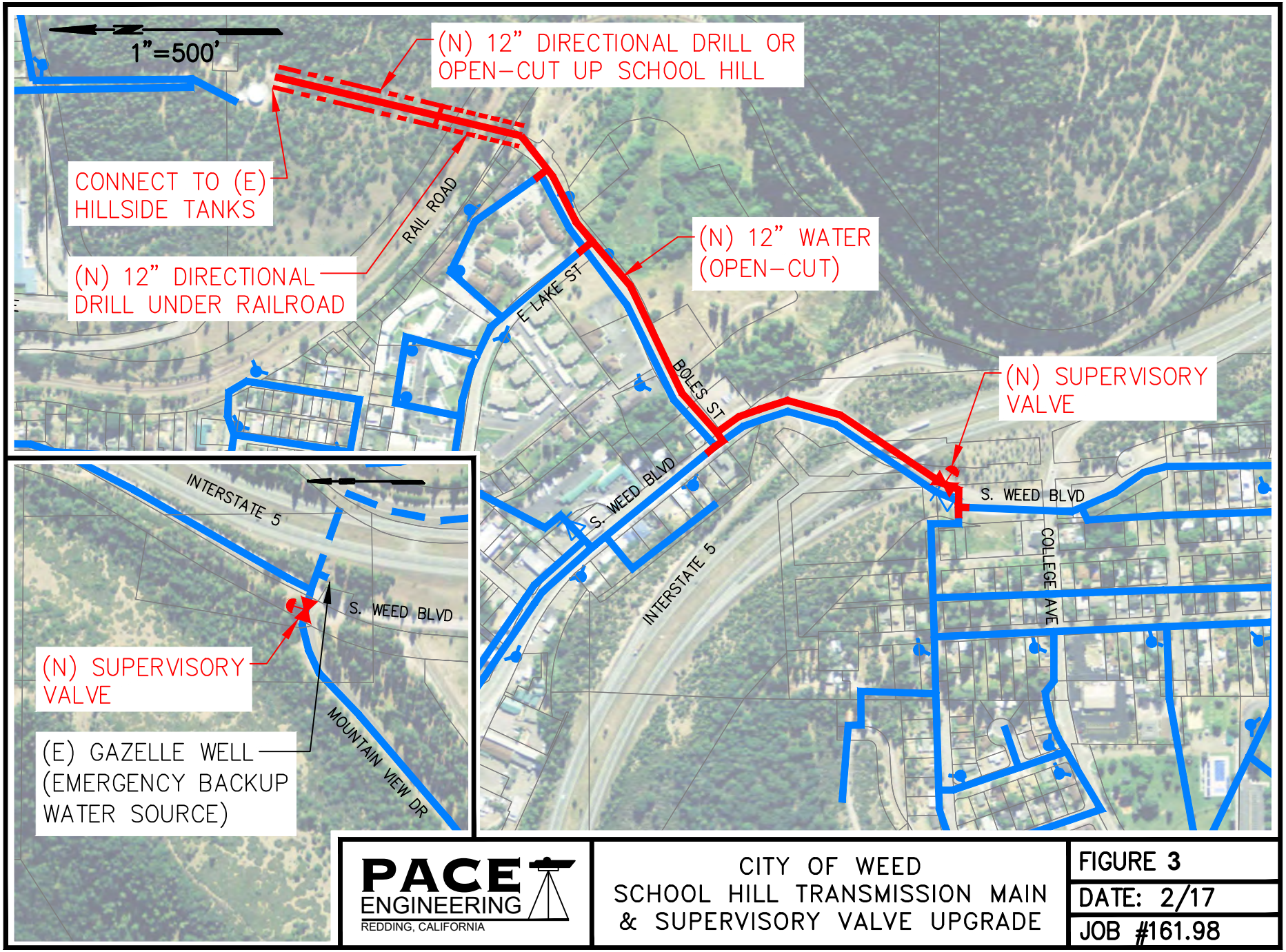
Vicinity Map

ENPLAN



DATE			
2/17	PACE ENGINEERING, REDDING, CALIFORNIA	CITY OF WEED **Overview of Proposed Improvements**	FIGURE 2 JOB #161.98

Plot Date: February 11, 2017 - 10:17 am Login Name: cpaget
File Name: M:\Land Projects\0161.98 Emergency Water Supply Assistance\dwg\Fig 1 - Expanded Scope of Work.dwg, Layout: FIG1

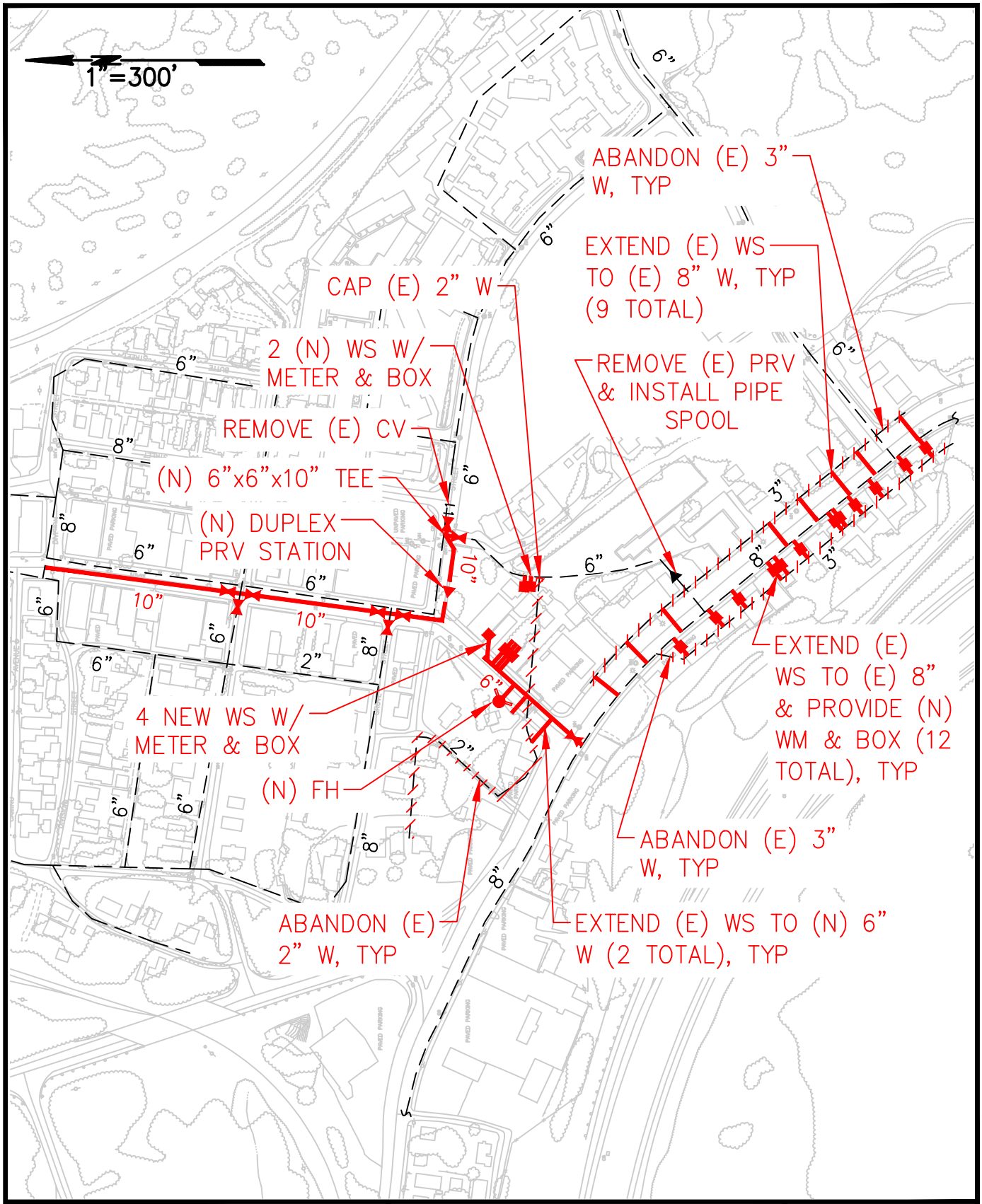


PACE ENGINEERING
REDDING, CALIFORNIA

CITY OF WEED
SCHOOL HILL TRANSMISSION MAIN
& SUPERVISORY VALVE UPGRADE

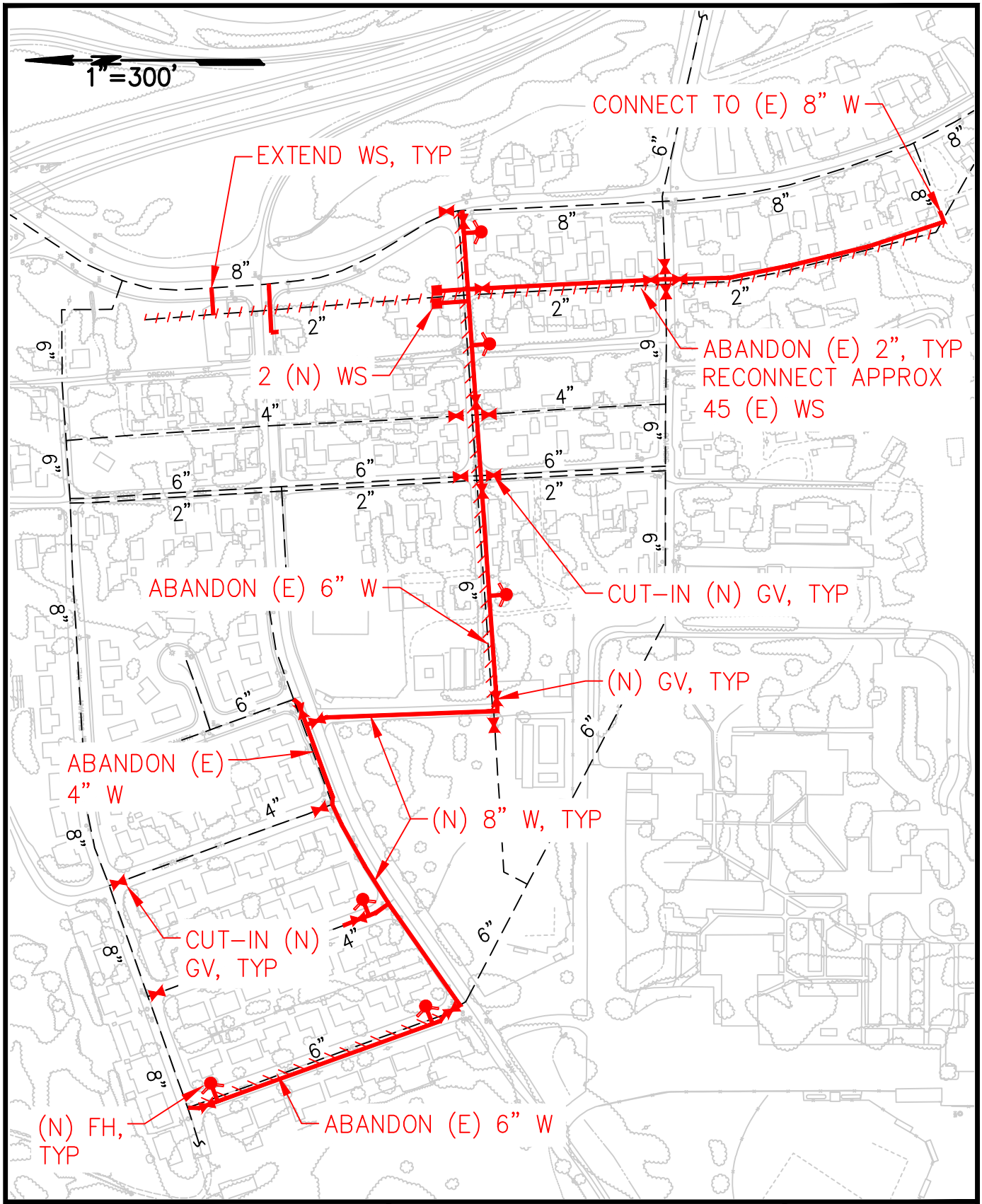
FIGURE 3
DATE: 2/17
JOB #161.98

Plot Date: February 13, 2017 - 5:29 pm Login Name: CPaget
File Name: M:\Land Projects\0161.98 Emergency Water Supply Assistance\dwg\Fig 2&5.dwg, Layout: FIG2



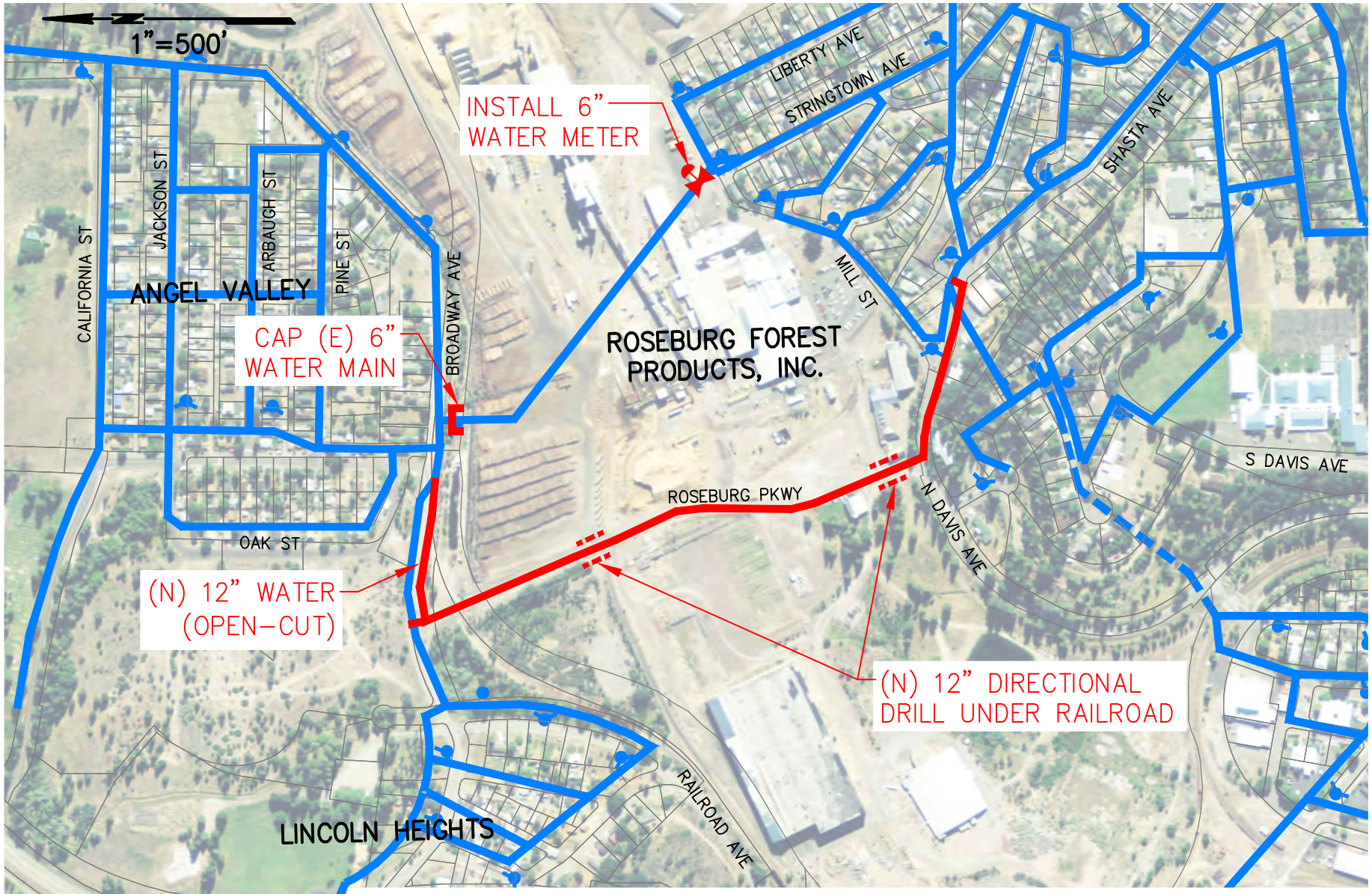
DATE		CITY OF WEED	FIGURE 4
2/17	PACE ENGINEERING REDDING, CALIFORNIA	**Downtown Weed Site**	JOB #161.98

Plot Date: February 11, 2017 - 10:42 am Login Name: cpaget
File Name: M:\Land Projects\0161.98 Emergency Water Supply Assistance\dwg\Fig 3&4.dwg, Layout: FIG 3



DATE			
2/17	PACE ENGINEERING, REDDING, CALIFORNIA	CITY OF WEED BEL AIR AREA WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS	FIGURE 5 JOB #161.98

Plot Date: February 11, 2017 - 10:35 am Login Name: cpaget
File Name: M:\Land Projects\0161.98 Emergency Water Supply Assistance\dwg\Fig 3&4.dwg, Layout: FIG 4



PACE ENGINEERING
REDDING, CALIFORNIA

CITY OF WEED
ROSEBURG TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT

FIGURE 6
DATE: 2/17
JOB #161.98

Plot Date: February 13, 2017 - 3:14 pm Login Name: CPaget
File Name: M:\Land Projects\0161.98 Emergency Water Supply Assistance\dwg\Fig 2&5.dwg, Layout: FIG5

SECTION 3. CEQA FRAMEWORK FOR ADDENDUM

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3) recognize the possibility for a project to be modified after an EIR has been certified or a Negative Declaration has been adopted, and identify various levels of additional environmental review that may be undertaken to provide appropriate environmental disclosure.

Pursuant to Section 15164 (b) of the CEQA Guidelines, an addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary and none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred." The conditions in Section 15162 are as follow:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revision of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new, significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new, significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

SECTION 4. COMPARISON OF ORIGINAL AND MODIFIED PROJECT

The IS/MND determined that the approved Project would have no impact on aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, air quality, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/circulation, and utilities and service systems.

The IS/MND also determined that the approved Project could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds, disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. However, design features incorporated into the project, compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions, and implementation of the adopted mitigation measures reduced potential impacts to a less than significant level. This analysis evaluates whether modifications to the approved Project would result in any new or substantially more adverse significant effects or require any new mitigation measures not identified in the IS/MND.

4.1 Aesthetics

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to aesthetics, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

School Hill Transmission Main Improvements:

The proposed amendment includes installation of larger pipelines than originally proposed. As with the original project, all improvements would be underground, and only a minimal amount of vegetation would be removed to accommodate the proposed improvements. The larger pipe would not result in an increase in the disturbance area; therefore, the modified Project's impacts on aesthetics would remain less than significant.

Downtown Weed Water System Improvements:

All proposed pipeline improvements would be located underground within the public road rights-of-way (ROW) of South Weed Boulevard, Main Street, and East Lake Street. Water service extensions would occur on developed commercial properties in previously disturbed areas. One fire hydrant would be installed on Main Street; however, this would not be visually intrusive to the area.

Bel Air Area Water System Improvements:

Pipeline improvements would be located underground within portions of the public road ROW of Bel Air Avenue, College Avenue, and Phelps Avenue; within a paved roadway on City-owned property east of Bel Air Park, north of the Weed Community Pool; and within public utility easements in an alleyway east of Oregon Street. Fire hydrants would be placed in residential areas on Bel Air Avenue, Dollar Avenue, and Phelps Avenue; however, fire hydrants are a standard improvement in residential areas and would not be visually intrusive. Vegetation clearing would be required to accommodate proposed improvements near the west end of Phelps Avenue; however, visual impacts due to vegetation removal would be minimal due to the relatively small amount of vegetation that would be removed.

Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements:

Pipeline improvements would be located underground within the public road ROW of portions of N. Davis Avenue and Broadway Avenue, as well as along Roseburg Parkway, which is located on property owned by Roseburg Forest Products. No above-ground improvements would occur; therefore, there would be no permanent visual impacts.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to agriculture and forest resources, and no mitigation measures were necessary. According to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), all of the project sites are designated "urban and built-up land". In addition, none of the properties adjacent to the project sites are zoned for or used for agricultural or timber production, nor are they subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, there would be no impact

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.3 Air Quality

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to air quality, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Emissions for the modified Project (including all four project sites), were analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2016.3.1. Output files, including all site-specific inputs and assumptions, are provided in **Appendix B.** Although neither the City nor the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD) have adopted specific thresholds relating to air quality, the City typically references current SCAPCD rules, including Rule 6.1-New Source Siting, which includes thresholds for new stationary sources. Emissions are considered significant if they exceed the thresholds presented in **Table 4.3-1**. As indicated, the modified Project would not exceed the numerical threshold for any of the pollutants during construction. In addition, the modified Project would not result in an increase in long-term operational emissions.

Table 4.3-1:
Projected Construction Emissions

Pollutants of Concern						
	ROG	**NOx**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**	**CO**	**SO_2**
	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day	lbs/day
2018	3.40	37.23	7.1	4.40	19.14	0.06
2019	2.58	22.78	6.25	3.74	15.96	0.03
SCAPCD Threshold	250	250	250	250	2,500	250

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.4 Biological Resources

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to biological resources with implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM 4.1**:

MM 4.1. To ensure that active nests of migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal and construction activities shall occur between August 31 and February 1, if feasible. If vegetation removal or construction occurs during the nesting season, a nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to the initiation of vegetation removal or construction.

If nesting birds are found, the nest sites shall not be disturbed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no vegetation removal or construction activities shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

An updated Biological Study Report (BSR) was prepared by ENPLAN in September 2017 and includes the following documents that address the entirety of the Project. The BSR is included as **Appendix C**.

- CNDDB RareFind Report Summary
- Summary Report: Potential for Special-Status Species to Occur on the Project Sites
- Summary Report: Potential for Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern to Occur on the Project Sites
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) List of Threatened and Endangered Species, August 18, 2017National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Species List, August 18, 2017
- List of Vascular Plants Observed, May 12, June 23, and August 6, 2016; June 14 and September 12, 2017
- List of Wildlife Species Observed, May 12, June 23, July 7, and August 6, 2016; June 14 and September 12, 2017

The potential for each of the special-status plant and animal species identified by the USFWS, NMFS, and CNDDB to utilize the project site is evaluated in Table 2 of the BSR.

Special-Status Plant Species

As documented in the BSR, although marginally suitable habitat for some of the special-status plant species is present in the Project site, no special-status plant species were observed during the botanical field survey, nor are any expected to be present.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

As documented in the BSR, Boles Creek may serve as a migration corridor for western pond turtles but is highly unlikely to be routinely used by turtles because of the high level of human activity in the area. The stream reach also is highly shaded and has no suitable basking sites.

In addition, according to the *Final Recovery Plan for the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)*[1], Boles Creek is tributary to the Shasta River, which discharges to Lake Shastina. Because the construction of Dwinnell Dam at Lake Shastina blocked access to downstream fish habitat for anadromous salmonids, there is no potential for salmonids to be present in the Project area.

No work would occur in Boles Creek or its riparian corridor; therefore, there would be no direct effects on aquatic species. Indirect effects could potentially occur if sediments or other pollutants enter Boles Creek and other surface water features in the area and degrade habitat in the study area and/or downstream.

However, the City is required to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity* (currently Order No. 2009-009-DWQ) by submitting a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB. The permitting process requires the development and implementation of an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation and prevent damage to streams, watercourses, and aquatic habitats. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, limiting construction to the dry season; pruning plants at ground level (where appropriate); use of straw wattles, silt fences,

[1] National Marine Fisheries Service, 2014 http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/publications/recovery_planning/salmon_steelhead/domains/southern_oregon_northern_california/SONCC%20Final%20Sept%202014/sonccfinal_ch37_shastariver.pdf

and/or gravel berms to prevent sediment from discharging to the creek; and revegetating temporarily disturbed sites upon completion of construction.

With implementation of BMPs for spill prevention and erosion control, the potential for indirect effects on aquatic species/habitats is less than significant.

Nesting Migratory Birds

The USFWS identified 22 *Birds of Conservation Concern* as potentially being affected by the proposed project. The potential for each of these species to utilize the Project site is addressed in Table 3 of the BSR. During construction, nesting migratory birds, if present, could be directly or indirectly affected by construction activities. Direct effects could include mortality resulting from construction equipment operating in an area containing an active nest with eggs or chicks. Indirect effects could include nest abandonment by adults in response to loud noise levels or human encroachment, or a reduction in the amount of food available to young birds due to changes in feeding behavior by adults. However, implementation of **Mitigation Measure MM 4.1**, as presented in the adopted MND, ensures that impacts to nesting migratory birds are less than significant.

Wetlands and Waters

Boles Creek, which is subject to USACE jurisdiction, traverses the Downtown Weed site north/northeast of South Weed Boulevard, and also crosses Boles Street in the School Hill site. The creek is culverted under the sections of Main Street and Boles Street where improvements are proposed, and Boles Creek and its riparian corridor would be fully avoided by installing water lines in the fill overlying existing culverts.

Noxious Weeds

The potential for the proposed project to result in the introduction and spread of noxious weeds was not considered as a significant impact in the Initial Study and was not directly addressed in that document. However, in accordance with Federal Executive Order 13112 (Invasive Species), noxious weeds are addressed in the Biological Study Report prepared to meet DWSRF requirements. A standard control measure requiring construction equipment to be washed prior to entering Siskiyou County is included in the BSR.

The amended project addressed in this Addendum has a negligible potential for introduction and spread of noxious weeds because nearly all of the work areas are in paved roads or on urbanized lands that would not support vegetation. Therefore, although a standard control measure is identified in the BSR, for CEQA consideration the potential for introduction and spread of noxious weeds is less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.5 Cultural Resources

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to cultural resources with implementation of **Mitigation Measures MM 5.1** and **MM 5.2**:

MM 5.1. If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find. The county coroner shall be contacted to determine whether investigation of the cause of death is required as well as to determine whether the remains may be Native American in origin. Should Native American remains be discovered, the county coroner must contact the Native American

Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then determine those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American(s). Together with representatives of the people of most likely descent, a qualified archaeologist shall make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

MM 5.2. If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

A Cultural Resources Inventory (CRI) for the original Project was prepared by ENPLAN in 2016. As described in the Initial Study for the original Project, the CRI included a records search, Native American consultation, and a field evaluation on May 23, 2016. The survey resulted in the identification of seven historic isolates and one historic trash scatter. However, none of these features are unique, offer research value, or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historic Resources. In addition, pursuant to AB 52, written notice of the proposed Project was sent to the Karuk Tribe with a request to contact the City if the Tribe wished to engage in consultation regarding the Project. No response was received from the Tribe.

School Hill Transmission Main Improvements:

The proposed amendment includes installation of larger pipelines than originally proposed. The larger pipe would be in the same location and will not result in an increase in the disturbance area; therefore, the modified Project's impacts would remain less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures MM 5.1 and MM 5.2.

Downtown Weed, Bel Air Area, and Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements:

An Addendum to the CRI was completed in September 2017, to address the Downtown Weed, Bel Air area, and Roseburg transmission main improvements, which were not analyzed as part of the original Project. The study included a records search, Native American consultation, and field evaluation.

Records Search

Research at the NEIC/CHRIS was conducted on August 31, 2017, and covered an approximate half-mile radius around the Area of Potential Effects (APEs) for each Project site for previously recorded archaeological sites and for previously conducted surveys. The size and scope of the search area was determined to be sufficient based on the results.

The records search revealed that 23 archaeological surveys have previously been conducted within a half-mile radius of the new Project area, four of which covered certain portions of the APE. The records search did not indicate the presence of previously recorded sites within the project APE; however, there are 13 previously recorded sites within a half-mile radius of the APE.

Review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Inventory of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interest identified one California State Historical Landmark and one Historic Property in the project vicinity.

The Emigrant Trail Crossing of Highway 97 is a California State Historical Landmark located northwest of the project area. The Shasta Inn Weed Lumber Company Boarding House, which was destroyed in September 2014 by the Boles Fire, was listed on the National Register of Historic Properties. However, these resources are not located within the Project APE.

Native American Consultation

Although AB 52 does not apply to Addendums, written notice of the Addendum was sent to the Karuk Tribe. In addition, a follow-up telephone call was made. No response was received from the Tribe.

In response to ENPLAN's request for information, on August 22, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of the Sacred Lands File; the search did not reveal any known Native American sacred sites or cultural resources in any of the Project sites. The NAHC also provided contact information for several Native American representatives and organizations. ENPLAN sent Request for Comment letters to these representatives and organizations.
A response was received from Sami Jo Difuntorum of the Shasta Nation on September 8, 2017. In Ms. Difuntorum's response, she did not indicate any concern regarding this project. Follow-up correspondence was conducted on September 18, 2017. Kelli Hayward of the Wintu Tribe of Northern California responded, stating that the area described in the request for comment letter is not in the ancestral territory of the Wintu. Isaiah Williams of the Quartz Valley Indian Reservation responded in a letter dated September 15, 2017, stating that the Tribe has no knowledge of any cultural sites within or adjacent to the Project area; however, the Project area is within Tribal ancestral territory, and the Tribe is very interested in any archaeological finds. No other responses were received from any Native American representative or organization.

Field Survey

Archaeological fieldwork took place on September 12, 2017, during which the entire APE was intensively surveyed to identify cultural or historical resources that would be potentially affected by the proposed Project. Much of the APE has been subject to disturbance. Modern disturbance includes asphalt along the road shoulders, gravel fill in the roads, and existing drainage ditches. Contemporary debris was observed throughout the survey, including fragments of amber glass, colorless glass, 7-Up green glass, olive-green glass, cardboard, plastic, wire-cut nails, and various car parts. Two segments of railroad tracks were observed along Roseburg Parkway at the Roseburg Lumber Mill. These tracks are present near Broadway Avenue and N. Davis Street and appear to still be used for milling operations. According to PACE Engineering, these railroad tracks will not be affected by construction activities. No other cultural resources were observed during the field survey.

Conclusions

The CRI Addendum concludes that, other than two segments of railroad tracks, no cultural resources were identified within the Downtown Weed, Bel Air Area, or Roseburg Transmission Main sites. However, there is always some potential for previously unidentified cultural resources to be encountered during construction. Mitigation Measures MM 5.1 and MM 5.2 address the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources and human remains.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.6 Geology and Soils

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to geology and soils, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

School Hill Transmission Main Improvements:

Because the route of the pipeline remains the same, and no increase in the disturbance area would occur, impacts would be the same as for the original project.

Downtown Weed, Bel Air Area, and Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements:

Because all of the sites are in the same general area, potential risks related to seismic ground shaking or ground failure would be similar to risks associated with the School Hill Transmission Main site.

Soils in the Project sites site are shown in **Table 4.6-1**. As indicated, all of the soils have a low shrink-swell potential. Some soils include alluvium deposits, which make them at higher risk for liquefaction. However, improvement plans for the proposed Project would be prepared by a licensed engineer, based on geotechnical testing, to ensure any necessary special design or construction methods are implemented to reduce or eliminate potential impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Table 4.6-1:
Soil Type and Characteristics

Soil Name	Site	Landform and Parent Material	Erosion Potential	Drainage	Surface runoff	Permeability	Shrink-swell potential
125: Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Bel Air; Roseburg	Outwash fans; glaciofluvial deposits derived from igneous rock.	Slight	Somewhat excessive	Negligible	Rapid	Low
126: Deetz gravely loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes	Bel Air; Downtown; School Hill	Outwash fans; alluvium derived from extrusive igneous rock and ash.	Low	Somewhat excessive	Very low	Rapid	Low
196: Neer-Ponto stony sandy loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes complex	Bel Air; Downtown; School Hill	Hills; volcanic ash derived from volcanic rock.	Low to moderate	Well drained	Low	Moderate to Moderately Rapid	Low
209: Ponto Neer complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Downtown	Hills; volcanic ash derived from volcanic rock.	Low to moderate	Well drained	Medium	Moderate to Moderately Rapid	Low
198: Odas sandy loam	Downtown; School Hill	Floodplains; alluvium derived from igneous rock.	Slight	Poorly drained	Very Low	2-6	Low

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2017; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Soil Survey of Siskiyou County, California, Central Part. 1983.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

As stated in Section 4.3 above, emissions generated by the original Project were analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2013.2.2. The modified Project was analyzed using CalEEMod Version 2016.3.1. Because Version 2013.2.2 is no longer available, a true comparison between the original Project and modified Project is not possible. **Table 4.7-1** shows construction-related greenhouse gas emissions for the modified Project (including the School Hill, Downtown Weed, Bel Air Area, and Roseburg Transmission Main sites).

Based on the 1,100 metric tons per year threshold approved by SCAPCD, construction emissions would be less than significant. The modified Project would not result in an increase in operational greenhouse gas emissions.

Table 4.7-1:
Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Maximum Emissions (Total Metric Tons per Year)			
	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	**Methane (CH_4)**	**Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)**	**Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)**
2018	171.93	0.03	0	172.68
2019	204.51	0.04	0	205.40

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, and no mitigation measures were required.

The IS/MND acknowledged that proposed improvements were in the vicinity of a leaking underground storage tank (LUST) clean-up site (BP #11242), located just southeast of the intersection of Boles Street and South Weed Boulevard. However, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) confirmed that there is no anticipated concern for encountering contamination related to the cleanup site due to the proposed project's limited excavation depth (up to four feet), whereas contaminated soils are located significantly deeper.

In addition, because installation of the pipeline would be designed to avoid the monitoring wells, it was determined that impacts associated with hazardous materials would be less than significant.

School Hill Transmission Main Improvements:

Because the route of the pipeline remains the same, and no increase in the disturbance area or depth of the proposed improvements would occur, impacts would be the same as for the original project.

Downtown Weed Water System Improvements:

According to the DTSC EnviroStor database, there are no hazardous waste sites within a 1-mile radius of the Downtown Weed site. According to the SWRCB GeoTracker Database, there are three active Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) clean-up sites along South Weed Boulevard in proximity to the proposed improvements:

Site	Address
BP #11242	188 S. Weed Boulevard
Texaco	51 S. Weed Boulevard
Chevron #93476	12 S. Weed Boulevard

One monitoring well associated with the BP #11242 site is located within the road ROW of South Weed Boulevard, northwest of Boles Street; however, according to NCRWQCB records, the depth of this well is 43 feet, and depth to groundwater below the grade surface has historically ranged from 26 to 30 feet.

In addition, there are several monitoring wells located adjacent to the road ROW of South Weed Boulevard where water service extensions and meter boxes are proposed. According to NCRWQCB records, the depth of these wells ranges from 22 to 44 feet. Depth to groundwater in this area has historically ranged from 13 feet to 29.5 feet.

On Main Street, monitoring wells associated with the Chevron #93476 site are located adjacent to the road ROW where improvements, including installation of a fire hydrant, are proposed. The depth of these wells ranges from 17 to 19 feet. Depth of groundwater in this area has historically ranged from 6 to 10 feet.

ENPLAN contacted the NCRWQCB on September 1, 2017, to obtain information regarding any potential impacts due to the soil contamination and associated monitoring wells. No response was received from the NCRWQCB.

However, as was the case with the School Hill Transmission Main site, there is no anticipated concern for encountering contamination related to the cleanup sites due to the proposed Project's limited excavation depth, which is less than the depth of contaminated soils. In addition, because installation of the pipeline would be designed to avoid the monitoring wells, impacts associated with hazardous materials would be less than significant.

Bel Air Area Water System Improvements:

According to the SWRCB GeoTracker Database and DTSC EnviroStor database, there are no clean-up sites in proximity to the proposed improvements.

Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements:

The DTSC EnviroStor database does not identify any cleanup sites in the vicinity of the proposed Roseburg transmission main improvements. According to the SWRCB GeoTracker Database, the closest active cleanup site is the former Morgan Wood Products clean-up site on the Roseburg property, approximately 900 feet southwest of the proposed improvements. However, the proposed Project does not include any components that would impact this cleanup site.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

For all of the Project sites, the proposed Project has the potential to temporarily degrade water quality due to increased erosion during project construction; however, because BMPs for erosion and sediment control would be implemented in accordance with existing requirements, the potential for soil erosion and loss of top soil would be less than significant. The proposed Project would not require new groundwater supplies for construction of the project. In addition, the proposed Project would not significantly increase the amount of impervious surfaces that could prevent the infiltration of water into the soil.

School Hill Transmission Main Improvements:

Because the route of the pipeline remains the same, and no increase in the disturbance area or depth of the proposed improvements would occur, impacts would be the same as for the original project.

Downtown Weed Water System Improvements:

As shown on **Figure 4.9-1**, improvements on Main Street would encroach into flood hazard zones as shown on the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (Panel 06093C2567D, effective January 19, 2011). The southerly segment of Main Street is located within 100-year flood hazard zones: AE (base flood elevations determined), and AO (flood depths of one foot). Improvements on East Lake Street and the northerly segment of Main Street would encroach into a 500-year flood hazard area (0.2% annual chance flood). However, the only new above-ground improvement would be the installation of one fire hydrant.

Pursuant to Chapter 16.20 (Floodplain Management), Section 16.20.410, of the City's Municipal Code, all new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from the system into floodwaters.

In addition, pursuant to Section 16.20.320 of the City's Municipal Code, the City's floodplain administrator is required to verify that the proposed development does not adversely affect the carrying capacity of areas where base flood elevations have been determined but a floodway has not been designated. "Adversely affects" means that the cumulative effect of the proposed development when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point. Compliance with the City's Floodplain Management Code will ensure impacts are less than significant.

Bel Air Area Water System and Roseburg Transmission Main Improvements:

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (Panel 06093C3025D, effective January 19, 2011), the Bel Air and Roseburg transmission main sites are not located within a flood hazard zone. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Figure 4.9-1

FEMA Flood Hazard Zones

4.10 Land Use and Planning

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to land use and planning.

Land use impacts are considered significant if a proposed project would physically divide an existing community (a physical change that interrupts the cohesiveness of the neighborhood). The proposed Project modifications would not result in a physical change that would create a barrier in any of the Project sites. Implementation of the *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program* (Appendix D) will ensure that the proposed Project will not conflict with any plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. In addition, there are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that are applicable to the modified Project.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.11 Mineral Resources

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to mineral resources, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City's General Plan does not address mineral resources. In addition, the City's Municipal Code does not specifically identify areas in which mining activities can occur. Furthermore, no portion of any of the Project sites has been classified by the California Geological Survey as containing significant mineral resources.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.12 Noise

As documented in the IS/MND the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to noise with implementation of Mitigation Measure 12.1:

MM 12.1. Construction work associated with the proposed project shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to the extent feasible; possible exceptions to this condition would be time-sensitive operations such as an extended, continuous concrete pours or nighttime hook-ups. Exceptions are subject to approval by the City Administrator or his/her designee.

For the School Hill Transmission Main improvements, because the route of the pipeline remains the same, and no increase in the disturbance area or depth of the proposed improvements would occur, impacts would be the same as for the original project.

The Downtown Weed site is located in a commercial area developed with general retail uses, gasoline stations, restaurants, and motels. There are two single-family residences on South Weed Boulevard near Boles Street at the easterly Project boundary. In addition, multi-family uses are located at the southeast corner of Main Street and East Lake Street, and mixed use residential/commercial is located along Main Street, north of East Lake Street. Uses surrounding the Bel Air Water System improvements include single-family residences, a community park, College of the Siskiyous, and general commercial uses. The

Roseburg transmission main improvements are adjacent to single-family residences and the Roseburg mill.

However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure 12.1, the temporary increase in construction noise would be less than significant. Operational noise levels would occur during maintenance of the water system; however, operational noise would not increase above existing levels.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional mitigation measures are required.

4.13 Population and Housing

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to population and housing, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Although the School Hill transmission main is proposed to be upsized, the purpose of this portion of the project is to supply water from the production wells in the south end of town to customers in the north end of town due to a decrease in the amount of water provided to the City from Beaughton Springs, and in anticipation that the City will not be able to rely on water from Beaughton Springs after June 30, 2026.

In addition, the City's 2003 Master Water Plan identifies the existing 6-inch main crossing the Roseburg property as undersized and states that a 12-inch line is needed to convey water to the Angel Valley and Lincoln Heights areas, which were hardest hit during the September 2014 Boles Fire. The Roseburg transmission main improvements are needed to provide water to existing customers in Angel Valley and Lincoln Heights and to bolster fire protection in the area.

The remainder of the improvements are for the purpose of repairing aging infrastructure and are not growth related. As discussed under Section 2 above, there is an extensive history of leaks in the old steel water mains in the Downtown Weed and Bel Air areas. In addition, the proposed improvements are needed to protect the public health by providing a safe and reliable potable water supply.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly, and there would be no impact from the modified Project.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.14 Public Services

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have no impact related to public services, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The modified Project includes improvements to the water distribution system and would not result in the need for additional long-term fire protection or police services. The modified Project would not result, either directly or indirectly, in an increase in population requiring additional schools or parks, or the expansion of existing schools or parks. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.15 Recreation

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to recreation, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The modified Project does not include the construction of houses or businesses that would increase the number of residents or employees in the area. Therefore, the modified Project would not result in an increased demand for recreational facilities.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No additional measures are required.

4.16 Transportation/Traffic

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to transportation/traffic, and no mitigation measures were necessary.

Completion of the proposed improvements would result in short-term increases in traffic in each Project area. However, the Project would not result in a permanent alteration of public access routes or an increase in hazards due to transportation design features or incompatible uses. Emergency access would be maintained throughout construction. Because no long-term increase in traffic volume would occur, the traffic impacts of the modified Project on the transportation system would remain less than significant.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.17 Tribal Cultural Resources

See discussion under Section 4.5 above. Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American community did not reveal any known sacred sites or tribal cultural resources in the modified Project sites.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. With implementation of Mitigation Measures **MM 5.1 and MM 5.2**, impacts would remain less than significant; no additional mitigation measures are required.

4.18 Utilities and Service Systems

As documented in the IS/MND, the approved Project would have less-than-significant impacts related to utilities and service systems, and no mitigation measures were necessary. The modified Project includes improvements to the water distribution system to replace aging infrastructure, ensure an adequate water supply, and improve fire flow. The modified Project does not include the construction of new facilities other than the improvements discussed in the IS/MND and this Addendum. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Determination:

No new significant environmental effects, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, would occur. No mitigation measures are required.

4.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance

As documented in the IS/MND and this Addendum, implementation of the Project could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds, disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. However, design features incorporated into the project would avoid or reduce certain potential environmental impacts, as would compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions. Remaining impacts can be reduced to levels that are less than significant through implementation of the adopted mitigation measures (see **Appendix D**, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program).

Because the previously adopted mitigation measures extend to the modified project and are included as conditions of project approval, and the City is responsible for ensuring their implementation, it has been determined that the modified Project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

SECTION 5. DETERMINATION

Based on substantial evidence documented in this Addendum, the City of Weed, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed modifications would not change the conclusions in the adopted MND. The modified Project would meet the same objective of providing a safe and reliable water supply to existing customers within the City's water service area. No new potentially significant impacts would occur, and the modified Project would not increase the severity of previously identified potentially significant impacts.

None of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines apply to the Project as amended, and the proposed revisions to the Project necessitate only minor technical changes or additions to the previously adopted MND. Therefore, preparation of an Addendum to the adopted MND provides an appropriate level of environmental review.

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SECTION 7. LIST OF PREPARERS

ENPLAN

Donald Burk ..... Environmental Services Manager
Carla L. Thompson, AICP ..... Senior Environmental Planner
Heidi Shaw ..... Archaeologist
Jacque Peltier ..... Archaeologist
John Luper ..... Environmental Scientist
Teresa Baarts ..... Production Coordinator

PACE Engineering, Inc.

Paul Reuter ..... Managing Engineer
Keith Krantz ..... Staff Engineer

City of Weed

Ron Stock ..... City Manager

Appendix A .....

INITIAL STUDY/
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

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PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
and
INITIAL STUDY

Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project
City of Weed, California

Prepared for:

City of Weed

October 2016

32-29

ENPLAN

PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

LEAD AGENCY: City of Weed
550 Main Street
Weed, CA 96094

PROJECT: The proposed project entails installation of approximately 3,500 feet of an 8-inch bypass pipeline to convey water from South Weed to North Weed. Associated infrastructure would include installation of two supervisory valves. The bypass pipeline is needed to deliver water from South Weed to North Weed because North Weed has insufficient water supply available at City-owned sources.

LOCATION: Project elements would be constructed at two locations: the new pipeline would be installed along a portion of South Weed Boulevard, Boles Street, and up School Hill to the existing Hillside Tank; and a supervisory valve would be installed at the southern terminus of the new pipeline on South Weed Boulevard. A second supervisory valve would be located on Mountain View Drive, near its intersection with South Weed Boulevard. Both locations are within City of Weed municipal boundary. See Figure 1 of the Initial Study.

PROJECT PROPONENT: City of Weed

PROJECT NAME: Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project

FINDINGS

As documented in the Initial Study, project implementation could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds, disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. Design features incorporated into the project would avoid or reduce certain potential environmental impacts, as would compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions. Remaining impacts can be reduced to levels that are less than significant through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in the Initial Study. Because the City of Weed will adopt mitigation measures as conditions of project approval and will be responsible for ensuring their implementation, it has been determined that the project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Signature _____ Date _____

Name _____ Title _____

INITIAL STUDY

CITY OF WEED
BYPASS WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE PROJECT
WEED, CALIFORNIA

October 2016

Prepared for:
City of Weed
550 Main Street
Weed, CA 96094

Prepared by:
ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100
Redding, CA 96002
(530) 221-0440

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I. THE PROJECT

A. Introduction

The City of Weed (City) is proposing to install approximately 3,500 feet of 8-inch pipeline to convey water from the Bel Air Pressure Zone in South Weed, up to the Hillside Tanks in the Hillside Pressure Zone in North Weed. The project is needed because North Weed has insufficient water supply available at City-owned sources. Associated infrastructure would include installation of two supervisory valves. Project elements would be constructed at two locations: the new pipeline would be installed along a portion of South Weed Boulevard, Boles Street, and up School Hill to the existing Hillside Tanks, with one supervisory valve installed at the southern terminus of the new pipeline on South Weed Boulevard; the other supervisory valve would be located on Mountain View Drive near its intersection with South Weed Boulevard. As shown in Figure 1, these locations are in the City of Weed, California, Siskiyou County, California.

According to PACE Engineering, Inc.'s Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) prepared for the project, the City provides water service to approximately 1,000 total potable water connections, serving over 2,967 people. The total service area boundary encompasses approximately 4,100 acres and is contained entirely within the City limits.

The City's water system is supplied by a combination of spring and well sources. Normally, water is provided by Beaughan Springs, Mazzei Well, and the South Weed Well. A third well, the Gazelle Well, is used as a backup source due to issues with taste and odor. When the Gazelle Well is utilized, the discharge is chlorinated near the wellhead in an effort to reduce the taste and odor problem. Under typical operations, no treatment is necessary for the other wells or the spring source. While the Mazzei Well, South Weed Well, and the Gazelle Well supply water to south Weed, north Weed is essentially supplied by Beaughan Springs.

The City's water system infrastructure consists of a network of approximately 130,000 feet of pipeline and five water tanks that provide 1.75 MG of storage. The water system is divided into five pressure zones[1]: Hillside Zone, Downtown Zone, Bel Air Zone, Weed Boulevard Zone, and South Zone. The Hillside and Downtown Zones receive all or a portion of their water from Beaughan Springs, while the Bel Air, South, and Weed Boulevard Zones receive their water from the Mazzei Well, South Weed Well, and the Gazelle Well.

B. Project Need

On June 30, 1966, the City entered into a 50-year agreement with International Paper Company for two cubic feet per second (CFS) (or 1.29 million gallons per day [MGD]) of water from Beaughan Springs. Roseburg Forest Products (Roseburg) retains current ownership of the springs, while the City owns and maintains the transmission main. This agreement expired June 30, 2016. Although an annual lease agreement has since been signed for continued use of the springs until 2026 (including an optional 5-year extension for use until 2031), the agreement limits the City's water usage to 1.5 CFS (0.97 MGD) per year. The Hillside and Downtown Pressure Zones have a combined storage capacity of 0.7 MG, and maximum day demand of 1.44 MGD[2]. Because the new lease agreement would provide only 0.97 MGD, the City would be 0.47 MGD short of meeting demand in these pressures zones in north Weed.

[1] Pressure zones are necessary to maintain acceptable system pressures due to the differences in elevation throughout the City of Weed's service area.

[2] Based on 2003 City of Weed Master Water Plan, Table 4.

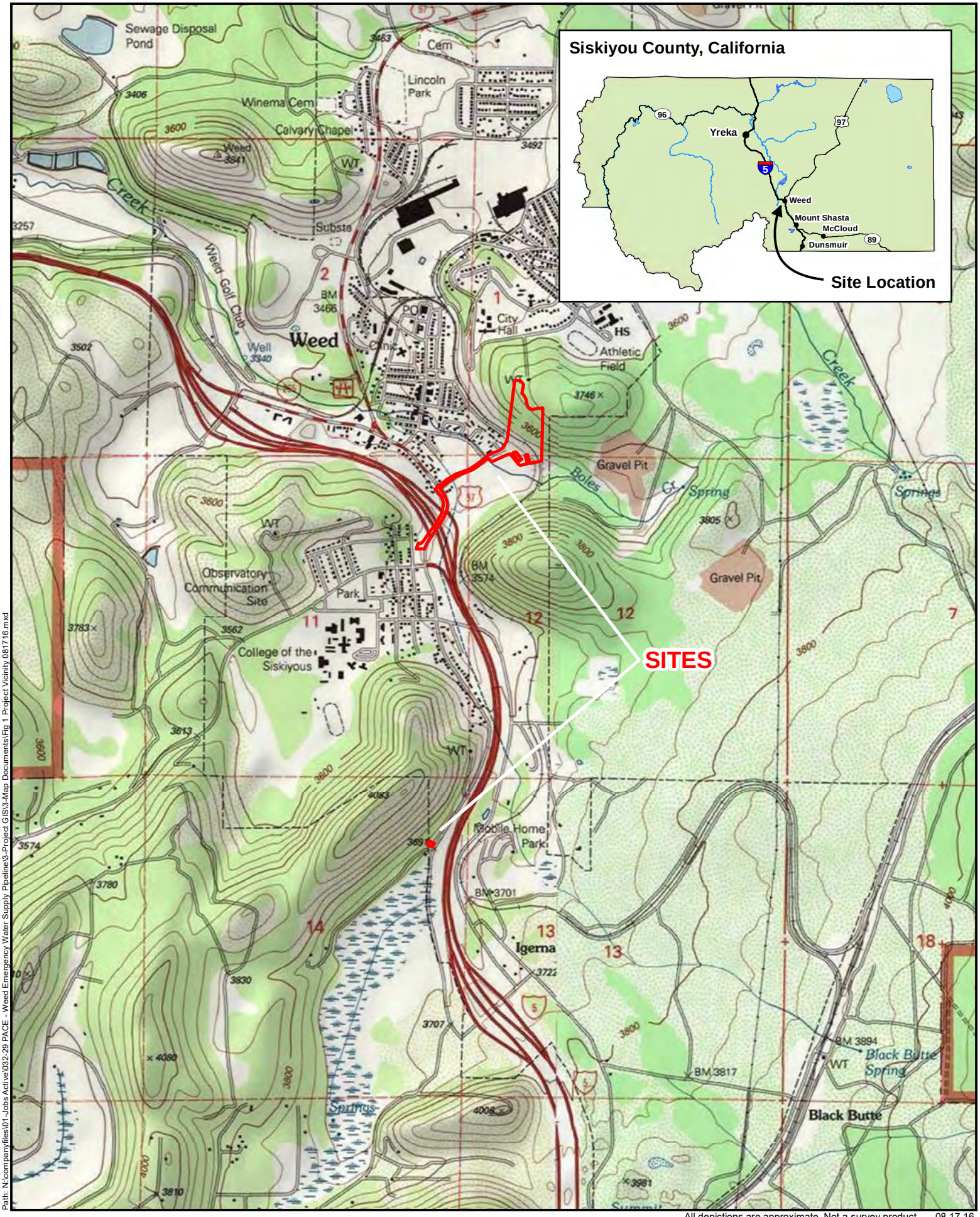

Figure 1

Project Location and Vicinity

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According to California Safe Drinking Act[3], public water system are required to be able to supply both maximum day and peak hour demand in each individual pressure zone. Furthermore, a water system using groundwater is required to have the capability of meeting maximum day demand with its highest capacity source off-line. While the City may have sufficient water supply in south Weed to offset the shortage in north Weed, under average day demand conditions, the existing water system does not have capacity nor the ability to deliver water from the southern wells to the Hillside storage reservoirs (north Weed), as required by the California Safe Drinking Act.

As part of PACE Engineering, Inc.'s PER, a number of alternative solutions have been considered to help address the demand-supply disparity, including: a pipeline bypass, interim booster pump station, North Weed well, or consolidation. A pipeline bypass was found to be the best alternative because it would require lower capital, operational, and maintenance costs; be reliable and simple to operate; and have fewer security and safety concerns.

C. Project Description

The City is proposing to install approximately 3,500 feet of an 8-inch bypass pipeline that would deliver water from South Weed to North Weed to meet the project need described above. The pipeline would be installed along South Weed Boulevard, just north of the road's intersection with College Avenue, north to the road's intersection with Boles Street, where it would continue east along Boles Street, and up School Hill to the existing Hillside Tanks. Two supervisory valves would installed: one valve at the southern terminus of the pipeline on South Weed Boulevard; and the other valve would be located approximately one mile to the south, on Mountain View Drive, near its intersection with South Weed Boulevard. See Figures 2 and 3 for aerial photographs of the project site. The project location containing the proposed pipeline and South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve encompasses approximately 18 acres. The Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site is approximately 0.1 acres.

Bypass Pipeline

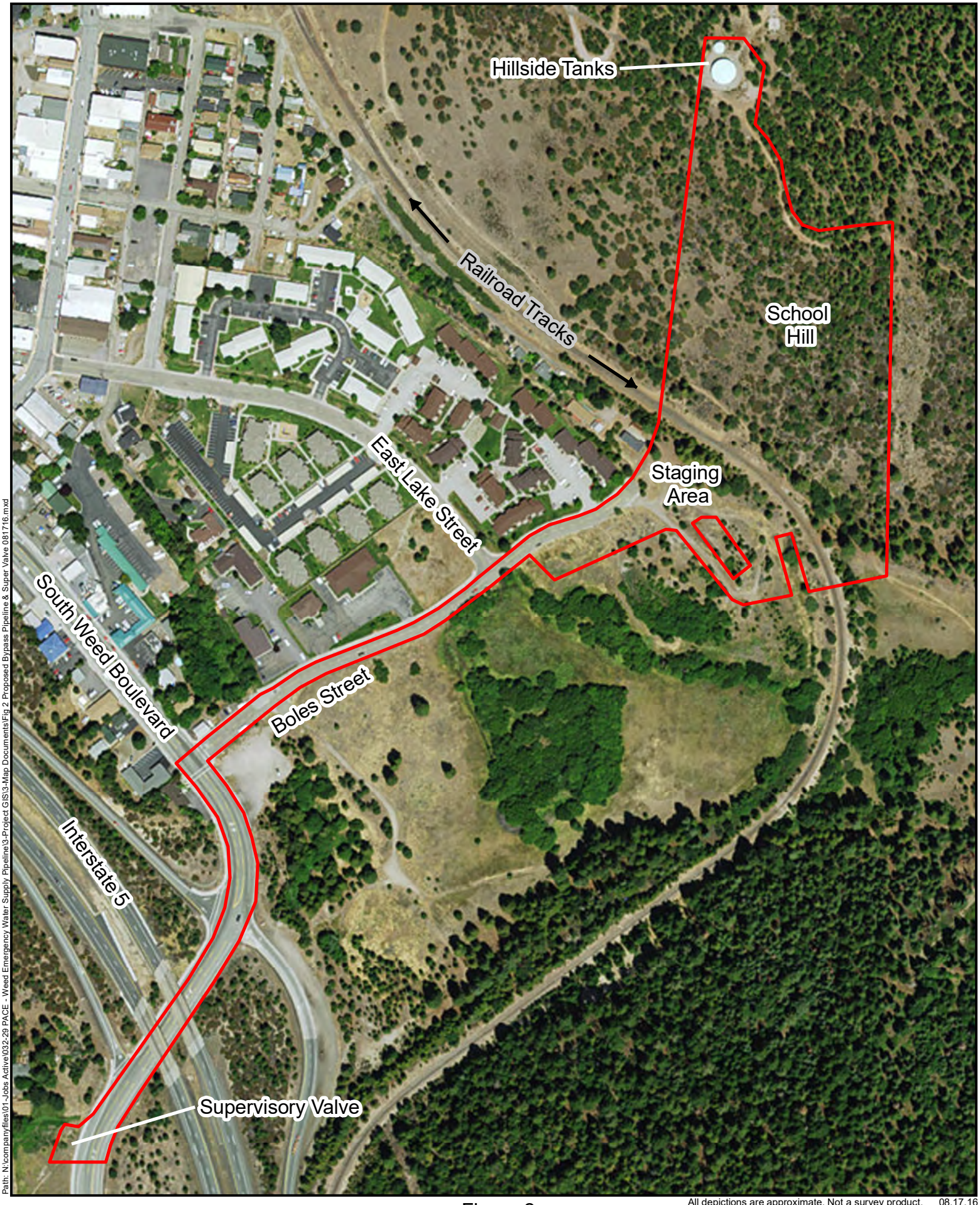
With the exception of a portion of the proposed pipeline alignment that would be located on School Hill and at the tie-in location for the supervisory valve on South Weed Boulevard, the majority of the pipeline would be installed in paved road right-of-way. The exact pipeline alignment at the east end of Boles Street and on School Hill would be determined based on environmental considerations and the construction methods used. For this reason, the project site boundary as shown in Figure 2 is generous to allow flexibility for engineering design and for environmental considerations. See Figure 4 for a schematic of the proposed pipeline and supervisory valves.

Supervisory Valves

The South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve would be installed at the tie-in location of the bypass pipeline and existing water system. A solenoid-controlled supervisory valve would be installed at this location with a radio telemetry link to City Hall that opens and closes the valve based on the water level in the Hillside Tanks.

At the Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site, an existing pressure-reducing valve station/vault installed in 2007 would be retrofitted with a supervisory valve. The vault would also be upgraded, which would include a new lid and installation of electrical service to the vault from a nearby enclosed transformer. Both supervisory valves would require a pressure-reducing

[3]Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 16, Article 2, §64554(a)(3) & (c)



Path: N:\companyfiles\01-Jobs Active\032-29 PACE - Weed Emergency Water Supply Pipeline\3-Project GIS\3-Map Documents\Fig 2 Proposed Bypass Pipeline & Super Valve 081716.mxd

All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 08.17.16

Figure 2

Proposed Bypass Pipeline and South Weed Boulevard Supervisory Valve

0 300 Feet

ENPLAN

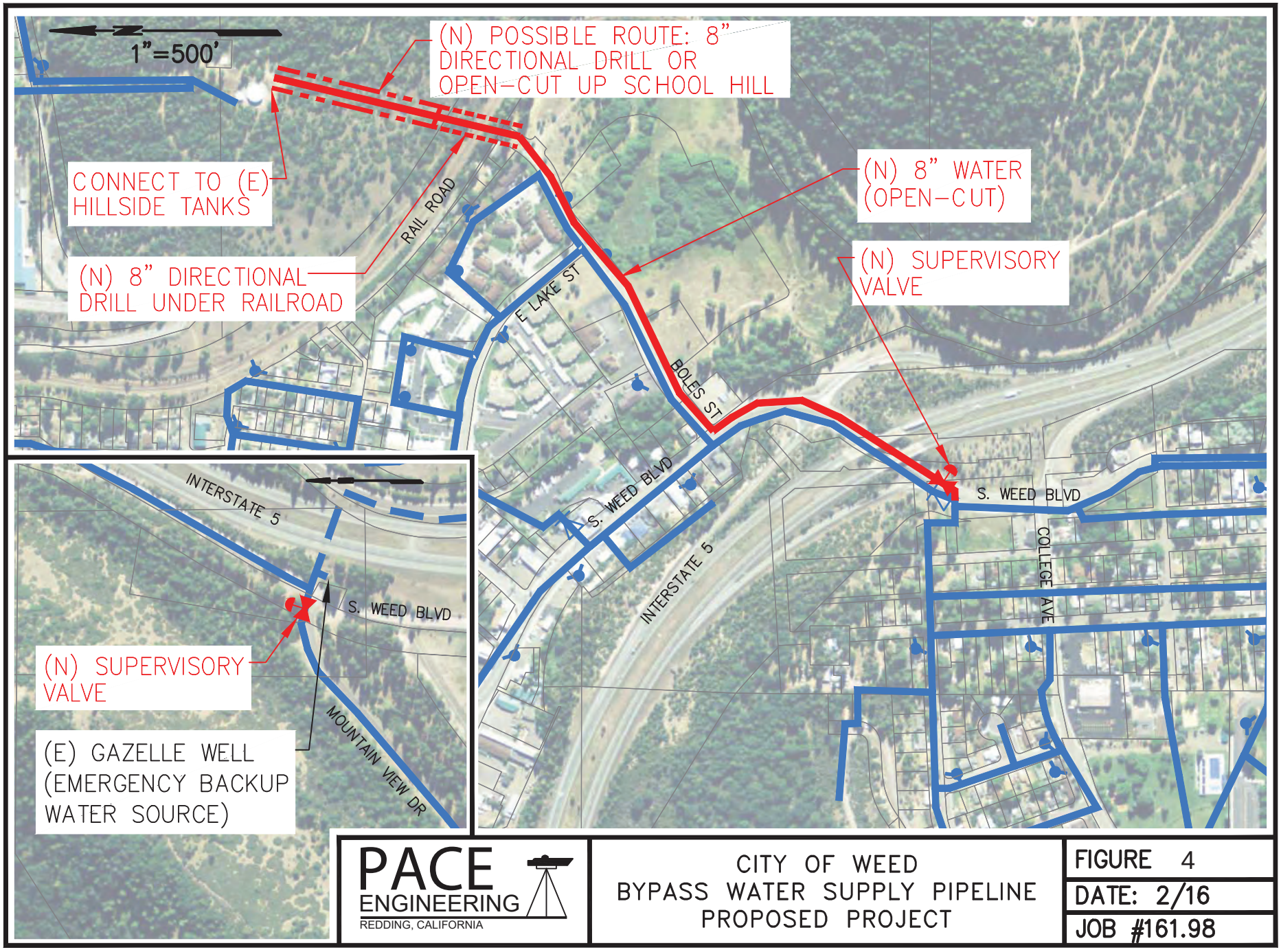
Path: N:\companyfiles\01-Jobs Active\032-29 PACE - Weed Emergency Water Supply Pipeline\3-Project GIS\3-Map Documents\Fig 3 Supervisory Valve 070116.mxd

All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 07.01.16

0 50 Feet

Figure 3
Proposed Mountain View Drive Supervisory Valve

ENPLAN



PACE ENGINEERING
REDDING, CALIFORNIA

CITY OF WEED
BYPASS WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE
PROPOSED PROJECT

FIGURE 4
DATE: 2/16
JOB #161.98

Plot Date: April 12, 2016 - 3:47 pm Login Name: cpaget
File Name: M:\Land Projects\0161.98 Emergency Water Supply Assistance\dwg\Figures.dwg, Layout: FIG6

feature that minimizes the downstream pressure impacts when bypassing water.

Proposed Operational Procedures
The proposed bypass pipeline would allow water from the Mazzei, Gazelle, and South Weed wells to be delivered to the Hillside Tanks. Once filled, the Hillside Tanks would provide water to both the Hillside and Downtown Pressure Zones, which would provide for sufficient capacity to meet the MDD in the North Weed area. While the South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve would open and close based on the water level in the Hillside Tanks, the Mountain View Drive supervisory valve would be located near the Gazelle Well where water would be conveyed from the south into the Bel Air Pressure Zone. This valve would be controlled based on the water level in the Bel Air Tank.

Construction Considerations
In the paved roadways, the majority of the pipeline would be installed via open-cut trenching, with a maximum excavation depth of 4 feet, and maximum width of less than 3 feet. A trenchless technique using horizontal directional drilling (HDD) may be utilized along South Weed Boulevard under the I-5 overpass to avoid utilities. In the unpaved areas, on School Hill, and under the railroad tracks, HDD would or may be required. The proposed pipeline alignment on School Hill is yet to be determined. Depending on construction methods and environmental considerations, either HDD or open-trenching may be used to install the pipeline on School Hill. It is also possible that a combination of HDD and open-trenching may be used where the pipeline would be installed via HDD up the majority of the hillside, towards the eastern end of the project site where the grade is less steep, followed by open-trenching on the upper half of the hillside along an existing dirt road. Another option would be to install the pipeline using HDD or open-trenching in a straight line from the eastern end of Boles Street, up to the Hillside Tanks. This option is shown Figure 4. The maximum excavation depth for boring would be approximately ±10 feet under the railroad tracks, and 7 feet elsewhere. Once the proposed pipe alignment is determined, the area required for pipe installation would be limited to an approximately 20-foot wide swath within the project site boundary to accommodate construction activities and equipment.

On School Hill, once the pipeline is placed and backfilled (if installed via open-trenching), fiberglass pipe delineators will likely be installed every few hundred feet to delineate the alignment on the surface. Where the new pipeline would be located in existing roadways, the trench would be bedded and backfilled with imported sand or gravel. Native soil removed from trenches would be used as backfill, where practical. It is expected there would be excess material to move off-site. Any material from excavation activities (i.e., trenching) would be hauled to an approved disposal site which will likely be the local landfill northeast of Roseburg's mill site.

Soil along a recently backfilled trench on a hillslope is susceptible to slumping and blowouts during storm events where water tends to flow in a path of least resistance and the soil has not yet been stabilized by vegetation. To minimize the potential for soil movement on School Hill, if and where open-trenching occurs, "trench erosion boards" (wood boards that are partially underground and positioned perpendicular to the ground surface) or straw wattles, in addition to other Best Management Practices for sediment and erosion control, would be installed at various points along the alignment to catch and redirect stormwater away from the alignment. In the long term, vegetation would regenerate and help to stabilize the soil in this area.

Construction staging would occur to the south of Boles Street, just east of the intersection of Boles Street and East Lake Street. Grading of this area to accommodate staging is not

expected to be necessary.

Construction of the proposed project is expected to begin summer of 2018, and would likely take approximately nine months.

D. Permits and Approvals

The following permits and approvals will be needed prior to implementation of the proposed project. In addition, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) approvals would be necessary for funding of the project.

- City of Weed – Adoption of a Mitigated Negative Declaration and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the proposed project.
- State Water Resources Control Board – Construction General Permit and preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- State Water Resources Control Board, State Revolving Fund – NEPA approval for funding.
- State Historic Preservation Officer – NEPA approval through consultation with the federal lead agency, for the purposes of protecting cultural resources.
- Caltrans – Issuance of an encroachment permit.
- Union Pacific Railroad – Issuance of an encroachment permit.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

General Plan Designation: The pipeline and South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site are designated under the City of Weed General Plan as Open Space (OS), Retail Commercial (CR), and General Commercial (CG). The Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site is designated under the City's General Plan as Residential Single Family – Low Density (RL).

Zoning: The pipeline and the South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site are zoned by the City as R1 – Single Family Residential, C1 – Retail Commercial, or are not zoned (i.e., is public right-of-way). The Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site is zoned by the City as R1 – Single Family Residential.

Surrounding Land Uses: Land uses adjacent to the pipeline and the South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site include residential uses, open space, Interstate 5, and the Union Pacific railroad tracks. Land uses adjacent to the Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site consist of open space.

Topography: Elevation at the pipeline and the South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site ranges from approximately 3,515 feet above sea level at the supervisory valve site to 3,720 feet above sea level at the Hillside Tanks. The elevation at the Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site is approximately 3,700 feet above sea level.

Soils: According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, soils within the project site are mapped as Neer-Ponto stony loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes; Neer-Ponto stony sandy loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes; Odas sandy loam; and Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes.

Vegetation: The project site is paved with the exception of the two supervisory valve locations and the pipeline alignment on and near School Hill. Vegetation communities present in these areas of the project site are described below.

Bypass Pipeline Site

The pipeline alignment in the unpaved areas—the area at the east end of Boles Street and on School Hill—features mixed-conifer forest represented primarily by ponderosa pine, incense-cedar, and California black oak. The understory includes poison hemlock, star-thistle, English peppergrass, turpentine cymopterus, Applegate's paintbrush, deltoid balsamroot, green-leaved manzanita, Klamath milkvetch, California brome, and downy brome. This area was recently burned during the 2014 Boles Fire and most of the trees still standing are dead or dying. The understory vegetation has begun to successfully regenerate.

South Weed Boulevard Supervisory Valve Site

The South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site features ruderal vegetation that is represented primarily by goldenbush, star-thistle, bulbous bluegrass, and English plantain.

Mountain View Drive Supervisory Valve Site

The Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site features mixed-conifer forest that is represented primarily by incense-cedar and ponderosa pine. Understory vegetation includes wooly mullein, green-leaved manzanita, goldenbush, bulbous bluegrass, and Spanish lotus.

Water Features: No water features are located within the project site. Several drainage features are located adjacent to the project site but would not be affected by project implementation.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

A. 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	❑ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	❑ Population and Housing
❑ Agricultural and Forestry Resources	❑ Hazards and Hazardous Materials	❑ Public Services
❑ Air Quality	❑ Hydrology and Water Quality	❑ Recreation
X Biological Resources	❑ Land Use and Planning	❑ Transportation/Circulation
X Cultural Resources	❑ Mineral Resources	❑ Utilities and Service Systems
❑ Geology and Soils	X Noise	X Mandatory Findings of Significance

B. Determination (To be completed by the 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.

X 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 has been 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 significant effect(s) 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, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

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

Signature	9.22.2016 Date
Ron Stock Name	City Administrator Title

C. Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

This section analyzes the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The issue areas evaluated in this Initial Study include:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation/Circulation
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

The environmental analysis in this section is patterned after the Initial Study Checklist recommended in the State CEQA Guidelines. For the preliminary environmental assessment undertaken as part of this Initial Study, a determination that there is a potential for significant effects indicates the need to more fully analyze the project's impacts and to identify mitigation.

For the evaluation of potential impacts, the questions in the Initial Study Checklist are stated and an answer is provided according to the analysis undertaken as part of the Initial Study. The analysis considers the long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the project. To each question, there are four possible responses:

- **No Impact.** The development will not have any measurable environmental impact on the environment.

- **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The project will have the potential for impacting the environment, although this impact will be below established thresholds that are considered to be significant.

- **Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated.** The project will have the potential to generate impacts which may be considered as a significant effect on the environment, although mitigation measures or changes to the project's physical or operational characteristics can reduce these impacts to levels that are less than significant.

- **Potentially Significant Impact**. The project will have impacts which are considered significant, and additional analysis is required to identify mitigation measures that could reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. **AESTHETICS. Would the project:**				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	❑	❑	❑	X
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	❑	❑	X	❑
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a, c.

The proposed project entails installation of a bypass pipeline and two supervisory valves. Once constructed, these facilities would be located completely subsurface and would have no adverse visual impacts. Some vegetation, possibly including trees, would be removed to accommodate construction of the proposed project. Vegetation would regenerate upon project completion, naturally and in part from re-seeding as required by the SWPPP for areas that are disturbed by construction activities. The potential for tree removal would be limited to the School Hill area within the project footprint. It is likely that the pipeline would be installed via HDD up the majority of the hillside, and then open-trenched on the upper half of the hillside along an existing dirt road. Where HDD would occur, tree removal is unlikely to be necessary. Although open-trenching could necessitate tree removal, visual impacts would be less than significant because School Hill and adjacent areas were burned during the 2014 Boles Fire and most of the trees still standing are dead or dying—generally, no healthy trees would be removed. Further, the City of Weed General Plan does not identify any scenic viewsheds within its planning area. As such, the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, nor degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and surroundings.

b.

There are no officially designated State Scenic Highways in Siskiyou County; thus, project implementation would not damage scenic resources within a designated State Scenic Highway. State Route 265/U.S. Route 97 leading northeast from the City of Weed and Interstate 5 from Weed to State Route 89 in the City of Mt. Shasta are designated as Eligible State Scenic Highways by Caltrans. The Siskiyou County General Plan also designates these stretches of highway as scenic routes. Although the project site is located within viewing distance of these designated stretches of highway, construction impacts on scenic resources would be minimal, and once constructed, the new pipeline and supervisory valves would be located below ground, and thus, would not affect scenic resources.

d.

Implementation of the proposed project would not introduce a new source of light or glare. No impact on day or nighttime views in the area would occur.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

ENPLAN. Field survey. May 3 and May 10, 2016.

Caltrans. 2016. California State Scenic Highway Mapping System. Siskiyou County. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/index.htm. Accessed April 2016.

Siskiyou County. 1974. General Plan for Siskiyou County, California. Scenic Highways Element. http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/GP_ScenicHighwaysElement.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

2. AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES.

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

a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	❑	❑	❑	X
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	❑	❑	❑	X
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	❑	❑	❑	X
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	❑	❑	X	❑
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

According to data maintained by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, neither Prime Farmland nor Farmland of Statewide Importance occur within or adjacent to the project site. The nearest mapped farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, is located approximately 1.7 miles northwest of the project site, west of U.S. Route 97, along the north side of Beaughton Creek.

b, e.

No lands in or adjacent to the project site are used for commercial agricultural production or subject to a Williamson Act contract. Project implementation would not change the on-site land uses or result in the conversion of off-site lands from farmland to non-agricultural use.

c, d.
Although the project site is not zoned as forestland or timberland by the City, a portion of the project site qualifies as forest land as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g) (i.e., the land is capable of supporting 10 percent cover by native tree species). Additionally, that portion of the project site supports commercial timber species such as incense-cedar and ponderosa pine, and thus, may be classified as "timberland" by CAL FIRE. Approximately 12 acres of timberland are currently present on the project site. Depending on the selected pipeline alignment and construction methods utilized for installation of the pipeline, trees may be removed. However, regardless of the selected alignment, the area required for pipe installation would be limited to an approximately 20-foot wide swath, where not all the trees within the project site boundary would be removed. In addition, trees in this area are already dead or dying due to the Boles Fire that burned through this area—generally, no healthy trees would be removed. The land would not be converted to non-forest use as a result of project implementation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation
None necessary

Documentation
City of Weed. 2014. General Plan Map. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/index.asp?SEC=EC3DD86C-B74C-4E4C-80EE-2149126F86DE&DE=E51D9C5D-9ECB-402A-81D3-640367C5F1C0&Type=B_BASIC. Accessed April 2016.

City of Weed. 2014. Zone Maps. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/index.asp?SEC=EC3DD86C-B74C-4E4C-80EE-2149126F86DE&DE=2BB20033-F218-4434-A2C4-0EA99E1B6935&Type=B_BASIC. Accessed April 2016.

State of California, Department of Conservation, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2012. Siskiyou County Important Farmland 2010. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2010/sis10.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

State of California, Department of Conservation. 2013. Siskiyou County Williamson Act FY 2012/2013. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/Siskiyou_15_16_WA.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	❑	❑	❑	X
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	❑	❑	X	❑
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	❑	❑	X	❑
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	❑	❑	X	❑

Discussion

a-d.

Both the Federal and State governments have developed standards for air pollutants of principal concern. Pollutants for which national ambient air quality standards have been developed are nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), sub 2.5-micron particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), sub 10-micron particulate matter (PM_{10}), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead (Pb). The State has adopted similar or more stringent criteria for these pollutants and has also adopted standards for hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), vinyl chloride, and visibility reducing particles. These ambient air quality standards are intended to address regional air quality conditions, not project-specific emissions.

Siskiyou County is in compliance with both Federal and State standards for all of the above air pollutants (i.e., is considered “attainment” or “unclassified” for these pollutants). To ensure continuing compliance, the Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District (SCAPCD) evaluates new projects for air pollutant emissions. The CalEEMod air emissions modeling program is the accepted tool for estimating project emissions. The software provides results for NO_X, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, SO_2, CO, reactive organic gases (ROG)/volatile organic compounds (VOC), and carbon dioxide (CO_2). Siskiyou County has defined 250 lbs/day as the threshold of significance for NO_X, $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, and SO_2 emissions, and 2,500 lbs/day as the threshold of significance for CO emissions. The remaining pollutants, consisting of lead, ozone, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility reducing pollutants, are evaluated on an individual basis. Although not directly addressed as pollutants of concern, ROG and VOC are of interest because they are precursors of ozone. Likewise, CO_2 is not addressed as a pollutant of concern, but is of interest because it is a common greenhouse gas (see Section III.C.3, “Greenhouse Gas Emissions”).

Project implementation would result in temporarily increased air emissions during construction due to equipment emissions and earthwork. Project construction emissions were estimated using the CalEEMod program (CalEEMod 2013.2.2). Consistent with the thresholds of significance established by SCAPCD, the values reported in Table 1 are the highest daily levels regardless of construction phase. As shown in Table 1, construction emissions would not exceed the numerical significance thresholds established by the SCAPCD.

Table 1
Projected Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

NO_X	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	SO_2	CO	ROG/VOC	CO_2
45.8	6.1	9.6	0.0	40.0	4.4	4,170.7

Likewise, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts associated with lead, ozone, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, or visibility reducing pollutants, as discussed below.

- According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the majority of lead emissions produced nationally are associated with combustion of leaded aviation gasoline by piston-driven aircraft. Elevated levels of airborne lead at the local level are usually found near industrial operations that process materials containing lead, such as smelters. As these conditions are not applicable to the proposed project, the potential for lead emissions is less than significant.
- Ozone is formed primarily from photochemical reactions between two major classes of air pollutants: ROGs and nitrogen dioxide. ROGs are emitted from a variety of sources, including motor vehicles, chemical manufacturing facilities, refineries, factories, consumer and commercial products, and natural (biogenic) sources (mainly trees). Nitrogen dioxide emissions are primarily emitted from motor vehicles, power plants, and off-road equipment. Because project construction would generate relatively low amounts of both ROG and NO_x, the potential for ozone production/emissions is less than significant.
- Hydrogen sulfide is formed during the decomposition of organic material in anaerobic environments. As these conditions are not applicable to the proposed project, the potential for hydrogen sulfide emissions is less than significant.
- Vinyl chloride is used to manufacture polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and other vinyl products. Approximately 98 percent of vinyl chloride produced in the United States is used during the manufacture of PVC. Additionally, vinyl chloride is produced during the microbial breakdown of chlorinated solvents (e.g., engine cleaners, degreasing agents, adhesive solvents, paint removers, etc.). The potential for vinyl chloride exposure is primarily limited to areas in close proximity to PVC production facilities. Because project implementation would not involve PVC manufacturing or result in an increased use of chlorinated solvents, potential vinyl chloride emissions associated with the proposed project would be less than significant.
- Visibility reducing pollutants generally consist of sulfates, nitrates, organics, soot, fine soil dust, and coarse particulates. These pollutants contribute to the regional haze that impairs visibility, in addition to affecting public health. According to the California Regional Haze Management Plan, natural wildfires and biogenic emissions are the primary contributors to visibility reducing pollutants for these sites. For the proposed project, visibility reducing pollutants (e.g., $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}), would be generated only during construction activities. Because only relatively low amounts of particulates would be generated, potential impacts with respect to visibility reducing pollutants are less than significant.

The proposed project would not exceed numerical significance thresholds established by the SCAPCD or otherwise result in significant air pollutant emissions. Therefore, implementation of Best Available Control Technology, as defined by the SCAPCD, would provide appropriate air quality control during project construction. A basic requirement for projects occurring in the SCAPCD is dust control. Dust control measures that would be implemented as part of the proposed project may include: covering, watering, and treating excavated, graded, or stockpiled areas; establishing speed limits for construction vehicles; restricting construction activities when winds exceed 20 mph; covering inactive areas; managing dust during material transport; street sweeping; and re-establishing groundcover. Further, in accordance with CARB regulations, additional measures to minimize impacts to air quality may include: maintaining all construction equipment in proper tune according to manufacturer's specifications, using diesel construction equipment meeting the CARB's 1996 or newer certification standard for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines, registering in the CARB Diesel Off-road On-line Reporting System program, and registering certain portable equipment in the Portable Equipment Registration Program or directly with the SCAPCD. With implementation of required dust control measures, and compliance with CARB regulations, impacts to air quality would be less than significant.

e.
During project construction, the proposed project may result in the release of diesel fumes or other potentially objectionable odors. Although residents and three schools are located in close proximity to the project site, construction activities would be minor, and temporary in nature, and therefore, would not result in a significant release of potentially objectionable odors. No odors would be expected as a result of project operation. Given the limited exposure time and the nature of the work activities within the project site, potentially objectionable odors resulting from construction of the proposed project (e.g., diesel exhaust) would not be significant.

Mitigation
Because the proposed project would be constructed and operated in accordance with existing requirements of the SCAPCD and CARB, no mitigation would be necessary.

Documentation
California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board. 2009. California Regional Haze Plan. July 22. http://www.arb.ca.gov/planning/reghaze/final/rhplan_final.pdf. Accessed June
2016. Environmental Protection Agency. n.d. Lead Emissions. cfpub.epa.gov/roe/indicator_pdf.cfm?i=13. Accessed June 2016. Environmental Protection Agency. 2015.
Nitrogen Oxide Emissions. cfpub.epa.gov/roe/indicator_pdf.cfm?i=15. Accessed June 2016.
Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District. 2001. New Source Siting. Rule 6.1 – Construction Permit Standards for Criteria Pollutants. http://www.arb.ca.gov/DRDB/SIS/CURHTML/R6-1.PDF. Accessed June 2016.
Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District. n.d. Fugitive Dust Management. Rule 4.1 – Visible Emissions and Rule 4.2. Nuisance. http://www.arb.ca.gov/DRDB/SIS/CURHTML/R4-1.HTM; http://www.arb.ca.gov/DRDB/SIS/CURHTML/R4-2.HTM. Accessed June 2016.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2006. Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride. http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxProfiles/tp20.pdf. Accessed June 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	❑	❑	❑	X
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?	❑	X	❑	❑
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	❑	❑	❑	X
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?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

The following evaluation of potential impacts on special-status species is based on the findings of a review of California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) records, as well as botanical and wildlife surveys completed by ENPLAN on May 3, May 10, May 12, June 23, and August 6, 2016. In addition, a field review of portions of the project site was conducted with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) staff on May 3, 2016. Evaluation of potential effects on federally listed, proposed, or Candidate species entailed review of plant and animal species under jurisdiction of the USFWS. An IPaC Trust Resource Report was generated for species of concern to the USFWS.

Special-Status Plant Species

Review of the USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report for the project site (Appendix A) identified four federally listed plant species as potentially being affected by the proposed project: Gentner's fritillary, Hoover's spurge, slender Orcutt grass, and whitebark pine. The project site does not contain designated critical habitat for federally listed plant species. Review of CNDDB records showed that one special-status plant species, subalpine aster, has been previously reported in the project vicinity and the occurrence has been broadly mapped to include a portion of the project site. Eight other special-status plant species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the project site: alkali hymenoxys, coast fawn lily, Oregon fireweed, pallid bird's-beak, Pickering's ivesia, Shasta chaenactis, snow fleabane daisy, and woolly balsamroot.

To determine the presence/absence of special-status plant species, ENPLAN conducted botanical surveys of the project site on May 12, June 23, and August 6, 2016. The special-status plant species potentially occurring on the project site would have been evident at the time the fieldwork was conducted. The potential for special-status plant species to occur on the project site is evaluated in Appendix A. As shown in Appendix A, the project site has marginally suitable habitat for alkali hymenoxys, Shasta chaenactis, and woolly balsamroot. However, none of these species were observed or are expected to occur on the site. Although the project site has highly suitable habitat for pallid bird's beak, and known populations of the species have been previously recorded just southeast of the intersection of South Davis Street and Hillside Drive (approximately 250 feet northwest of the project site), and on School Hill, southeast of the Hillside tanks (approximately 165 feet east of the project site), the species was not observed in the project site during the botanical survey, nor was it observed at either of the two previously reported locations. It is possible that the 2014 Boles Fire and recent brush-clearing and brush-piling activities resulted in excessive disturbance that has caused the area to be unsuitable for pallid bird's beak. No other special-status plant species were observed.

Special-Status Wildlife Species
Review of the USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report for the project site (Appendix A) identified ten federally listed or Candidate animal species as potentially being affected by the proposed project: Oregon spotted frog, Conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, northern spotted owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo, Lost River sucker, shortnose sucker, fisher, and gray wolf. The project site does not contain designated critical habitat for federally listed animal species.

Review of CNDDB records showed that five special-status wildlife species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the project area: bald eagle, Cascades frog, fisher (West Coast distinct population segment), Sierra Nevada red fox, and western yellow-billed cuckoo.

To determine the presence/absence of special-status animal species, ENPLAN conducted a wildlife survey of the project site on May 3 and May 10, 2016. Some of the special-status animal species potentially occurring on the project site would have been evident at the time the fieldwork was conducted. The potential presence of species not identifiable during the field study was readily determined on the basis of observed habitat characteristics. The potential for special-status animal species to utilize the project site is evaluated in Appendix A. Although no special-status wildlife species were observed during the wildlife survey, the project site offers marginally suitable habitat for two special-status species; fisher and gray wolf. However, these species are not expected to den on the project site given the level of human activity nearby. Thus, implementation of the proposed project would not result in substantial impacts to special-status animals.

b, c.
Natural communities present on the project site are limited to mixed-conifer forest and ruderal habitat. The ruderal habitat within the project site, such as the area at the eastern end of Boles Streeet, consists mostly of invasive species as a result of past land disturbance. Although project implementation would result in the removal of some ruderal vegetation due to equipment staging and installation of the bypass pipeline and South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve, this community is not considered sensitive, and thus, this community is not described further. Potential impacts on the mixed-conifer community are described below.

<u>Mixed-Conifer Forest</u>
Project implementation would not substantially affect the mixed-conifer forest community. Although tree removal may be necessary on School Hill, portions of the pipeline may be installed via directional drilling and along an existing dirt road near the ridge top, which would minimize the need for tree removal. In addition, due to the 2014 Boles Fire, nearly all of the trees on the hillslope are already dead or dying; the project would not result in the removal of healthy trees (see photos below). Potential impacts on the mixed-conifer forest community would be less than significant.

View looking southwest across potential alignment, down School Hill, towards Boles Street.

View looking north across potential alignment, up School Hill, towards the Hillside Tanks.

d.

Project implementation would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, nor would it impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Numerous native resident and migratory fish and wildlife species inhabit Siskiyou County. Most notable among the migratory species are anadromous salmonids, black-tailed deer, and various species of migratory birds. As described above, no anadromous salmonids would be directly or indirectly affected because no streams are located in close proximity to the project site. The black-tailed deer is not designated as a special-status species, but is of concern to CDFW. Review of the Siskiyou County General Plan found that the project site is not located within a

critical deer wintering area; thus, project implementation would have no significant impact on critical deer wintering areas.

The project site is located within the Pacific Flyway, and it is possible that migratory birds could nest on the site. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and related international treaties and domestic laws provide protection for migratory birds. The MBTA established that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected. The MBTA is the domestic law that affirms, or implements, the United States' commitment to four international conventions (with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. Each of the conventions protects selected species of birds that are common to each country (i.e., they occur in each country at some point during their annual life cycle). The USFWS is the federal agency primarily responsible for protection of migratory birds.

Vegetation removal for the installation of the bypass pipeline and supervisory valves could impact nesting birds. As called for in Mitigation Measure 4.1, to comply with the requirements of the MBTA, vegetation removal and construction activities should occur outside of the nesting season, if possible. In the local area, most birds nest between February 1 and August 31. Accordingly, the potential for adversely affecting nesting birds can be greatly minimized by removing vegetation and conducting construction activities either before February 1 or after August 31. If this is not possible, a nesting survey would be conducted within one week prior to removal of vegetation and/or the start of construction. If active nests are found on the project site, work would need to be postponed in the vicinity of the nests until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, vegetation removal and construction activities would not occur within 500 feet of an active nest) unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by CDFW and USFWS. If required by the agencies, a qualified biologist could monitor active nest(s) during construction for signs of disturbance to the nesting birds.

Compliance with the requirements of the MBTA, as outlined in Mitigation Measure 4.1, will ensure that nesting migratory birds are not adversely affected by the proposed project.

e.
Review of the City of Weed General Plan confirmed that the proposed project is consistent with local policies and ordinances protecting biological resources.

f.
No adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans are applicable to the project site.

Mitigation
MM 4.1. To ensure that active nests of migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal and construction activities shall occur between August 31 and February 1, if feasible. If vegetation removal or construction must occur during the nesting season, a nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to the initiation of vegetation removal or facility construction. If nesting birds are found, the nest sites shall not be disturbed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no vegetation removal or construction activities shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present).

Documentation
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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2016. Critical Habitat Mapper. http://criticalhabitat.fws.gov/crithab/flex/crithabMapper.jsp. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	❑	X	❑	❑
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5?	❑	X	❑	❑
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	❑	❑	X	❑
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	❑	X	❑	❑

Discussion

a, b, d.

A cultural resources study, including a records search, Native American consultation, and field survey, was completed for the project by ENPLAN.

Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American community did not reveal any known sacred sites or cultural resources in the project area. The records search included review of the data filed with the California Historical Resources Information System, Northeast Information Center, at California State University, Chico, as well as other sources. The records search indicated that one archaeological site has been previously recorded within one-half-mile of the project site. The archaeological site consists of a historic trash dump which contains cans, glass fragments, and assorted household items. Records indicate that seven cultural resource surveys have been previously conducted within a half-mile of the project site, with three of the surveys encompassing a portion of the project site.

ENPLAN conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on May 23, 2016. The survey resulted in the identification of seven historic isolates and one historic trash scatter. However, none of these features are unique, offer research value, or are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historic Resources.

Given the above findings, project implementation would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource or archaeological resource. However, the project area is considered moderately sensitive for the presence of historic and prehistoric features, and it is possible that undocumented cultural remains could be encountered during subsurface excavations. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 5.1 and 5.2 below would ensure that potential impacts associated with the proposed project would be less than significant.

c.

According to the California Geological Survey, the project site is comprised of Tertiary volcanic rock. This formation is old enough to contain paleontological resources. However, the majority of the excavation involved with the proposed project would be located in previously disturbed areas. Further, no unique geologic features, or paleontological sites are known to exist in the vicinity of the project site. Impacts to paleontological resources are not expected.

Mitigation

MM 5.1. If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find. The county coroner shall be contacted to determine whether investigation of the cause of death is required as well as to determine whether the remains may be Native American in origin. Should Native American remains be discovered, the county coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then determine those persons it believes to be most likely descended from

the deceased Native American(s). Together with representatives of the people of most likely descent, a qualified archaeologist shall make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

MM 5.2. If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly-modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary.

Documentation

ENPLAN. 2016. Cultural Resources Inventory, Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project, Weed, California. Prepared for City of Weed. On file at NE/CHRIS.

State of California, Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. 2010 Geologic Map of California. http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GMC/stategeologicmap.html. Accessed April 2016. University of California

Museum of Paleontology. 2011. The Cenozoic Era. http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/cenozoic/cenozoic.php. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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:				
1) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	❑	❑	X	❑
2) Strong seismic ground-shaking?	❑	❑	X	❑
3) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	❑	❑	X	❑
4) Landslides?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	❑	❑	X	❑
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	❑	❑	X	❑
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?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

The project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

1) Rupture of a known earthquake fault:

According to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map for Siskiyou County, there are no Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones in the project vicinity. The nearest Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones, which identify fault areas considered to be of greatest risk in the state, occur primarily in the northeastern corner of Siskiyou County. Review of the U.S. Geological Survey's earthquake fault map shows that the nearest earthquake fault is an east-west trending fault running through the top of Mount Shasta, approximately five miles southeast of the project site.

2), 3) Strong seismic ground shaking or seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction:

According to the City of Weed General Plan, the City of Weed is located in an area of "moderate" earthquake severity and northeastern California has a history of fault displacement. However, studies that were conducted in preparation of the General Plan indicate that the potential for earthquakes in Siskiyou County is not great when compared to the rest of California and other natural hazards. As described in Chapter 16.04, "Construction Codes," in the City of Weed's Code of Ordinances, the City has adopted the Uniform Building Code (UBC), 1994 Edition. The UBC establishes standardized building requirements for all new structures and is intended to

promote public safety. Compliance with UBC standards ensures that potential impacts associated with new construction, such as those related to seismic ground shaking or seismic-related ground failure, are less than significant.

Liquefaction results from an applied stress on the soil, such as earthquake shaking or other sudden change in stress condition, and is primarily associated with saturated, cohesionless soil layers located close to the ground surface. During liquefaction, soils lose strength and ground failure may occur. This phenomenon is most likely to occur in alluvial (geologically recent, unconsolidated sediments) and stream channel deposits, especially when the groundwater table is high. Soils of the project site are underlain with Tertiary volcanic rock which is not considered geologically recent and does not include alluvium or stream channel deposits. Further, the project site is not located near any known active seismic sources; thus, the potential for liquefaction is low.

Based on the information provided above, the potential for adverse effects resulting from seismic ground shaking, or seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, is less than significant.

4) Landslides:

According to the City of Weed General Plan, areas of potential landslides are associated with steep hillslopes in the area. However, the California Geological Survey has determined that the local area is in an area of generally low susceptibility to landslides. Although construction of the proposed project would include excavation on a hillside, the slope of the hillside is relatively gradual and therefore, unlikely to be subject to landslides. No evidence of ground slumping or landslides was observed during the field evaluations. Therefore, project implementation is not expected to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving landslides.

b.

Soils within the project site are mapped as Neer-Ponto stony loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes; Neer-Ponto stony sandy loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes; Odas sandy loam; and Deetz gravelly loamy sand, 5 to 15 percent slopes. Project soil types are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2
Soil Type and Characteristics

Soil Name	Soil Type	Slope (%)	Erosion Potential	Permeability	Drainage	Runoff Rate
Deetz	Gravelly loamy sand	5-15	Slight to moderate	Rapid	Well drained	Slow to very slow
Neer-Ponto	Stony loam	15-50	High	Moderate	Well drained	Slow to rapid
Neer-Ponto	Stony sandy loam	15-50	High	Moderate	Well drained	Slow to rapid
Odas	Sandy loam	0-2	Slight	Moderate to rapid	Poorly drained	Very slow

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2016; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service et al., 1983.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for erosion and sediment control would be implemented during project construction, as required by the Construction General Permit Order issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB); the order requires the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for all projects that disturb one or more acres of soil. Measures that may be implemented to minimize erosion include limiting construction to the dry season; use of straw wattles, silt fences, and/or gravel berms to prevent sediments from discharging off-site; and revegetating temporarily disturbed sites upon completion of construction. Where open-trenching is backfilled on School Hill, “trench erosion boards” or straw wattles would be installed at various points along the alignment to catch and redirect stormwater in order to minimize the potential for soil movement around the proposed pipeline during storm events. Because BMPs for erosion and sediment control would be implemented in accordance with existing requirements, the potential for soil erosion and loss of top soil would be less than significant.

c.

The potential hazards associated with liquefaction and landslides are addressed in impacts (a)3 and (a)4 above. In regard to the potential for lateral spreading, subsidence, or collapse, according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), soils on the project site have the potential to be unstable, and are likely limited in

regards to shallow excavations and construction of small commercial buildings. Excavation would be required as part of the construction of the proposed project. However, the UBC provides minimum standards for design and construction. In addition, the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA), has developed and enforces numerous workplace safety regulations and requirements within California. Because both the design and construction of project-related facilities in unstable soils is required to comply with Cal-OSHA and UBC regulations, which were developed to reduce risks to life and property the maximum extent practical, this impact would be less than significant.

d.
Expansive soils contain high levels of clay and present hazards for development since they expand and shrink depending on water content. NRCS data shows that soils in the project site have some potential for soil expansion/contraction, but that any such limitations can be overcome or minimized through proper planning, design, and construction. Compliance with UBC regulations would ensure that the project is constructed in a suitable location and specific safety standards are met. No substantial risks to life or property are anticipated.

e.
The proposed project is limited to installation of a bypass pipeline and supervisory valves. As such, the project would not require the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

Mitigation
None necessary

Documentation
City of Weed. n.d. City of Weed General Plan Safety Element. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/vertical/sites/%7BC0495501-9512-4786-A427-BAB3AEBDEA56%7D/uploads/gp-safety.pdf. Accessed April 2016.
City of Weed. 2015. Weed, California – Code of Ordinances. https://www.municode.com/library/ca/weed/codes/code_of_ordinances. Accessed May 2016.
State of California, Department of Conservation. 2016. "California Geological Survey—Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Maps." www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/ap/ap_maps.htm. Accessed April 2016.
State of California, Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. 2007. Special Publication 42, Interim Revision 2007. Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California. ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/sp/Sp42.pdf. Accessed April 2016.
State of California, Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. 2010 Geologic Map of California. http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GMC/stategeologicmap.html. Accessed May 2016.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2016. Web Soil Survey. http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm. Accessed May 2016.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service; University of California Agricultural Experiment Station. 1983. Soil Survey of Siskiyou County California Central Part.
U.S. Geological Survey. 2016. Interactive Fault Map. http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults/map/. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

Greenhouse gases would be released during project construction. The principal greenhouse gases of concern are carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and methane (CH_4). All greenhouse gases are assigned a global warming potential (GWP). This value is used to compare the abilities of different greenhouse gases to trap heat in the atmosphere. GWPs are based on the heat-absorbing ability of each gas relative to that of carbon dioxide (assigned a value of 1), as well as the decay rate of each gas (the amount removed from the atmosphere over a given number of years). GWPs can also be used to define the impact greenhouse gases will have on global climate change over different time periods. Assigning a GWP allows policy makers to compare impacts of emissions and reductions of different gases on an equal basis, termed "CO_2 equivalents" (CO_2e). NO_X and CH_4 are 298 and 25 times, respectively, more potent than CO_2 in terms of GWP.

To identify the threshold of significance for greenhouse gases resulting from project construction, ENPLAN contacted Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District staff (SCAPCD). SCAPCD reviewed the thresholds adopted by other Districts (i.e., Sacramento Metropolitan and South Coast Air Quality Management Districts) and determined that the 1,100 metric tons/per year CO_2e threshold adopted by these Districts is appropriate for the proposed project (Sumner, SCAPCD, pers. comm.).

According to the results of the CalEEMod analysis, the project would generate 1.22 metric tons of NO_X, 0.03 metric tons of CH_4, and 165 metric tons of CO_2 during the estimated construction period. As such, the resulting CO_2e emissions would be approximately 529 metric tons [(1.22 x 298) + (0.03 x 25) + 165]. Based on the 1,100 metric tons per year threshold approved by SCAPCD, construction emissions would be less than significant.

During project operation, an electrical pump would likely be used to push water through the proposed pipeline up School Hill. Although there could be greenhouse gas emissions associated with the power generation source that would supply electricity to the pump, the source and quantity is unknown, and therefore, cannot be evaluated as part of this project. Regardless, project operation would result in a negligible increase in greenhouse gas emissions as compared to current conditions.

b.

The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

Environmental Protection Agency. 2008. Average In-Use Emissions from Heavy-Duty Trucks. http://www.epa.gov/otaq/consumer/420f08027.pdf. Accessed June 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	❑	❑	X	❑
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	❑	❑	X	❑
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	❑	❑	❑	X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	❑	❑	❑	X
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	❑	❑	X	❑
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?	❑	❑	X	❑

Discussion

a, b.

Project operation would not result in an increased use of hazardous materials, nor would it increase the potential for a release of hazardous materials to the environment. Project construction would involve use of relatively small quantities of materials such as diesel, gasoline, oils, and other engine fluids. Existing State standards govern the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials; because work would be conducted in accordance with these existing requirements, potential impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are warranted.

c.

During construction, the proposed project would emit potentially hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing school. Weed Elementary School is located approximately 0.2 miles north of the project site. Weed High School's track and athletic field are located approximately 0.2 miles northeast of the project site. However, as described under a) above, project construction would involve use of relatively small quantities of materials such as diesel, gasoline, oils, and other engine fluids. Existing State standards govern the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials; because work would be conducted in accordance with

these existing requirements, potential impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are warranted. Long-term operation of the proposed project would not subject the schools to emissions of potentially hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

d.
Review of the State's EnviroStor and GeoTracker databases showed that the project site is located adjacent to a reported hazardous materials release site. A leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanup site (BP #11242, T0609300011) is located at 188 South Weed Boulevard, just southeast of the intersection of Boles Street and South Weed Boulevard. The case for the site has been open since 2003 for groundwater and soil contamination. Although currently a vacant lot, a 76-branded service station most recently operated at the site. On-going soil and groundwater monitoring and treatment has occurred to aid in site clean-up. Two monitoring wells, MW-8 and MW-9, are located near and along the proposed pipeline alignment on Boles Street and South Weed Boulevard. In consultation with the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) staff, and their review of the historical information associated with the site, there is no anticipated concern for encountering contamination related to the cleanup site. This is due to the proposed project's limited excavation depth in this area (up to 4 feet deep), where contaminated soils are located significantly deeper. Because installation of the bypass pipeline would be designed to avoid the monitoring wells, potential impacts associated with hazardous materials would be less than significant.

e, f.
There are no public or private airports located in the project vicinity. Weed Airport, the closest airport, is located approximately 5.1 miles to the northwest of the project site. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an aviation-related safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

g.
Operation of the proposed facilities would not involve a use or activity that could interfere with emergency-response or emergency-evacuation plans for the area. Although an increase in traffic volume could interfere with emergency-response times, construction-related traffic associated with the proposed project would be minor due to the overall scale of the construction activities. Further, construction-related traffic would be spread over the duration of the construction schedule and would be minimal on a daily basis. Impacts would be less than significant.

h.
The proposed project would be located in and adjacent to the relatively small, urban area of Weed. According to CAL FIRE, the proposed project is located in the Local Responsibility Area (LRA) and contains both Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and Non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone areas. The proposed project entails installation of a bypass pipeline and supervisory valves, and would not expose people or structures to an increased risk of fire. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation
None necessary

Documentation
CAL FIRE. 2009. Siskiyou County, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA. http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/siskiyou/fhszl_map.47.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2016. EnviroStor. http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/mapfull.asp?global_id=&x=-119&y=37&zl=18&ms=640,480&mt=m&findaddress=True&city=weed%20ca&zip=&county=&federal_superfund=true&state_response=true&voluntary_cleanup=true&school_cleanup=true&ca_site=true&tiered_permit=true&evaluation=true&military_evaluation=true&school_investigation=true&operating=true&post_closure=true&non_operating=true. Accessed April 2016.

Cody Walker, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Personal Communications with ENPLAN. April – May 2016.

State Water Resources Control Board. 2016. GeoTracker. http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=weed+ca. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste-discharge requirements?	❑	❑	X	❑
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 preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	❑	❑	X	❑
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 which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	❑	❑	X	❑
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?	❑	❑	X	❑
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	❑	❑	X	❑
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?	❑	❑	❑	X
h. Place within a 100-year flood-hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	❑	❑	❑	X
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?	❑	❑	❑	X
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	❑	❑	X	❑

Discussion

a.

The proposed project has the potential to temporarily degrade water quality due to increased erosion during project construction. However, as previously described in Section III.C.6, “Geology and Soils,” BMPs for erosion and sediment control associated with the SWPPP would be implemented throughout the duration of the project to minimize potential impacts on water quality. In addition, once construction activities are complete, “trench erosion boards” or straw wattles would be installed along the School Hill alignment where open-trenches have been recently backfilled. Installation of boards or wattles would minimize the potential for soil slumping or blowouts along the alignment during storm events where the soil has not yet been stabilized by regenerated vegetation. As discussed in

Section III.C.5, “Hazards and Hazardous Materials,” project construction would involve use of relatively small quantities of materials such as diesel, gasoline, oils, and other engine fluids, which if spilled could be conveyed to nearby waters, and therefore, affect water quality. However, the project would adhere to existing State standards that govern the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Potential impacts on water quality would be less than significant because work would be conducted in accordance with BMPs for erosion and sediment control and would comply with existing standards for hazardous materials use, transport, and disposal.

b.
The proposed project would not require new groundwater supplies for construction or operation of the project. The project would not result in overcovering of ground surfaces that could potentially reduce groundwater recharge. For these reasons, no significant impacts with respect to groundwater levels are expected as a result of project implementation.

c.
Project implementation would not alter existing drainage patterns, alter the course of a stream or river, or result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. As previously described, BMPs for erosion and sediment control would be implemented through the SWPPP to be prepared for the project. Therefore, no significant impacts with respect to erosion, or siltation are expected as a result of project construction or operation.

d.
The proposed project entails construction of a pipeline and supervisory valves that would be installed at grade or below ground. Once construction is complete, the topography of the site would be restored to preexisting contours, and thus, project implementation would not alter existing drainage patterns, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. The potential for flooding would be less than significant.

e.
Because project implementation would result in a negligible increase in the amount of impervious surfacing, the volume of storm water generated as a result of project implementation would not measurably increase, and therefore, the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems would not be affected. In addition, the project would comply with Construction General Permit requirements to ensure that the post-construction peak runoff does not exceed the pre-construction peak runoff volume. BMPs for pollutant control would also be required during construction of the proposed project. The project would not constitute a substantial additional source of polluted runoff.

f.
As stated under a) above, project construction could contribute to water quality degradation through increased erosion and sedimentation or through the release of fuels or other potentially hazardous materials. However, implementation of BMPs for erosion control and spill prevention, including the installation of “trench erosion boards” or straw wattles on School Hill, combined with compliance with existing requirements for hazardous materials, would reduce the potential for water quality degradation to an insignificant level.

g.
The proposed project would not involve the construction of any housing within a 100-year floodplain.

h.
The proposed project would not involve the construction of new structures within a 100-year floodplain.

i.
The project is not within an area subject to flooding and the project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding.

j.
The project site is located within the interior of California where there is no threat of a tsunami. No large bodies of water are in the vicinity that could experience seiches as a result of very strong ground-shaking; therefore, there is no risk of inundation of the project site from seiches. According to the City of Weed General Plan, the City is susceptible to mudflows originating from Mount Shasta as a result of volcanic eruption. However, the local area, while located in

a volcanic eruption danger zone, is not in the “highest” volcanic hazard area. Additionally, Mount Shasta has erupted an average of once every 800 years during the last 10,000 years and about once every 600 years during the last 4,500 years; with the last known eruption occurring over 200 years ago. Due to the unlikelihood of an eruption in the next century, the project site is not located in an area where inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow is a significant risk to the project.

Mitigation
None necessary

Documentation
City of Weed. n.d. City of Weed General Plan, Safety Element. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/vertical/sites/%7BC0495501-9512-4786-A427-BAB3AEBDEA56%7D/uploads/gp-safety.pdf. Accessed April 2016.
Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2016. National Flood Hazard Layer. http://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30. Accessed April 2016.
Siskiyou County. 1975. General Plan for Siskiyou County, California. Seismic Safety and Safety Element. http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/planning-division-siskiyou-county-general-plan. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
10. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	❑	❑	❑	X
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

The proposed project entails installation of a bypass pipeline and supervisory valves within the City of Weed. Although construction activities may cause closure of some portions of the roadways within the project site, which may cause some minor, temporary delays in vehicle access, no established access routes would be eliminated or impeded in the long term. Therefore, project implementation would not physically divide an established community.

b.

The proposed project is compatible with applicable City land use designations and zoning. The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project.

c.

There are no habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that are applicable to the project site.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2014. California Regional Conservation Plans Map. http://www.dfg.ca.gov/habcon/nccp/. Accessed April 2016.

City of Weed. 2014. General Plan Map. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/index.asp?SEC=EC3DD86C-B74C-4E4C-80EE-2149126F86DE&DE=E51D9C5D-9ECB-402A-81D3-640367C5F1C0&Type=B_BASIC. Accessed April 2016.

City of Weed. 2014. Zone Maps. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/index.asp?SEC=EC3DD86C-B74C-4E4C-80EE-2149126F86DE&DE=2BB20033-F218-4434-A2C4-0EA99E1B6935&Type=B_BASIC. Accessed April 2016. City of Weed. n.d. City of Weed Zoning District Regulations. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/vertical/sites/%7BC0495501-9512-4786-A427-BAB3AEBDEA56%7D/uploads/zoning_district_regulations.htm. Accessed April 2016.

City of Weed. n.d. General Plan Land Use Element. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/vertical/sites/%7BC0495501-9512-4786-A427-BAB3AEBDEA56%7D/uploads/gp-landuse.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

Siskiyou County. 1974. General Plan for Siskiyou County, California. Land Use & Circulation Elements. http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/GP_ScenicHighwaysElement.pdf. Accessed April 2016. Siskiyou County. 2015. Siskiyou County, California - Code of Ordinances. Updated July 28. https://www.municode.com/library/ca/siskiyou_county/codes/code_of_ordinances. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

11. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	❑	❑	❑	X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a, b.

A mineral resource is land on which known deposits of commercially viable mineral or aggregate deposits exist. The designation is applied to sites determined by the California Geological Survey as being a resource of regional significance, and is intended to help maintain any mining operations and protect them from encroachment of incompatible uses. The project site has not been classified by the California Geological Survey as containing significant mineral resources.

The City of Weed General Plan's Open Space and Conservation Elements do not address mineral resources. Although the Siskiyou County General Plan notes that Siskiyou County features minerally productive lands with established mines that could be reopened and placed into production, mining of mineral resources on or in the vicinity of the project site would be infeasible due to the nature and location of the proposed project and the proximity to existing development. Project implementation would not result in a change in land use patterns and would therefore have no effect on the on-site or off-site availability of mineral resources.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

City of Weed. n.d. City of Weed General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Elements. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/vertical/sites/%7BC0495501-9512-4786-A427-BAB3AEBDEA56%7D/uploads/gp-openspace.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey. 2007. SMARA Mineral Land Classification Maps. http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/WH/smaramaps.htm. Accessed April 2016.

Siskiyou County. 2015. Natural Resources – Mining. http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/natural-resources-mining. Accessed April 2016.

Siskiyou County. 1973. The Conservation Element of the General Plan, Siskiyou County, California. https://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/sites/default/files/docs/GP_ConservationElement.pdf. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
12. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	❑	❑	❑	X
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	❑	X	❑	❑
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?	❑	❑	❑	X
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?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a, c, d.

Project implementation has the potential to increase noise levels in the short term during project construction. No increase in noise levels would be expected in the long-term operation of the project. With respect to short-term noise level increases, construction equipment anticipated to be used for project construction typically generates maximum noise levels ranging from 80 to 89 decibels (dBA) at a distance of 50 feet. Noise from construction activities generally attenuates at a rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance, assuming the intervening ground is unvegetated and features a smooth surface. Typical sound levels and relative loudness for various types of noise environments are described in Table 3. At an attenuation rate of 6 dBA, 80-89 dBA noise levels would drop to 74-83 dBA at a distance of 100 feet. Construction noise levels at and near the project site would fluctuate, depending on the number and type of construction equipment operating at any given time. Construction equipment for pipeline installation would likely include a backhoe, excavator, and loader. If directional drilling is utilized, a directional drill, pump, and haul trucks would be necessary as well. At the supervisory valve locations, a forklift, compactor, backhoe, crane, water truck, and concrete truck would be utilized.

The sensitive receptors nearest the pipeline and South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site are several residences located off of Boles Street and East Lake Street that are directly adjacent to the project site. These receptors would experience unobstructed noise levels associated with construction activities. The sensitive receptors nearest the Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site, is a mobile home park located approximately 860 feet east of the project site, on the other side of Interstate 5. At this distance, these receptors would experience much less noise, with maximum noise levels of approximately 64 dBA. However, given the proximity of Interstate-5 to the receptors, these receptors would likely experience more noise from the freeway, than the construction activities associated with the proposed project.

Construction activities would be completed within approximately 9 months, with work in any single segment of the proposed alignment being completed in a substantially shorter time frame. According to the Noise Element of the City

of Weed General Plan, City noise levels are influenced by overlapping noise produced from the nearby railroad, Interstate 5, and U.S. Route 97. Noise contours developed for the General Plan indicate that the majority of the proposed project would be located within zones that are exposed to noise levels between 65 and 70 dbA, without the proposed project. The City's General Plan does not identify noise standards for temporary construction activities. In order to minimize noise effects on nearby sensitive uses, Mitigation Measure 12.1 requires that work associated with the proposed project occur during weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to the extent feasible; possible exceptions to this condition would be time-sensitive operations such as an extended, continuous concrete pour or nighttime hook-ups. With construction activities confined to daytime hours, temporary construction noise level increases would be less than significant.

Project operation would not result in a perceptible increase in noise levels. Operational noise levels would be less than significant.

Table 3
Examples of Construction Equipment
Noise Emission Levels

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 ft from Source
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Concrete Vibrator	76
Crane, Derrick	88
Crane, Mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Loader	85
Paver	89
Pile-Driver (Impact)	101
Pile-Driver (Sonic)	96
Pump	76
Saw	76
Truck	88

Source: Federal Transit Administration 2006:12-6, adapted by ENPLAN 2016.

b.
The proposed project would not expose people to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Project construction would consist primarily of excavation, trenching, directional drilling, and concrete-pouring activities for installation of the supervisory valves. Work would not involve the use of explosives, pile driving, or other intensive construction techniques that could generate significant groundborne noise or vibration. With regard to project operation, no groundborne vibration or groundborne noise would occur. Thus, the proposed project would not expose people to or generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

e, f.
The airport nearest the project site is the Weed Airport, which is located approximately 5.1 miles to the northwest. Due to the airport's relatively small traffic volume and its distance from the project location, people working within the project area would not be exposed to excessive aircraft-generated noise levels.

Mitigation

MM 12.1. Construction work associated with the proposed project shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to the extent feasible; possible exceptions to this condition would be time-sensitive operations such as an extended, continuous concrete pour or nighttime hook-ups. Exceptions are subject to approval by the City Administrator or his/her designee.

Documentation

City of Weed. 2015. Weed, California – Code of Ordinances. https://www.municode.com/library/ca/weed/codes/code_of_ordinances. Accessed May 2016.

City of Weed. 2015. City of Weed General Plan, Noise Element. http://weedca.govoffice3.com/vertical/sites/%7BC0495501-9512-4786-A427-BAB3AEBDEA56%7D/uploads/gp-noise.pdf. Accessed May 2016.

Federal Transit Administration. 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*. FTA-VA-90-1003-06. Washington, DC: Office of Planning and Environment. http://www.fta.dot.gov/documents/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf. Accessed May 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
13. 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)?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	❑	❑	❑	X
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

Installation of the pipeline and supervisory valves would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth in the area. The purpose of the new bypass pipeline and supervisory valves is to convey water from South Weed to North Weed, where there is an insufficient water supply from City-owned sources. Because the new pipeline would serve existing hookups, it would not induce population growth. Although construction-related jobs may be temporarily created, most are expected to be filled by existing Weed or Siskiyou County residents. Due to the short-term nature of the jobs, project construction is not likely to attract new residents to the area. The existing housing stock in the Weed area is more than adequate to serve new residents that may be attracted to the area. The potential for population growth is expected to be less than significant.

b.

Project implementation would consist of installation of a bypass pipeline and supervisory valves. Implementing the proposed project would not displace existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

c.

For the reason described in response to item (b) above, implementation of the proposed project would not displace any people, or necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

PACE Engineering, Inc. Personal Communication with ENPLAN. March – May 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

14. PUBLIC SERVICES.

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

i. Fire protection?	❑	❑	❑	X
ii. Police protection?	❑	❑	❑	X
iii. Schools?	❑	❑	❑	X
iv. Parks?	❑	❑	❑	X
v. Other public facilities?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a-i, ii.

The proposed project consists of installation of a bypass pipeline and supervisory valves, and is not intended for human occupancy, and therefore, would not affect fire or police protection services.

a-iii.

The proposed project does not include the construction of any new housing units and would not result in any increase in the City's population or increased numbers of students served by local schools.

a-iv.

The proposed project does not include the provision of any new park facilities nor would it adversely affect any existing park facilities.

a-v.

The proposed project is not intended for human occupancy, and would not result in a substantial increase of construction-related or operational traffic on local roadways. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in a significant impact on other public facilities.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

PACE Engineering, Inc. Personal Communication with ENPLAN. March – May 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
15. RECREATION. Would the project:				
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	❑	❑	❑	X
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

The proposed project does not include the construction of houses or businesses that would increase the number of residents in the area. As a result, implementing the proposed project would not result in an increased demand for recreational facilities.

b.

The proposed project does not include the construction or expansion of new recreational facilities.

Mitigation

None necessary

Documentation

PACE Engineering, Inc. Personal Communication with ENPLAN. March – May 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
16. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION. Would the project:				
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	❑	❑	X	❑
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	❑	❑	X	❑
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?	❑	❑	❑	X
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	❑	❑	❑	X
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	❑	❑	X	❑
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a, b.

Access to the proposed bypass pipeline and South Weed Boulevard supervisory valve site is provided by Boles Street and South Weed Boulevard. Access to the Mountain View Drive supervisory valve site is provided by South Weed Boulevard and Mountain View Drive. Short-term increases in traffic volume would occur on these and nearby roads during construction activities. This traffic would consist of construction workers traveling to and from the site, truck trips to haul materials and supplies to the project site, as well as truck trips to haul debris off-site for disposal. However, because of the small scale and temporary nature of the construction activities, the proposed project would not cause a substantial increase in the number of vehicle trips on local roadways, highways, or freeways.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in a new bypass pipeline and two supervisory valves. No long-term increase in traffic volume would occur as a result of the project. The proposed project would not conflict with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy related to traffic.

c.

The nearest airport, Weed Airport, is located approximately 5.1 miles to the northwest of the project site. The proposed project does not involve any aviation-related uses, would not result in a change in air traffic patterns, and would not result in substantial aviation-related safety risks.

d.
The proposed project would not permanently alter public access routes or increase hazards due to transportation design features or incompatible uses. No impact would occur.

e.
Project construction is not expected to interfere with emergency access. Construction-related activities would be short term and temporary in nature, with the majority of the work occurring outside of the existing road network—on School Hill. Although there would be some construction-related activities on Boles Street, South Weed Boulevard, and Mountain View Drive, construction activities would be temporary and minor in nature. Impacts would be less than significant.

f.
The proposed project consists of installation of the bypass pipeline and supervisory valves that are below ground. Project implementation would not conflict with local plans, policies, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities.

Mitigation
None necessary

Documentation
PACE Engineering, Inc. Personal Communication with ENPLAN. March – May 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	❑	❑	❑	X
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?	❑	❑	❑	X
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?	❑	❑	❑	X
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	❑	❑	X	❑
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	❑	❑	❑	X
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	❑	❑	X	❑
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	❑	❑	❑	X

Discussion

a.

The proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the North Coast RWQCB. Minor quantities of wastewater may be generated during project construction, but no additional wastewater would be generated during project operation. No impact would occur.

b.

Construction of the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

c.

Project implementation would not require the construction or expansion of storm water drainage facilities.

d.

The proposed project would not require additional water supplies, or new or expanded entitlements. Relatively small amounts of water would be consumed during project construction, and no increase in water consumption would occur as a result of project implementation.

e.

Minor quantities of wastewater may be generated during project construction (e.g., through use of port-a-potties), but no wastewater would be generated during project operation. The proposed project would not require new wastewater treatment capacity.

f.
Construction of the proposed project would result in a minimal amount of debris that would be disposed of at Black Butte Transfer Station in Mt. Shasta, where it would be consolidated and ultimately trucked the Dry Creek Landfill in southern Oregon. This one-time impact is not expected to significantly affect the capacity of the landfill.

g.
The proposed project would comply with all federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste.

Mitigation
None necessary

Documentation
Mike Reusze, Solid Waste & Flood Control Supervisor – Siskiyou County, General Services, Sanitation Division, personal communication, May 2015.
PACE Engineering, Inc. Personal Communication with ENPLAN. March – May 2016.
Rouge Disposal Company. 2015. Who We Are. http://roguedisposal.com/who-we-are/. Accessed April 2016.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	❑	X	❑	❑
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	❑	❑	X	❑
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	❑	❑	X	❑

Discussion

a.

As documented in the Initial Study, project implementation could result in possible disturbance of nesting migratory birds, disturbance of subsurface cultural resources (if present), increased soil erosion and water quality degradation, increased air emissions, and temporarily increased noise levels. Design features incorporated into the project would avoid or reduce certain potential environmental impacts, as would compliance with existing regulations and permit conditions. Remaining impacts can be reduced to levels that are less than significant through implementation of the mitigation measures presented in the Initial Study. Because the City of Weed will adopt mitigation measures as conditions of project approval and will be responsible for ensuring their implementation, it has been determined that the project will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

b.

Based on the discussion and findings of this Initial Study and in consideration of recently approved projects in the general area, there is no evidence to suggest that the project would have impacts that are cumulatively considerable.

c.

As described herein, the project does not have characteristics that could cause substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly.

IV. LIST OF PREPARERS

ENPLAN

Donald Burk ..... Environmental Services Manager
Lindsay Kantor ..... Environmental Planner
John Luper ..... Environmental Scientist
Darrin Doyle ..... Environmental Scientist
Sam Huscher ..... Environmental Scientist
Heidi Shaw ..... Archaeologist
Jessica McCoy ..... Archaeologist
Teresa Baarts ..... Production Coordinator

PACE Engineering, Inc.

Paul Reuter ..... Managing Engineer
Grant Maxwell ..... Staff Engineer

City of Weed

Ron Stock ..... City Administrator

Appendix B.....

CalEEMod.2016.3.1 Emissions Report

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Addendum No 2 - Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline

Siskiyou County APCD Air District, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00		1.35	58,806.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	85
Climate Zone	3			**Operational Year**	2019
Utility Company	PacifiCorp				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	1656.39	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Construction Phase - Construction schedule provided by PACE Engineering.

Grading - Information provided by PACE Engineering.

Demolition -

Architectural Coating - No architectural coatings.

Area Coating - No new parking areas proposed.

Off-road Equipment -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Addendum No 2 - Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline - Siskiyou County APCD Air District, Summer

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	ConstArea_Parking	3,528.00	0.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	3528	0
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	0.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	200.00	180.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	10.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	18.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	8/12/2019	7/29/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/15/2019	6/7/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	9/28/2018	6/21/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	10/8/2018	9/28/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/29/2019	7/5/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	10/2/2018	9/4/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	10/9/2018	10/1/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	9/3/2018	6/10/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	10/3/2018	9/5/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/16/2019	6/24/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	9/29/2018	9/3/2018
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	6.75	1.35
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	3,600.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	3,300.00
tblGrading	MaterialSiltContent	6.90	4.30
tblGrading	MeanVehicleSpeed	7.10	40.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	863.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	11.00	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2018	2.9688	20.8189	16.6749	0.0288	5.9018	1.0733	6.8551	2.9808	1.0361	3.8579	0.0000	2,711.7809	2,711.7809	0.5482	0.0000	2,723.2547
2019	2.6128	22.7781	15.9576	0.0286	0.4014	1.2880	1.6894	0.1023	1.2033	1.2829	0.0000	2,687.0957	2,687.0957	0.6125	0.0000	2,697.9456
Maximum	**2.9688**	**22.7781**	**16.6749**	**0.0288**	**5.9018**	**1.2880**	**6.8551**	**2.9808**	**1.2033**	**3.8579**	**0.0000**	**2,711.7809**	**2,711.7809**	**0.6125**	**0.0000**	**2,723.2547**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2018	2.9688	20.8189	16.6749	0.0288	2.3640	1.0733	3.3173	1.1790	1.0361	2.0561	0.0000	2,711.7809	2,711.7809	0.5482	0.0000	2,723.2547
2019	2.6128	22.7781	15.9576	0.0286	0.3807	1.2880	1.5458	0.1023	1.2033	1.2612	0.0000	2,687.0957	2,687.0957	0.6125	0.0000	2,697.9456
Maximum	**2.9688**	**22.7781**	**16.6749**	**0.0288**	**2.3640**	**1.2880**	**3.3173**	**1.1790**	**1.2033**	**2.0561**	**0.0000**	**2,711.7809**	**2,711.7809**	**0.6125**	**0.0000**	**2,723.2547**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**56.46**	**0.00**	**43.08**	**58.44**	**0.00**	**35.47**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0208	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0208**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.0208	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0208**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Phase 1 Site Preparation	Site Preparation	9/3/2018	9/4/2018	5	2	
2	Phase 1 Grading	Grading	9/5/2018	9/28/2018	5	18	
3	Phase 1 Construction	Building Construction	10/1/2018	6/7/2019	5	180	
4	Phase 1 Demolition	Demolition	6/10/2019	6/21/2019	5	10	
5	Phase 1 Paving	Paving	6/24/2019	7/5/2019	5	10	
6	Phase 1 Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/30/2019	7/29/2019	5	0	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 1.35

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Phase 1 Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Phase 1 Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0		81	0.73
Phase 1 Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Phase 1 Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Phase 1 Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Phase 1 Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Phase 1 Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Phase 1 Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40
Phase 1 Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Phase 1 Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Phase 1 Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Phase 1 Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Phase 1 Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Phase 1 Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45
Phase 1 Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Phase 1 Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Grading	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Construction	7	25.00	10.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Architectural Coating	1	5.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Replace Ground Cover

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Phase 1 Site Preparation - 2018

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					5.7996	0.0000	5.7996	2.9537	0.0000	2.9537			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.8061	20.7472	8.0808	0.0172		0.9523	0.9523		0.8761	0.8761		1,735.3630	1,735.3630	0.5402		1,748.8690
Total	**1.8061**	**20.7472**	**8.0808**	**0.0172**	**5.7996**	**0.9523**	**6.7518**	**2.9537**	**0.8761**	**3.8298**		**1,735.3630**	**1,735.3630**	**0.5402**		**1,748.8690**

3.2 Phase 1 Site Preparation - 2018

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0941	0.0717	0.7345	1.1900e-003	0.1022	1.0700e-003	0.1033	0.0271	9.8000e-004	0.0281		117.9832	117.9832	7.9100e-003		118.1810
Total	**0.0941**	**0.0717**	**0.7345**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.1022**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.1033**	**0.0271**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0281**		**117.9832**	**117.9832**	**7.9100e-003**		**118.1810**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.2618	0.0000	2.2618	1.1519	0.0000	1.1519			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.8061	20.7472	8.0808	0.0172		0.9523	0.9523		0.8761	0.8761	0.0000	1,735.3630	1,735.3630	0.5402		1,748.8690
Total	**1.8061**	**20.7472**	**8.0808**	**0.0172**	**2.2618**	**0.9523**	**3.2141**	**1.1519**	**0.8761**	**2.0280**	**0.0000**	**1,735.3630**	**1,735.3630**	**0.5402**		**1,748.8690**

3.2 Phase 1 Site Preparation - 2018

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0941	0.0717	0.7345	1.1900e-003	0.1022	1.0700e-003	0.1033	0.0271	9.8000e-004	0.0281		117.9832	117.9832	7.9100e-003		118.1810
Total	**0.0941**	**0.0717**	**0.7345**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.1022**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.1033**	**0.0271**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0281**		**117.9832**	**117.9832**	**7.9100e-003**		**118.1810**

3.3 Phase 1 Grading - 2018

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.7898	0.0000	4.7898	2.0611	0.0000	2.0611			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.4972	17.0666	6.7630	0.0141		0.7947	0.7947		0.7311	0.7311		1,421.2605	1,421.2605	0.4425		1,432.3219
Total	**1.4972**	**17.0666**	**6.7630**	**0.0141**	**4.7898**	**0.7947**	**5.5845**	**2.0611**	**0.7311**	**2.7923**		**1,421.2605**	**1,421.2605**	**0.4425**		**1,432.3219**

3.3 Phase 1 Grading - 2018

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0941	0.0717	0.7345	1.1900e-003	0.1022	1.0700e-003	0.1033	0.0271	9.8000e-004	0.0281		117.9832	117.9832	7.9100e-003		118.1810
Total	**0.0941**	**0.0717**	**0.7345**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.1022**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.1033**	**0.0271**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0281**		**117.9832**	**117.9832**	**7.9100e-003**		**118.1810**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					1.8680	0.0000	1.8680	0.8038	0.0000	0.8038			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.4972	17.0666	6.7630	0.0141		0.7947	0.7947		0.7311	0.7311	0.0000	1,421.2605	1,421.2605	0.4425		1,432.3219
Total	**1.4972**	**17.0666**	**6.7630**	**0.0141**	**1.8680**	**0.7947**	**2.6628**	**0.8038**	**0.7311**	**1.5350**	**0.0000**	**1,421.2605**	**1,421.2605**	**0.4425**		**1,432.3219**

3.3 Phase 1 Grading - 2018

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0941	0.0717	0.7345	1.1900e-003	0.1022	1.0700e-003	0.1033	0.0271	9.8000e-004	0.0281		117.9832	117.9832	7.9100e-003		118.1810
Total	**0.0941**	**0.0717**	**0.7345**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.1022**	**1.0700e-003**	**0.1033**	**0.0271**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0281**		**117.9832**	**117.9832**	**7.9100e-003**		**118.1810**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2018

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	2.5919	17.4280	13.8766	0.0220		1.0580	1.0580		1.0216	1.0216		2,030.8389	2,030.8389	0.4088		2,041.0596
Total	**2.5919**	**17.4280**	**13.8766**	**0.0220**		**1.0580**	**1.0580**		**1.0216**	**1.0216**		**2,030.8389**	**2,030.8389**	**0.4088**		**2,041.0596**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2018

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0829	1.4041	0.5031	2.9900e-003	0.0613	0.0120	0.0733	0.0177	0.0115	0.0291		312.2446	312.2446	0.0254		312.8796
Worker	0.2940	0.2239	2.2952	3.7200e-003	0.3193	3.3300e-003	0.3227	0.0847	3.0800e-003	0.0878		368.6975	368.6975	0.0247		369.3156
Total	**0.3770**	**1.6281**	**2.7983**	**6.7100e-003**	**0.3807**	**0.0153**	**0.3960**	**0.1023**	**0.0145**	**0.1169**		**680.9420**	**680.9420**	**0.0501**		**682.1952**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	2.5919	17.4280	13.8766	0.0220		1.0580	1.0580		1.0216	1.0216	0.0000	2,030.8389	2,030.8389	0.4088		2,041.0596
Total	**2.5919**	**17.4280**	**13.8766**	**0.0220**		**1.0580**	**1.0580**		**1.0216**	**1.0216**	**0.0000**	**2,030.8389**	**2,030.8389**	**0.4088**		**2,041.0596**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2018

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0829	1.4041	0.5031	2.9900e-003	0.0613	0.0120	0.0733	0.0177	0.0115	0.0291		312.2446	312.2446	0.0254		312.8796
Worker	0.2940	0.2239	2.2952	3.7200e-003	0.3193	3.3300e-003	0.3227	0.0847	3.0800e-003	0.0878		368.6975	368.6975	0.0247		369.3156
Total	**0.3770**	**1.6281**	**2.7983**	**6.7100e-003**	**0.3807**	**0.0153**	**0.3960**	**0.1023**	**0.0145**	**0.1169**		**680.9420**	**680.9420**	**0.0501**		**682.1952**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	2.2721	15.9802	13.4870	0.0220		0.9158	0.9158		0.8846	0.8846		2,018.0224	2,018.0224	0.3879		2,027.7210
Total	**2.2721**	**15.9802**	**13.4870**	**0.0220**		**0.9158**	**0.9158**		**0.8846**	**0.8846**		**2,018.0224**	**2,018.0224**	**0.3879**		**2,027.7210**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0700	1.3269	0.4232	2.9800e-003	0.0613	9.7400e-003	0.0711	0.0177	9.3200e-003	0.0270		310.7886	310.7886	0.0241		311.3919
Worker	0.2706	0.1982	2.0447	3.6100e-003	0.3193	3.1900e-003	0.3225	0.0847	2.9400e-003	0.0876		358.2846	358.2846	0.0219		358.8327
Total	**0.3407**	**1.5251**	**2.4679**	**6.5900e-003**	**0.3807**	**0.0129**	**0.3936**	**0.1023**	**0.0123**	**0.1146**		**669.0733**	**669.0733**	**0.0461**		**670.2246**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	2.2721	15.9802	13.4870	0.0220		0.9158	0.9158		0.8846	0.8846	0.0000	2,018.0224	2,018.0224	0.3879		2,027.7210
Total	**2.2721**	**15.9802**	**13.4870**	**0.0220**		**0.9158**	**0.9158**		**0.8846**	**0.8846**	**0.0000**	**2,018.0224**	**2,018.0224**	**0.3879**		**2,027.7210**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0700	1.3269	0.4232	2.9800e-003	0.0613	9.7400e-003	0.0711	0.0177	9.3200e-003	0.0270		310.7886	310.7886	0.0241		311.3919
Worker	0.2706	0.1982	2.0447	3.6100e-003	0.3193	3.1900e-003	0.3225	0.0847	2.9400e-003	0.0876		358.2846	358.2846	0.0219		358.8327
Total	**0.3407**	**1.5251**	**2.4679**	**6.5900e-003**	**0.3807**	**0.0129**	**0.3936**	**0.1023**	**0.0123**	**0.1146**		**669.0733**	**669.0733**	**0.0461**		**670.2246**

3.5 Phase 1 Demolition - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.2354	0.0000	0.2354	0.0356	0.0000	0.0356			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2950	22.6751	14.8943	0.0241		1.2863	1.2863		1.2017	1.2017		2,360.7198	2,360.7198	0.6011		2,375.7475
Total	**2.2950**	**22.6751**	**14.8943**	**0.0241**	**0.2354**	**1.2863**	**1.5217**	**0.0356**	**1.2017**	**1.2374**		**2,360.7198**	**2,360.7198**	**0.6011**		**2,375.7475**

3.5 Phase 1 Demolition - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.1407	0.1031	1.0632	1.8800e-003	0.1661	1.6600e-003	0.1677	0.0440	1.5300e-003	0.0456		186.3080	186.3080	0.0114		186.5930
Total	**0.1407**	**0.1031**	**1.0632**	**1.8800e-003**	**0.1661**	**1.6600e-003**	**0.1677**	**0.0440**	**1.5300e-003**	**0.0456**		**186.3080**	**186.3080**	**0.0114**		**186.5930**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0918	0.0000	0.0918	0.0139	0.0000	0.0139			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2950	22.6751	14.8943	0.0241		1.2863	1.2863		1.2017	1.2017	0.0000	2,360.7197	2,360.7197	0.6011		2,375.7475
Total	**2.2950**	**22.6751**	**14.8943**	**0.0241**	**0.0918**	**1.2863**	**1.3781**	**0.0139**	**1.2017**	**1.2156**	**0.0000**	**2,360.7197**	**2,360.7197**	**0.6011**		**2,375.7475**

3.5 Phase 1 Demolition - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.1407	0.1031	1.0632	1.8800e-003	0.1661	1.6600e-003	0.1677	0.0440	1.5300e-003	0.0456		186.3080	186.3080	0.0114		186.5930
Total	**0.1407**	**0.1031**	**1.0632**	**1.8800e-003**	**0.1661**	**1.6600e-003**	**0.1677**	**0.0440**	**1.5300e-003**	**0.0456**		**186.3080**	**186.3080**	**0.0114**		**186.5930**

3.6 Phase 1 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.9038	9.1743	8.9025	0.0135		0.5225	0.5225		0.4815	0.4815		1,325.0953	1,325.0953	0.4112		1,335.3751
Paving	0.3537					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.2575**	**9.1743**	**8.9025**	**0.0135**		**0.5225**	**0.5225**		**0.4815**	**0.4815**		**1,325.0953**	**1,325.0953**	**0.4112**		**1,335.3751**

3.6 Phase 1 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.1407	0.1031	1.0632	1.8800e-003	0.1661	1.6600e-003	0.1677	0.0440	1.5300e-003	0.0456		186.3080	186.3080	0.0114		186.5930
Total	**0.1407**	**0.1031**	**1.0632**	**1.8800e-003**	**0.1661**	**1.6600e-003**	**0.1677**	**0.0440**	**1.5300e-003**	**0.0456**		**186.3080**	**186.3080**	**0.0114**		**186.5930**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.9038	9.1743	8.9025	0.0135		0.5225	0.5225		0.4815	0.4815	0.0000	1,325.0953	1,325.0953	0.4112		1,335.3751
Paving	0.3537					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.2575**	**9.1743**	**8.9025**	**0.0135**		**0.5225**	**0.5225**		**0.4815**	**0.4815**	**0.0000**	**1,325.0953**	**1,325.0953**	**0.4112**		**1,335.3751**

3.6 Phase 1 Paving - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.1407	0.1031	1.0632	1.8800e-003	0.1661	1.6600e-003	0.1677	0.0440	1.5300e-003	0.0456		186.3080	186.3080	0.0114		186.5930
Total	**0.1407**	**0.1031**	**1.0632**	**1.8800e-003**	**0.1661**	**1.6600e-003**	**0.1677**	**0.0440**	**1.5300e-003**	**0.0456**		**186.3080**	**186.3080**	**0.0114**		**186.5930**

3.7 Phase 1 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

3.7 Phase 1 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

3.7 Phase 1 Architectural Coating - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Total					

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.472396	0.042813	0.180241	0.124142	0.040823	0.007259	0.008637	0.112950	0.001295	0.001737	0.005316	0.001033	0.001359

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0208	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0208	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0208					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**0.0208**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0208					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	**0.0208**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Addendum No 2 - Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline

Siskiyou County APCD Air District, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00		1.35	58,806.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	85
Climate Zone	3			**Operational Year**	2019
Utility Company	PacifiCorp				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	1656.39	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Construction Phase - Construction schedule provided by PACE Engineering.

Grading - Information provided by PACE Engineering.

Demolition -

Architectural Coating - No architectural coatings.

Area Coating - No new parking areas proposed.

Off-road Equipment -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Addendum No 2 - Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline - Siskiyou County APCD Air District, Annual

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	ConstArea_Parking	3,528.00	0.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_Parking	3528	0
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	0.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	200.00	180.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	10.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	18.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	8/12/2019	7/29/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/15/2019	6/7/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	9/28/2018	6/21/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	10/8/2018	9/28/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	7/29/2019	7/5/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	10/2/2018	9/4/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	10/9/2018	10/1/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	9/3/2018	6/10/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	10/3/2018	9/5/2018
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	7/16/2019	6/24/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	9/29/2018	9/3/2018
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	6.75	1.35
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	3,600.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	3,300.00
tblGrading	MaterialSiltContent	6.90	4.30
tblGrading	MeanVehicleSpeed	7.10	40.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	863.00	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	11.00	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2018	0.1150	0.8059	0.6314	1.1000e-003	0.0618	0.0435	0.1054	0.0250	0.0417	0.0667	0.0000	94.8102	94.8102	0.0180	0.0000	95.2591
2019	0.1693	1.1611	1.0457	1.8300e-003	0.0234	0.0620	0.0854	6.1700e-003	0.0596	0.0657	0.0000	156.3054	156.3054	0.0272	0.0000	156.9854
Maximum	**0.1693**	**1.1611**	**1.0457**	**1.8300e-003**	**0.0618**	**0.0620**	**0.1054**	**0.0250**	**0.0596**	**0.0667**	**0.0000**	**156.3054**	**156.3054**	**0.0272**	**0.0000**	**156.9854**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2018	0.1150	0.8059	0.6314	1.1000e-003	0.0320	0.0435	0.0755	0.0119	0.0417	0.0535	0.0000	94.8101	94.8101	0.0180	0.0000	95.2590
2019	0.1693	1.1611	1.0457	1.8300e-003	0.0227	0.0620	0.0847	6.0600e-003	0.0596	0.0656	0.0000	156.3053	156.3053	0.0272	0.0000	156.9853
Maximum	**0.1693**	**1.1611**	**1.0457**	**1.8300e-003**	**0.0320**	**0.0620**	**0.0847**	**0.0119**	**0.0596**	**0.0656**	**0.0000**	**156.3053**	**156.3053**	**0.0272**	**0.0000**	**156.9853**

Addendum No 2 - Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline - Siskiyou County APCD Air District, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**35.85**	**0.00**	**16.02**	**42.46**	**0.00**	**9.99**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	**9-3-2018**	**12-2-2018**	0.6768	0.6768
2	**12-3-2018**	**3-2-2019**	0.6722	0.6722
3	**3-3-2019**	**6-2-2019**	0.6628	0.6628
4	**6-3-2019**	**9-2-2019**	0.1897	0.1897
		Highest	0.6768	0.6768

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	3.8000e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**3.8000e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	3.8000e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**3.8000e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Phase 1 Site Preparation	Site Preparation	9/3/2018	9/4/2018	5	2	
2	Phase 1 Grading	Grading	9/5/2018	9/28/2018	5	18	
3	Phase 1 Construction	Building Construction	10/1/2018	6/7/2019	5	180	
4	Phase 1 Demolition	Demolition	6/10/2019	6/21/2019	5	10	
5	Phase 1 Paving	Paving	6/24/2019	7/5/2019	5	10	
6	Phase 1 Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/30/2019	7/29/2019	5	0	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 1.35

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Phase 1 Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Phase 1 Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0		81	0.73
Phase 1 Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Phase 1 Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Phase 1 Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Phase 1 Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Phase 1 Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Phase 1 Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	7.00	247	0.40
Phase 1 Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Phase 1 Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Phase 1 Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Phase 1 Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Phase 1 Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Phase 1 Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Phase 1 Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45
Phase 1 Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Phase 1 Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Demolition	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Grading	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Construction	7	25.00	10.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Phase 1 Architectural Coating	1	5.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Replace Ground Cover

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Phase 1 Site Preparation - 2018

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.8000e-003	0.0000	5.8000e-003	2.9500e-003	0.0000	2.9500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8100e-003	0.0208	8.0800e-003	2.0000e-005		9.5000e-004	9.5000e-004		8.8000e-004	8.8000e-004	0.0000	1.5743	1.5743	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.5866
Total	**1.8100e-003**	**0.0208**	**8.0800e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**5.8000e-003**	**9.5000e-004**	**6.7500e-003**	**2.9500e-003**	**8.8000e-004**	**3.8300e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.5743**	**1.5743**	**4.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.5866**

3.2 Phase 1 Site Preparation - 2018

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	7.6000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1030	0.1030	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1032
Total	**1.0000e-004**	**9.0000e-005**	**7.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1030**	**0.1030**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1032**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.2600e-003	0.0000	2.2600e-003	1.1500e-003	0.0000	1.1500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8100e-003	0.0208	8.0800e-003	2.0000e-005		9.5000e-004	9.5000e-004		8.8000e-004	8.8000e-004	0.0000	1.5743	1.5743	4.9000e-004	0.0000	1.5866
Total	**1.8100e-003**	**0.0208**	**8.0800e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.2600e-003**	**9.5000e-004**	**3.2100e-003**	**1.1500e-003**	**8.8000e-004**	**2.0300e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.5743**	**1.5743**	**4.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.5866**

3.2 Phase 1 Site Preparation - 2018

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	7.6000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1030	0.1030	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1032
Total	**1.0000e-004**	**9.0000e-005**	**7.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1030**	**0.1030**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1032**

3.3 Phase 1 Grading - 2018

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0431	0.0000	0.0431	0.0186	0.0000	0.0186	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0135	0.1536	0.0609	1.3000e-004		7.1500e-003	7.1500e-003		6.5800e-003	6.5800e-003	0.0000	11.6041	11.6041	3.6100e-003	0.0000	11.6944
Total	**0.0135**	**0.1536**	**0.0609**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0431**	**7.1500e-003**	**0.0503**	**0.0186**	**6.5800e-003**	**0.0251**	**0.0000**	**11.6041**	**11.6041**	**3.6100e-003**	**0.0000**	**11.6944**

3.3 Phase 1 Grading - 2018

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	9.0000e-004	7.7000e-004	6.8100e-003	1.0000e-005	8.7000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	0.9270	0.9270	6.0000e-005	0.0000	0.9286
Total	**9.0000e-004**	**7.7000e-004**	**6.8100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.7000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.8000e-004**	**2.3000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.9270**	**0.9270**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.9286**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0168	0.0000	0.0168	7.2300e-003	0.0000	7.2300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0135	0.1536	0.0609	1.3000e-004		7.1500e-003	7.1500e-003		6.5800e-003	6.5800e-003	0.0000	11.6041	11.6041	3.6100e-003	0.0000	11.6944
Total	**0.0135**	**0.1536**	**0.0609**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0168**	**7.1500e-003**	**0.0240**	**7.2300e-003**	**6.5800e-003**	**0.0138**	**0.0000**	**11.6041**	**11.6041**	**3.6100e-003**	**0.0000**	**11.6944**

3.3 Phase 1 Grading - 2018

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	9.0000e-004	7.7000e-004	6.8100e-003	1.0000e-005	8.7000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	0.9270	0.9270	6.0000e-005	0.0000	0.9286
Total	**9.0000e-004**	**7.7000e-004**	**6.8100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.7000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.8000e-004**	**2.3000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.9270**	**0.9270**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.9286**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2018

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0855	0.5751	0.4579	7.3000e-004		0.0349	0.0349		0.0337	0.0337	0.0000	60.7974	60.7974	0.0122	0.0000	61.1034
Total	**0.0855**	**0.5751**	**0.4579**	**7.3000e-004**		**0.0349**	**0.0349**		**0.0337**	**0.0337**	**0.0000**	**60.7974**	**60.7974**	**0.0122**	**0.0000**	**61.1034**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2018

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	2.8600e-003	0.0468	0.0188	1.0000e-004	1.9400e-003	4.0000e-004	2.3400e-003	5.6000e-004	3.8000e-004	9.4000e-004	0.0000	9.1826	9.1826	8.0000e-004	0.0000	9.2027
Worker	0.0103	8.8500e-003	0.0781	1.2000e-004	0.0100	1.1000e-004	0.0101	2.6600e-003	1.0000e-004	2.7700e-003	0.0000	10.6218	10.6218	7.4000e-004	0.0000	10.6402
Total	**0.0132**	**0.0556**	**0.0969**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0119**	**5.1000e-004**	**0.0125**	**3.2200e-003**	**4.8000e-004**	**3.7100e-003**	**0.0000**	**19.8044**	**19.8044**	**1.5400e-003**	**0.0000**	**19.8429**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0855	0.5751	0.4579	7.3000e-004		0.0349	0.0349		0.0337	0.0337	0.0000	60.7974	60.7974	0.0122	0.0000	61.1033
Total	**0.0855**	**0.5751**	**0.4579**	**7.3000e-004**		**0.0349**	**0.0349**		**0.0337**	**0.0337**	**0.0000**	**60.7974**	**60.7974**	**0.0122**	**0.0000**	**61.1033**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2018

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	2.8600e-003	0.0468	0.0188	1.0000e-004	1.9400e-003	4.0000e-004	2.3400e-003	5.6000e-004	3.8000e-004	9.4000e-004	0.0000	9.1826	9.1826	8.0000e-004	0.0000	9.2027
Worker	0.0103	8.8500e-003	0.0781	1.2000e-004	0.0100	1.1000e-004	0.0101	2.6600e-003	1.0000e-004	2.7700e-003	0.0000	10.6218	10.6218	7.4000e-004	0.0000	10.6402
Total	**0.0132**	**0.0556**	**0.0969**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0119**	**5.1000e-004**	**0.0125**	**3.2200e-003**	**4.8000e-004**	**3.7100e-003**	**0.0000**	**19.8044**	**19.8044**	**1.5400e-003**	**0.0000**	**19.8429**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1295	0.9109	0.7688	1.2600e-003		0.0522	0.0522		0.0504	0.0504	0.0000	104.3510	104.3510	0.0201	0.0000	104.8525
Total	**0.1295**	**0.9109**	**0.7688**	**1.2600e-003**		**0.0522**	**0.0522**		**0.0504**	**0.0504**	**0.0000**	**104.3510**	**104.3510**	**0.0201**	**0.0000**	**104.8525**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	4.1600e-003	0.0762	0.0273	1.7000e-004	3.3500e-003	5.6000e-004	3.9100e-003	9.7000e-004	5.4000e-004	1.5100e-003	0.0000	15.7824	15.7824	1.3200e-003	0.0000	15.8154
Worker	0.0164	0.0135	0.1197	2.0000e-004	0.0173	1.8000e-004	0.0175	4.6000e-003	1.7000e-004	4.7700e-003	0.0000	17.8271	17.8271	1.1300e-003	0.0000	17.8552
Total	**0.0205**	**0.0898**	**0.1470**	**3.7000e-004**	**0.0206**	**7.4000e-004**	**0.0214**	**5.5700e-003**	**7.1000e-004**	**6.2800e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.6095**	**33.6095**	**2.4500e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.6707**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1295	0.9109	0.7688	1.2600e-003		0.0522	0.0522		0.0504	0.0504	0.0000	104.3509	104.3509	0.0201	0.0000	104.8524
Total	**0.1295**	**0.9109**	**0.7688**	**1.2600e-003**		**0.0522**	**0.0522**		**0.0504**	**0.0504**	**0.0000**	**104.3509**	**104.3509**	**0.0201**	**0.0000**	**104.8524**

3.4 Phase 1 Construction - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	4.1600e-003	0.0762	0.0273	1.7000e-004	3.3500e-003	5.6000e-004	3.9100e-003	9.7000e-004	5.4000e-004	1.5100e-003	0.0000	15.7824	15.7824	1.3200e-003	0.0000	15.8154
Worker	0.0164	0.0135	0.1197	2.0000e-004	0.0173	1.8000e-004	0.0175	4.6000e-003	1.7000e-004	4.7700e-003	0.0000	17.8271	17.8271	1.1300e-003	0.0000	17.8552
Total	**0.0205**	**0.0898**	**0.1470**	**3.7000e-004**	**0.0206**	**7.4000e-004**	**0.0214**	**5.5700e-003**	**7.1000e-004**	**6.2800e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.6095**	**33.6095**	**2.4500e-003**	**0.0000**	**33.6707**

3.5 Phase 1 Demolition - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					1.1800e-003	0.0000	1.1800e-003	1.8000e-004	0.0000	1.8000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0115	0.1134	0.0745	1.2000e-004		6.4300e-003	6.4300e-003		6.0100e-003	6.0100e-003	0.0000	10.7080	10.7080	2.7300e-003	0.0000	10.7762
Total	**0.0115**	**0.1134**	**0.0745**	**1.2000e-004**	**1.1800e-003**	**6.4300e-003**	**7.6100e-003**	**1.8000e-004**	**6.0100e-003**	**6.1900e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.7080**	**10.7080**	**2.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.7762**

3.5 Phase 1 Demolition - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	5.4600e-003	1.0000e-005	7.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.0000e-004	2.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.8132	0.8132	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8145
Total	**7.5000e-004**	**6.2000e-004**	**5.4600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.0000e-004**	**2.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8132**	**0.8132**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.8145**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					4.6000e-004	0.0000	4.6000e-004	7.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0115	0.1134	0.0745	1.2000e-004		6.4300e-003	6.4300e-003		6.0100e-003	6.0100e-003	0.0000	10.7080	10.7080	2.7300e-003	0.0000	10.7762
Total	**0.0115**	**0.1134**	**0.0745**	**1.2000e-004**	**4.6000e-004**	**6.4300e-003**	**6.8900e-003**	**7.0000e-005**	**6.0100e-003**	**6.0800e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.7080**	**10.7080**	**2.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**10.7762**

3.5 Phase 1 Demolition - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	5.4600e-003	1.0000e-005	7.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.0000e-004	2.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.8132	0.8132	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8145
Total	**7.5000e-004**	**6.2000e-004**	**5.4600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.0000e-004**	**2.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8132**	**0.8132**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.8145**

3.6 Phase 1 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.5200e-003	0.0459	0.0445	7.0000e-005		2.6100e-003	2.6100e-003		2.4100e-003	2.4100e-003	0.0000	6.0105	6.0105	1.8700e-003	0.0000	6.0572
Paving	1.7700e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**6.2900e-003**	**0.0459**	**0.0445**	**7.0000e-005**		**2.6100e-003**	**2.6100e-003**		**2.4100e-003**	**2.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0105**	**6.0105**	**1.8700e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0572**

3.6 Phase 1 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	5.4600e-003	1.0000e-005	7.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.0000e-004	2.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.8132	0.8132	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8145
Total	**7.5000e-004**	**6.2000e-004**	**5.4600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.0000e-004**	**2.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8132**	**0.8132**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.8145**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	4.5200e-003	0.0459	0.0445	7.0000e-005		2.6100e-003	2.6100e-003		2.4100e-003	2.4100e-003	0.0000	6.0105	6.0105	1.8700e-003	0.0000	6.0572
Paving	1.7700e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**6.2900e-003**	**0.0459**	**0.0445**	**7.0000e-005**		**2.6100e-003**	**2.6100e-003**		**2.4100e-003**	**2.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0105**	**6.0105**	**1.8700e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0572**

3.6 Phase 1 Paving - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	5.4600e-003	1.0000e-005	7.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.0000e-004	2.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.8132	0.8132	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8145
Total	**7.5000e-004**	**6.2000e-004**	**5.4600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.0000e-004**	**2.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8132**	**0.8132**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.8145**

3.7 Phase 1 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

3.7 Phase 1 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

3.7 Phase 1 Architectural Coating - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Total					

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.472396	0.042813	0.180241	0.124142	0.040823	0.007259	0.008637	0.112950	0.001295	0.001737	0.005316	0.001033	0.001359

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	3.8000e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	3.8000e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	3.8000e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**3.8000e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	3.8000e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**3.8000e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Appendix C.....

ADDENDUM TO THE
BIOLOGICAL STUDY REPORT

ENPLAN

February 2018

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ADDENDUM TO
BIOLOGICAL STUDY REPORT

City of Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project

Weed, Siskiyou County, California

Prepared for:

City of Weed

Prepared by:

John Luper, Qualified Biologist

February 2018

032-29

ENPLAN
3179 Bechelli Lane, Suite 100, Redding, CA 96002
(530) 221-0440
www.enplan.com

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INTRODUCTION

A Biological Study Report (BSR) for the City of Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project (Project) was prepared by ENPLAN in September 2017 to provide information regarding sensitive biological resources likely to occur on the project sites (School Hill, Downtown Weed, Bel Air Area, and Roseburg Water System, as well as proposed staging areas). Subsequently, additional geotechnical studies were completed, and it was determined that the rock on School Hill is extensively fractured and does not allow for trenchless installation of the pipe as originally proposed. Therefore, open-cut trenching is required.

The original alignment up School Hill is too steep to allow safe installation of the pipeline using open-cut trenching due to the risk of dislodging boulders on the steep hillside. However, PACE determined that the proposed pipeline could be constructed further north on School Hill, where slopes are sufficiently gentle to allow safe use of open-cut trenching. Two alternative routes to extend the pipeline from Boles Avenue to the new point at which the open-cut trench would extend up School Hill were considered. Both alternatives are confined to public rights-of-way (ROW).

The purpose of this Addendum to the BSR is to provide information regarding sensitive biological resources likely to occur in the area of the modified School Hill alignment. No modifications to the Downtown Weed, Bel Air Area, and Roseburg Water System improvements, or improvements in the School Hill site west of the intersection of Boles Street and E. Lake Street are proposed; therefore, these areas are not further discussed in this Addendum.

ENPLAN is an environmental consulting firm with over 30 years of experience with projects throughout northern California. All work associated with this project was performed by John Luper, Environmental Scientist with ENPLAN, and Donald Burk, Environmental Services Manager with ENPLAN. Qualifications and responsibilities of the biologists are presented in the September 2017 report. Resumes are included as **Appendix B**.

PROJECT LOCATION

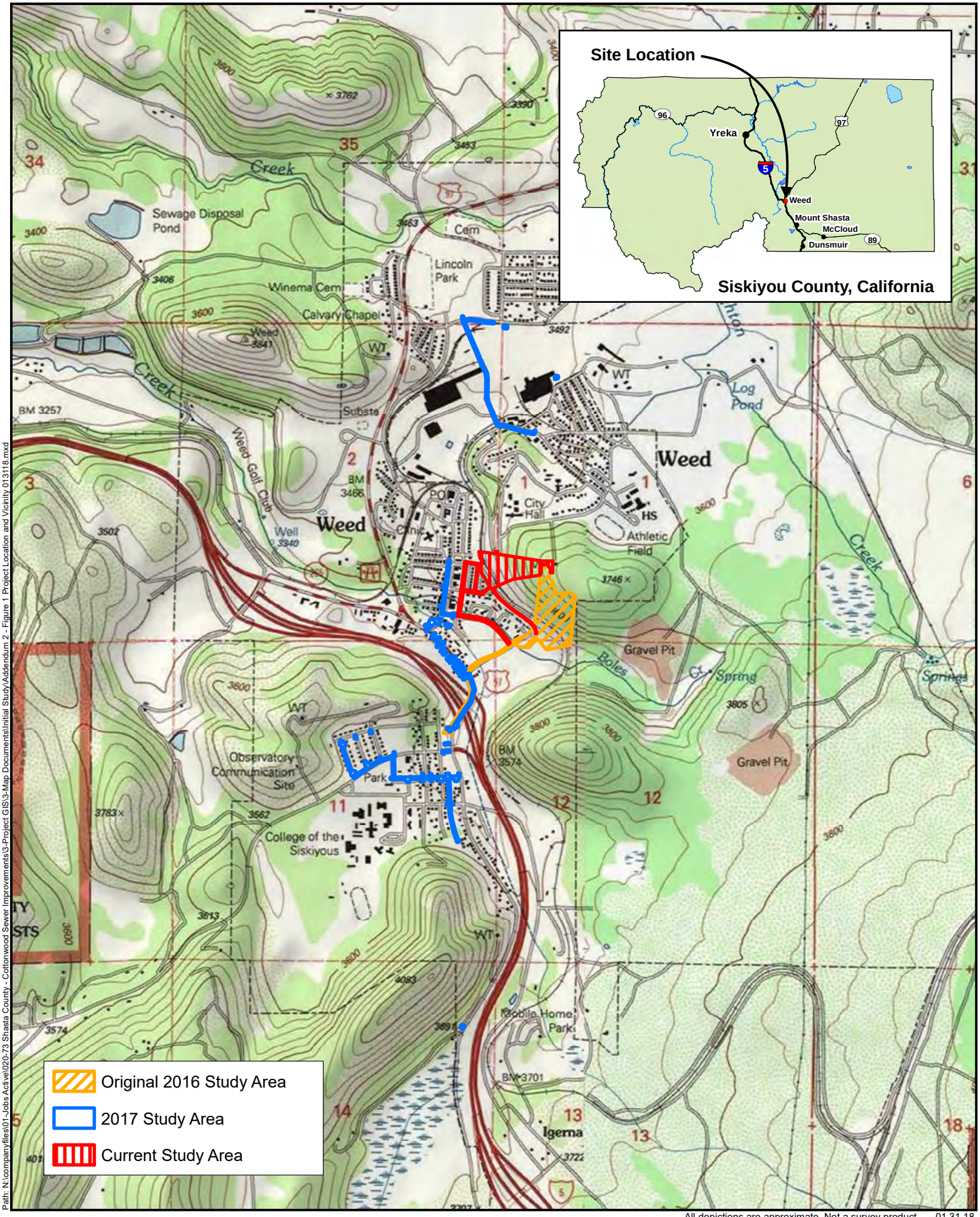
As shown in **Figure 1**, the project site is located within the City of Weed in Siskiyou County in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 41 North, Range 5 West, of the U.S. Geological Survey's City of Weed 7.5-minute quadrangle. **Figure 1** identifies the original project study area (2016), areas that were added to the study area in 2017, and the study area for the current project (revised School Hill alignment). The 2017 Biological Study Report addressed both the original project area and the 2017 extended study area.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project includes improvements to the City's water distribution system to adequately convey water from south Weed to north Weed to ensure a reliable and safe potable water supply. The School Hill waterline would convey water from the Bel Air Pressure Zone in south Weed, up to the Hillside water tanks in the Hillside Pressure Zone in north Weed.

Figure 2 shows the original School Hill alignment and the revised alignment, including the two alternatives considered for extending the pipeline from Boles Avenue to the new point at which the open-cut trench would extend up School Hill. No modifications to the School Hill alignment west of the intersection of Boles Street and E. Lake Street are proposed.

As shown in Figure 2, Alternative 1 would route the pipeline from the easterly terminus of Boles Street, then north on Olive Street a distance of approximately 1,300 feet to the point where the pipeline would cross the railroad tracks and continue up School Hill to the water tanks. Alternative 2 would commence at the intersection of Boles Street and E. Lake Street and would route the pipe along E. Lake Street, then north on Clay Street to its intersection with E. Inez Street. The pipeline would continue southeast on E. Inez Street, then northeast on Butte Street, and southeast on Olive Street to the railroad crossing. Alternative 2 is approximately 2,200 feet in length. With Alternative 2, the pipeline segment between E. Lake Street and Olive Street would not be required.



0 2,000 Feet

All depictions are approximate. Not a survey product. 01.31.18

Figure 1

Project Location and Vicinity

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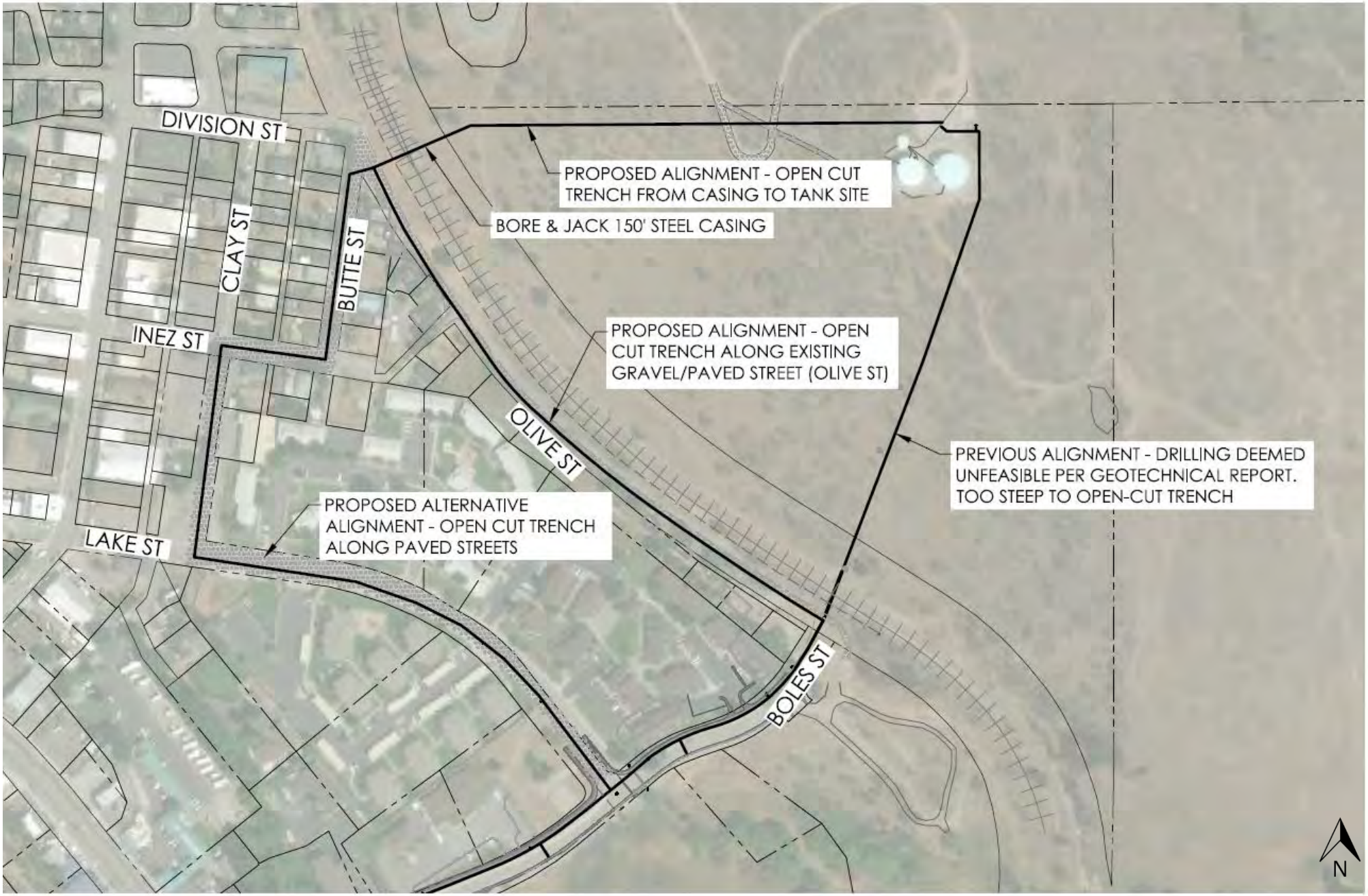

Figure 2

Modified Alignment: School Hill Site

Portions of Olive Street are paved while other portions have a gravel surface; all of the other streets are paved. The pipelines in the road ROW and up School Hill to the water tanks would be installed via open-cut trenching. The streets would be repaved following installation of the pipeline. Disturbed areas on School Hill would be revegetated following construction. Trenches would be approximately three feet wide and vary from four- to eight-feet in depth. The pipeline at the railroad crossing would be installed using a trenchless technique. A 20-foot construction easement (up to 10 feet on either side of the pipe) would be used during pipe replacement.

Area Characteristics

An overview of area characteristics is provided in the 2017 Biological Study Report. With respect to the proposed project modification addressed in this Addendum, the majority of the pipeline would be installed in paved road ROW in residential areas. An urbanized plant community consisting primarily of introduced ornamental species exists on residential properties in the project area.

The plant community on School Hill previously consisted of a mixed-conifer forest represented primarily by ponderosa pine, incense-cedar, and California black oak. This area was burned during the 2014 Boles Fire. Most of the trees were killed during the fire and have since been removed. Hand crews pile and burned the vegetative debris on the site. However, the plant community has begun to regenerate, with herbaceous species now covering much of the burn area. Species present include poison hemlock, yellow star-thistle, English peppergrass, turpentine cymopterus, Applegate's paintbrush, deltoid balsamroot, green-leaved manzanita, Klamath milkvetch, California brome, and downy brome.

RECORDS REVIEW AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

Records Review

Records reviewed for this Addendum consisted of California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) records for special-status plants, animals, and natural communities (see **Table 1**); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) records for federally listed, proposed, and Candidate plant and animal species under jurisdiction of

the USFWS (see **Appendix A**); USFWS records for migratory birds of conservation concern (see **Table 2**); National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) records for anadromous fish species under the jurisdiction of the NMFS (see **Appendix A**); soils records maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service; and National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps (USFWS, 2017). The CNDDB records search covered a five-mile radius around the project sites. This entailed review of records for portions of the Weed, Hotlum, Mount Eddy, Mt. Shasta, City of Mt. Shasta and Lake Shastina quadrangles.

Field Reconnaissance

To determine the presence/absence of special-status plant and animal species, ENPLAN conducted a biological survey of the Addendum area on December 3, 2017. Some of the special-status species potentially occurring in the project area would not have been evident at the time the fieldwork was conducted. However, determination of their potential presence could be made based on observed habitat characteristics and our prior biological studies, which addressed much of the current Addendum area.

PLANT COMMUNITIES/WILDLIFE HABITATS

CNDDB records did not identify any sensitive natural communities within five miles of the project area. In addition, the field review did not identify sensitive plant communities or wildlife habitats in the study area.

As shown in **Figure 2,** much of the proposed project is located in an urbanized area. Pipeline improvements within the paved road ROW would require no vegetation removal. Construction of the pipeline up School Hill would require minimal vegetation removal; at most, woody vegetation removal would be confined to one to two trees and several shrubs.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special-Status Plant Species

Review of the USFWS species list for the project sites (see **Appendix A**) identified three federally listed plant species, Gentner's fritillary, Hoover's spurge, and slender Orcutt grass, as potentially being affected by the proposed project. The project area does not contain designated critical habitat for federally listed plant species.

Review of CNDDB records showed that two populations of a special-status plant species, pallid bird's beak, have been mapped on School Hill. In addition, subalpine aster was reported in the general project area in 1936, and the occurrence has been broadly mapped to include portions of the project site. Ten other special-status plant species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the project site: alkali hymenoxys, coast fawn lily, Henderson's triteleia, Oregon fireweed, Peck's lomatium, Pickering's ivesia, Shasta chaenactis, snow fleabane daisy, and woolly balsamroot.

The potential for each special-status plant species to occur on the project sites is evaluated in **Table 2**. As shown in the table, potentially suitable habitat for six of the plant species (alkali hymenoxys, Henderson's triteleia, Peck's lomatium, Shasta chaenactis, woolly balsamroot, and pallid bird's-beak) may be present in the study area. As shown in Table 2 (and addressed in the 2017 Biological Study Report), the on-site habitat for the former five species is considered marginally suitable; the on-site habitat is highly suitable for pallid bird's beak.

It should be noted that our prior botanical surveys covered a broad portion of School Hill; nearly all of the current Addendum area was surveyed. In particular, the surveys extended to include both of the previously mapped populations of pallid bird's-beak, with negative findings. In addition, although not previously reported, ENPLAN's botanist checked the northern population of pallid bird's-beak in 2015, with negative results.

Prior to conducting the botanical survey in December 2107, ENPLAN's botanist visited a nearby reference population to re-establish a visual "search image" for the plant. Pallid bird's-beak was readily identified at the reference population, but it was not observed on School Hill. Although alkali hymenoxys, Henderson's triteleia, Peck's lomatium, and Shasta chaenactis would not have been identifiable during the December

2017 survey, the potential for these species to occur in the study area is very low. Woolly balsamroot would have been identifiable at the time of the December field survey based on leaf characteristics, but the species was not observed.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Review of the USFWS species list for the project area (see **Appendix A**) identified the following federally listed animal species as potentially being affected by the proposed project: gray wolf, northern spotted owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo, Oregon spotted frog, Lost River sucker, shortnose sucker, Conservancy fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. The project site does not contain designated critical habitat for federally listed animal species.

Review of the NMFS species list found that Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) is identified in the Weed quadrangle; critical habitat is designated for SONCC Coho; and essential fish habitat is designated for Coho and Chinook salmon.

Review of CNDDB records showed that five special-status wildlife species have been reported within a five-mile radius of the project site: bald eagle, Cascades frog, fisher (West Coast distinct population segment), Sierra Nevada red fox, western pond turtle, and western yellow-billed cuckoo. The following non-status animals also have been reported within the search radius: California gull, gray-headed pika, great blue heron, long-eared myotis, North American porcupine, obscure bumble bee, silver-haired bat, and Siskiyou hesperian. No special-status wildlife species have been previously reported in the project site.

The potential for each of the above special-status animal species to utilize the project site is evaluated in **Table 2**. As documented in Table 2, no special-status animal species were observed in the modified project site during the wildlife surveys, nor are any expected to be present.

CRITICAL HABITAT

As noted above, the NMFS species list for the Weed quadrangle identifies the quadrangle as containing critical habitat for SONCC Coho. However, according to the

Final Recovery Plan and 64 FR 24049 (May 5, 1999), the designation applies to all accessible reaches of rivers (including estuarine areas and tributaries) between Cape Blanco, Oregon, and Punta Gorda, California [emphasis added]. Because construction of Dwinnell Dam in 1926 blocked anadromous-fish access to the Upper Shasta River, the project study area is not in designated critical habitat for SONCC Coho.

Project implementation has no potential to indirectly affect downstream critical habitat because: 1) no work will occur within any streams or their associated riparian habitats, 2) Best Management Practices for spill prevention and erosion control will be implemented during project construction, 3) the work area is approximately 12 river miles upstream of designated critical habitat, and 4) any sediments that could inadvertently enter Boles Creek would settle out above Dwinnell Dam.

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

The NMFS species list for the Weed quadrangle identifies the quadrangle as containing essential fish habitat for SONCC Coho and Chinook salmon. Salmon EFH consists of "those waters and substrate necessary for salmon production needed to support a long-term sustainable salmon fishery and salmon contributions to a healthy ecosystem." Salmon EFH includes all those streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and other water bodies currently or historically accessible to salmon in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. Salmon EFH excludes areas upstream of longstanding naturally impassible barriers (i.e., natural waterfalls in existence for several hundred years), but includes aquatic areas above all artificial barriers except specifically named impassible dams. Dwinnell Dam is one of the specifically named impassable dams and represents the upstream extent of Pacific salmon EFH in the Shasta River[1]. Therefore, EFH for SONCC Coho and Chinook salmon is not present in the study area.

Project implementation has no potential to indirectly affect downstream EFH because: 1) no work will occur within any streams or their associated riparian habitats, 2) Best Management Practices for spill prevention and erosion control will be implemented during project construction, 3) the work area is approximately 12 river

[1] Pacific Fishery Management Council. 1999. Appendix A. Identification and Description of Essential Fish Habitat, Adverse Impacts, and Recommended Conservation Measures for Salmon. Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. <http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/99efh1.pdf#page=10>

miles upstream of designated EFH, and 4) any sediments that could inadvertently enter Boles Creek would settle out above Dwinnell Dam.

NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, migratory bird species, their nests, and their eggs are protected from injury or death, and any project-related disturbances during the nesting period. In addition, California Fish and Game Code §3503 and §3503.5 provide regulatory protection to resident and migratory birds and all birds of prey within the State.

The USFWS identified the following *Birds of Conservation Concern* as potentially being affected by the proposed project: Allen's hummingbird, bald eagle, California thrasher, Clark's grebe, golden eagle, lesser yellow-legs, long-billed curlew, marbled godwit, olive-sided flycatcher, rufous hummingbird, semipalmated sandpiper, short-billed dowitcher, whimbrel, and willet. The potential for each of these species to utilize the project sites is evaluated in **Table 3**.

During construction, nesting migratory birds, if present, could be directly or indirectly affected by construction activities. Direct effects could include mortality resulting from construction equipment operating in an area containing an active nest with eggs or chicks. Indirect effects could include nest abandonment by adults in response to loud noise levels or human encroachment, or a reduction in the amount of food available to young birds due to changes in feeding behavior by adults.

In the local area, most birds nest between February 1 and August 31, and the potential for adversely affecting nesting birds can be greatly minimized by conducting demolition and construction activities either before February 1 or after August 31. If this is not possible, a nesting survey should be conducted prior to commencement of demolition or construction. If active nests are found, demolition and construction activities would need to be postponed until after the young birds have fledged.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The introduction and spread of noxious weeds during construction activities has the potential to impact natural habitats. Noxious weeds observed in the project area are

of widespread distribution in Siskiyou County, and further spread of these weeds is not anticipated. However, other noxious weeds could be introduced into the project area if unwashed construction vehicles are used from outside of the County. The potential for introduction and spread of noxious weeds can be avoided/minimized by using only certified weed-free erosion control materials, mulch, and seed; limiting any import or export of fill material to material that is known to be weed free; and requiring the construction contractor to thoroughly wash all equipment at a commercial wash facility prior to entering the County.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the records search results, field observations throughout the study corridor on a number of occasions, and the above analyses, we make the following findings:

- No special-status animal species will be directly affected by project implementation.
- No Essential Fish Habitat or designated critical habitat for federally listed species will be directly affected by project implementation.
- Potential adverse indirect effects on special-status aquatic species and their habitats will be avoided through implementation of Best Management Practices for erosion control and spill prevention, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity.*
- Implementation of the following standard construction measures will avoid the potential for adverse effects to special-status plant species and nesting migratory birds, and will adequately minimize the potential for the introduction of spread of noxious weeds in the study area:

    1. *<u>Special-Status Plant Species</u>. A botanical field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist in the spring when special-status plants known to occur in the region would be identifiable. The survey shall be conducted pursuant to*

applicable regulatory agency protocols and guidelines. In the unlikely event that special-status plant species are present, a suitable buffer zone(s) shall be determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with the applicable regulatory agency, and exclusionary fencing shall be placed prior to commencement of construction.

If avoidance is not possible, the project proponent shall consult with the applicable regulatory agency to determine a satisfactory method of mitigation. Typical mitigation includes collecting and propagating seeds, and replanting the seedlings in a protected area, or transplanting the individual plants to a protected area. A detailed mitigation plan shall be submitted to the applicable regulatory agency for review and approval. The plan shall identify the mitigation site, methods to be employed to create offsetting special-status plant habitat, success criteria, monitoring requirements, remedial measures, and/or other pertinent data to ensure successful replacement of the affected plant populations. Mitigation shall be undertaken concurrently with or in advance of the start of project construction.

2. *Nesting Migratory Birds. In order to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds and/or raptors protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code §3503 and §3503.5, including their nests and eggs, one of the following shall be implemented:*

   a. *Vegetation removal and other ground-disturbance activities associated with construction shall occur between September 1 and January 31 when birds are not nesting; or*

   b. *If vegetation removal or ground disturbance activities occur during the nesting season, a pre-construction nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to the initiation of construction. If construction activities are delayed or suspended for more than two weeks after the pre-construction survey, the site shall be resurveyed.*

      If nesting birds are found, the nest sites shall not be disturbed until after the young have fledged, as determined through additional monitoring by a qualified biologist. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no construction activities shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by a qualified biologist in consultation with the CDFW and the USFWS (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present). A qualified biologist shall delineate the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags that shall remain in place until the young

have fledged, as determined through additional monitoring by a qualified biologist.

The biologist shall monitor nests during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. Guidance from CDFW will be requested if the nestlings within the active nest appear disturbed. The monitoring biologist shall have the authority to stop any work determined to be adversely affecting the nesting activity. The monitoring biologist shall report any "take" of active nests to CDFW.

3. *Introduction and Spread of Noxious Weeds. The potential for introduction and spread of noxious weeds shall be avoided/minimized by:*

   a. *Using only certified weed-free erosion control materials, mulch, and seed.*

   b. *Limiting any import or export of fill material to material that is known to be weed free.*

   c. *Requiring the construction contractor to thoroughly wash all equipment at a commercial wash facility prior to entering the County. If the equipment has most recently been used within the County, cleaning is not required.*

TABLES

TABLE 1

Rarefind (CNDDB) Report Summary

Five-Mile Radius of Project Area

Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project

January 2018

Listed Element	Quadrangle [1]						Status [2]
	WE	HO	ME	MS	CMS	LS	
Wildlife							
Bald eagle	●						FD, SE, SFP
California gull						●	WL
Cascades frog	●						SCE, SSSC
Fisher - West Coast DPS			●				FPT, SCT, SSSC
Gray-headed pika		●					None
Great blue heron	●						None
Long-eared myotis				●			None
North American porcupine	●	●					None
Obscure bumble bee				●			None
Sierra Nevada red fox				●			FC, ST
Silver-haired bat	●			●			None
Siskiyou hesperian	●						None
Western pond turtle	●						SSSC
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	●						FT, SE
Plants							
Alkali hymenoxys	●						2B.2
Coast fawn lily	●						2B.2
Henderson’s triteleia	●						2B.2
Oregon fireweed			●				1B.2
Pallid bird's-beak	●	●			●		1B.2
Peck's lomatium	●						2B.2
Pickering's ivesia	●						1B.2
Shasta chaenactis	●						1B.3
Snow fleabane daisy		●					2B.3
Subalpine aster			●				2B.3
Woolly balsamroot	●		●				1B.2

HIGHLIGHTING DENOTES THE QUADRANGLE IN WHICH THE PROJECT SITE IS LOCATED

[1]QUADRANGLE CODE

WE	Weed	MS	Mt. Shasta
HO	Hotlum	CMS	City of Mt. Shasta
ME	Mount Eddy	LS	Lake Shastina

[2]STATUS CODES

Federal

FE	Federally Listed – Endangered
FT	Federally Listed – Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate Species
FP	Federal Proposed Species
FD	Federally Delisted
FSC	Federal Species of Concern

State

SFP	State Fully Protected
SR	State Rare
SE	State Listed – Endangered
ST	State Listed – Threatened
SC	State Candidate Species
SD	State Delisted
SSSC	State Species of Special Concern
WL	Watch List

Rare Plant Rank

1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants About Which We Need More Information *(A Review List)* (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)
4	Plants of Limited Distribution *(A Watch List)* (generally not considered special-status, unless unusual circumstances warrant)

Rare Plant Threat Ranks

0.1 Seriously Threatened in California

0.2 Fairly Threatened in California

0.3 Not Very Threatened in California

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
PLANTS							
Alkali hymenoxys	*Hymenoxys lemmonii*	2B.2	Alkali hymenoxys is a perennial herb that occurs in Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and subalkaline soils in meadows and seeps. The species is reported between 800 and 3,300 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through September.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for alkali hymenoxys is present in the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical surveys and is not expected to be present.
Coast fawn lily	*Erythronium revolutum*	2B.2	Coast fawn lily, a perennial herb, occurs along streambanks, bogs, and fens in broadleafed upland forests and North Coast coniferous forests. The species is reported between sea level and 5,300 feet in elevation. The flowering period is from March through August.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for coast fawn lily is present in the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Gentner's fritillary	*Fritillaria gentneri*	FE, 1B.1	Gentner's fritillary is a perennial bulbiferous herb that occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats, sometimes in serpentine soils. The species is found between 3,200 and 3,700 feet in elevation. The flowering period is April through May.	No	No	No	Gentner's fritillary is known from only two locations in California, both near the Oregon border; the nearest population is approximately 35 miles away. The species was not observed during the field survey and is not expected to occur in the project site.
Henderson's triteleia	*Triteleia hendersonii*	2B.2	Henderson's triteleia is a perennial herb that occurs in cismontane woodland habitats. The species is found between 2,500 to 3,900 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through July.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for Henderson's triteleia is present in the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Hoover's spurge	*Chamaesyce hooveri*	FT, 1B.2	Hoover's spurge is an annual herb that occurs in vernal pools. The species is found between sea level and 900 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through October.	No	No	No	No vernal pools are present in the project sites. Further, the project sites are well above the known elevational range of Hoover's spurge. Hoover's spurge was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Oregon fireweed	*Epilobium oreganum*	1B.2	Oregon fireweed is associated with springs, bogs, fens, and meadows in montane coniferous forest. The species sometimes occurs on serpentine soils. The species is reported between 1,600 and 7,400 feet in elevation. The flowering period is June through September.	No	No	No	No potentially suitable habitats for Oregon fireweed are present in the project sites. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Pallid bird's beak	*Cordylanthus tenuis* spp. *pallescens*	1B.2	Pallid bird's-beak occurs on open volcanic alluvium within lower montane coniferous forest. The species is reported between 2,200 and 5,400 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through September.	Yes	No	Pot.	Prior to the Boles Fire of 2014, pallid bird's-beak was known to occur in two locations on School Hill. One population was in and adjacent to the Addendum area. Another population was southeast of the water tanks, outside of the study area. The species would have been identifiable at the time of the field survey, but was not observed. The species has not been observed on School Hill since the Boles Fire.
Peck's lomatium	*Lomatium peckianum*	2B.2	Peck's lomatium is a perennial herb that occurs on volcanic soils within cismontane woodland, chaparral, or juniper woodland. The species is reported between 2,300 and 5,900 feet in elevation. The flowering period is April through June.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for Peck's lomatium is present in the project sites. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Pickering's ivesia	*Ivesia pickeringii*	1B.2	Pickering's ivesia is a perennial herb that occurs in mesic, clay, often serpentine soils, in lower montane coniferous forest or meadows and seeps. The species is known to occur between 2,500 and 4,500 feet above sea level in Siskiyou and Trinity counties. The flowering period is June through October.	No	No	No	No potentially suitable habitat for Pickering's ivesia is present on the project sites. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Shasta chaenactis	*Chaenactis suffrutescens*	1B.3	Shasta chaenactis occurs on rocky open slopes, cobbly river terraces, and along roadcuts. The species is found between 2,400 and 8,800 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through September.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for Shasta chaenactis is present in the project site. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Slender Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia tenuis*	FT, 1B.1	Slender Orcutt grass is an annual herb that occurs in vernal pools and similar habitats, occasionally on reservoir edges or stream floodplains, on clay soils with seasonal inundation in valley grassland to coniferous forest or sagebrush scrub. The species is found between 100 and 5,800 feet in elevation. The flowering period is May through September.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for slender Orcutt grass are present in the project sites. Slender Orcutt grass was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Snow fleabane daisy	*Erigeron nivalis*	2B.3	Snow fleabane daisy, a perennial herb, occurs in alpine boulder and rock fields, on rocky volcanic substrates, and in association with meadows and seeps. The species is reported between 5,600 and 9,600 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July and August.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat for snow fleabane daisy is present on the project sites. Further, the project sites are outside of the known elevation range of the species. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Subalpine aster	*Eurybia merita*	2B.3	Subalpine aster, a perennial herb, occurs on moist soils in upper montane coniferous forest. The species is reported between 4,000 and 6,300 feet in elevation. The flowering period is July through August.	No	No	No	No potentially suitable habitat for subalpine aster is present on the project sites. The species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
Woolly balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza lanata*	1B.2	Woolly balsamroot, a perennial herb, occurs in open areas and grassy slopes in cismontane woodland in Siskiyou County. The species is reported between 2,600 and 6,300 feet. The flowering period is April through June.	Yes	No	No	Marginally suitable habitat for woolly balsamroot is present on the project sites. However, the species was not observed during the botanical survey and is not expected to be present.
INVERTEBRATES							
Conservancy fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta conservatio*	FE	Conservancy fairy shrimp inhabit large, cool-water vernal pools with moderately turbid water.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for Conservancy fairy shrimp are present in the project sites. Conservancy fairy shrimp would thus not be present.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Vernal pool fairy shrimp inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump or basalt-flow depression pools.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for vernal pool fairy shrimp are present in the project sites. Vernal pool fairy shrimp would thus not be present.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	*Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp occur in vernal pools in California's Central Valley and in the surrounding foothills.	No	No	No	No vernal pools or other potentially suitable habitats for vernal pool tadpole shrimp are present in the project sites. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp would thus not be present.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
BIRDS							
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FD, SE, SFP	Bald eagles nest in large, old-growth trees or snags in mixed stands near open bodies of water. Adults tend to use the same breeding areas year after year and often use the same nest, though a breeding area may include one or more alternate nests. Bald eagles usually do not begin nesting if human disturbance is evident. In California, the nesting season is from February through July.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the bald eagle is present on the project site or vicinity. No bald eagles or eagle nests were observed during the biological surveys. Thus, the bald eagle is not expected to nest on the project site.
California gull	*Larus californicus*	WL	California gulls inhabit seacoasts, lakes, farms, and urban centers. The species breeds in the interior at lakes and marshes, often foraging for insects around farms and plowed fields. Some birds spend winter inland around major lakes and rivers, but most are coastal at that season, living on beaches, docks, garbage dumps, and fields. They also spend winter offshore.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the California gull is present on the project site or vicinity. Thus, the California gull is not expected to nest on the project site.
Northern spotted owl	*Strix occidentalis caurina*	FT, SC, SSSC	Northern spotted owls inhabit dense, old-growth, multi-layered mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir forests from sea level to approximately 7,600 feet in elevation. Northern spotted owls typically nest in tree cavities, the broken tops of trees, or in snags.	No	No	No	No old-growth forest or potentially suitable nesting trees/snags are present in the project sites or vicinity. Thus, the spotted owl is not expected to nest in the project sites.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT, SE	Western yellow-billed cuckoos inhabit and nest in extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, and which abut slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps. Willows are almost always a dominant component of the vegetation.	No	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat occurs on the project sites for the western yellow-billed cuckoo. Thus, yellow-billed cuckoos are not expected to nest in the project sites.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
AMPHIBIANS							
Cascades frog	*Rana cascadae*	SC, SSSC	In the Klamath Mountains and southern Cascades of Northern California, the Cascades frog is typically found above 5,000 feet in elevation. Cascades frogs inhabit alpine lakes, inlet and outlet streams to mountain lakes, ponds, and meadows.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat occurs on the project sites for Cascades frog. The Cascades frog would thus not be present.
Oregon spotted frog	*Rana pretiosa*	FT, SSSC	Oregon spotted frog is typically found in or near a perennial body of water that includes zones of shallow water and abundant emergent or floating aquatic plants, which the frogs use as basking sites and for escape cover. The frog prefers large, warm marshes (minimum size of ±9 acres), and is thought to be extirpated from California.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat occurs on the project sites for Oregon spotted frog. The Oregon spotted frog would thus not be present.
REPTILES							
Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	SSSC	The western pond turtle associates with permanent or nearly permanent water in a variety of habitats. This turtle is typically found in quiet water environments. Pond turtles require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, or open mud banks, and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat for egg-laying. Nesting and courtship occur during spring. Nests are generally constructed within 500 feet of a waterbody, but some nests have been found up to 1,200 feet away. Pond turtles leave aquatic sites in the fall and overwinter in uplands nearby. Pond turtles return to aquatic sites in spring.	Yes	No	No	Off-site reaches of Boles Creek in the School Hill area may provide suitable habitat for western pond turtles, and the stream may serve as a migration corridor for the turtles. However, neither Boles Creek nor its riparian corridor will be directly affected by the project implementation. Indirect effects will be avoided through implementation of standard erosion control and spill prevention measures.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
FISH							
Lost River sucker	*Deltistes luxatus*	FE, SE, SFP	The Lost River sucker is native to the Lost River and Upper Klamath River, and is adapted to lakes within these watersheds. In lakes and reservoirs, adult suckers prefer shallow water with vegetation. Lake populations spawn in tributary streams, or around springs near the shoreline. River populations spawn in riffles or runs with gravel or cobble substrate, moderate flow, and at depths less than four feet. Spawning occurs from late February to early May.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat occurs on the project sites for Lost River sucker. The Lost River sucker would thus not be present.
Shortnose sucker	*Chasmistes brevirostris*	FE, SE, SFP	The shortnose sucker is known to inhabit Upper Klamath Lake and its tributaries, the Lost River, Clear Lake, Gerber Reservoir, the Tule Lake sump, and the Klamath River upstream of Keno. Lake populations spawn in tributary streams, or around springs near the shoreline. River populations spawn in riffles or runs with gravel or cobble substrate, moderate flow, and at depths less than four feet. Spawning occurs from early April to early May.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat occurs on the project sites for shortnose sucker. The shortnose sucker would thus not be present.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) of Coho Salmon (SONCC Coho)	*Oncorhynchus kisutch*	FT	Coho salmon in northern California are typically associated with low gradient reaches of tributary streams that provide suitable spawning areas and good juvenile rearing habitat. Adult Coho enter fresh water to spawn from September through January. In California, spawning occurs mainly from November to January. Females dig redds (nests) using powerful, rapid movements of their tails. 100 or more eggs are deposited in each redd. Eggs incubate in the gravels from November through April. Fry emerge from the gravel between March and July. They seek out shallow water, usually moving to the stream margins. Typical rearing areas include low-gradient coastal streams, sloughs, side channels, alcoves, estuaries, low-gradient tributaries, large rivers, beaver ponds, and large slack waters. After one year in fresh water, Coho smolts begin migrating downstream to the ocean in late March or early April. Upon entry into the ocean, immature Coho salmon remain in inshore waters, congregating in schools as they move north along the continental shelf. Most remain in the ocean for two years; however, some return to spawn after the first year.	No	No[1]	No	According to the *Final Recovery Plan for the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast Evolutionarily Significant Unit of Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)*, Coho salmon are not able to access Boles Creek because of the presence of Dwinnell Dam. The dam was constructed in 1926 on the Shasta River approximately 12 river miles downstream of Weed and serves as a barrier to all anadromous fish. The Recovery Plan identifies Boles Creek as having a high "Intrinsic Potential" to support SONCC Coho; however, this rating is based on the physical condition of the stream and does not account for the presence of Dwinnell Dam. In any case, neither Boles Creek nor its riparian corridor will be affected by project implementation.

[1] The NMFS species list (Appendix A) identifies the Weed quadrangle as supporting SONCC Coho salmon, as well as providing Critical Habitat and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for the ESU. However, the Final Recovery Plan clarifies that the Critical Habitat designation applies to "accessible reaches of rivers between Cape Blanco Oregon, and Punta Gorda, California." Because the study area is above Dwinnell Dam, neither EFH nor Critical Habitat for SONCC Coho is present in the work area.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
MAMMALS							
Fisher - West Coast DPS	*Martes pennanti*	FPT, SCT, SSSC	Fishers inhabit mixed conifer forests dominated by Douglas-fir, although they also are encountered frequently in higher elevation fir and pine forests, and mixed evergreen/broadleaf forests. Suitable habitat for fishers consists of large areas of mature, dense forest stands with snags and greater than 50 percent canopy closure. Fishers den in cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rocky areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles. Fishers are very sensitive to human activities. Den sites are most often found in areas with no human disturbance.	No	No	No	Although fishers could potentially forage or stray onto the project site, the species is not expected to den on the site due to the level of human activity nearby.
Gray wolf	*Canis lupus*	FE, SE	Gray wolves are habitat generalists; populations can be found in any type of habitat in the Northern Hemisphere from about 20° latitude to the polar ice pack. Key components of preferred wolf habitat include a year-round abundance of natural prey, secluded denning and rendezvous sites, and sufficient space with minimal human disturbance. Dens may be a hollow log or a tunnel excavated in loose soil. Den sites are often near water, and are usually elevated to detect approaching enemies. Wolf packs establish and defend territories that may range from 20 to 400 square miles. Wolves travel over large areas to hunt, and may cover as much as 30 miles in a day. Young wolves may disperse several hundred miles to seek out a mate or to establish their own pack.	No	No	No	A gray wolf pack, known as the "Shasta Pack" became established in southeastern Siskiyou County in the spring of 2015. Continued dispersal of wolves into California is expected. Although gray wolves can travel approximately 30 miles each day, and could potentially stray near the project site, gray wolves would not be expected to stray onto or den in the project site given the extent of human activity and urbanization in and adjacent to the project site.

TABLE 2:

Potential for Special-Status Species Identified by the National Marine Fisheries Service, USFWS, and CNDDB to Occur on the Project Site

February 2018

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS [1]	GENERAL HABITAT DESCRIPTION	HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	CRITICAL HABITAT PRESENT (Y/N)	SPECIES PRESENT (Y/N/POT.)	RATIONALE/COMMENTS
Sierra Nevada red fox	*Vulpes vulpes necator*	FC, ST	The Sierra Nevada red fox inhabits remote mountainous areas where encounters with humans are rare. Preferred habitat appears to be red fir and lodgepole pine forests in the subalpine and alpine zones of the Sierra Nevada. This species may hunt in forest openings, meadows, and barren rocky areas associated with its high elevation habitats.	No	No	No	No suitable habitat occurs on the project sites for Sierra Nevada red fox. The Sierra Nevada red fox would thus not be present.

[1] Status Codes

Federal:

FE	Federally Listed – Endangered
FT	Federally Listed – Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate Species
FP	Federal Proposed Species
FD	Federal Delisted

State:

SFP	State Fully Protected
SR	State Rare
SE	State Listed - Endangered
ST	State Listed - Threatened
SC	State Candidate Species
SSSC	State Species of Special Concern

Rare Plant Rank

1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A	Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
2B	Rare or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

Rare Plant Threat Rank

0.1	Seriously Threatened in California
0.2	Fairly Threatened in California
0.3	Not Very Threatened in California

TABLE 3

Potential to Occur: Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern Identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Common Name	Scientific Name	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Species Present (Y/N/POT.)	Rationale/Comments
Allen's hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*	Allen's hummingbirds inhabit brushy canyons, parks, and gardens. They breed in a variety of semi-open habitats, including open oak woods, streamside groves, well wooded suburbs, and city parks along the West Coast. The species winters in southern California and Mexico. Migrants also occur in high mountain meadows in late summer. The breeding season extends from about February 1 to July 15.	Yes	Pot.	Allen's hummingbirds are a summer resident of Siskiyou County, and are fairly common in the western portion of the county. There is a potential for the species to be encountered within the project site. Potential impacts would be mitigated by requiring pre-construction surveys for nesting birds.
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald eagles nest in large, old-growth trees or snags in mixed stands near open bodies of water. Adults tend to use the same breeding areas year after year and often use the same nest, though a breeding area may include one or more alternate nests. Bald eagles usually do not begin nesting if human disturbance is evident. In California, the bald eagle nesting season is from February through July.	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for the bald eagle is present on the project site or vicinity. No bald eagles or eagle nests were observed during the biological surveys. Thus, the bald eagle is not expected to nest on the project site.
California thrasher	*Toxostoma redivivum*	California thrashers breed in dense chaparral habitats and, less commonly, extensive thickets in young or open valley foothill riparian habitat. Nests are built inside a large shrub or scrubby tree, usually 2 to 5 feet above ground. The breeding season for the California thrasher is January 1 to July 31.	Yes	Pot.	California thrashers are year-round residents of Siskiyou County. There is a potential for the species to be encountered in densely brushy areas within the project site. Potential impacts would be mitigated by requiring pre-construction surveys for nesting birds.
Clark's grebe	*Aechmophorus clarkii*	Clark's grebes inhabit lakes, marshes and bays. During the winter, they also occur along seacoasts. Clark's grebes nest on large inland lakes over shallow water on floating platforms of vegetation.	No	No	No suitable nesting habitat for Clark's grebe is present in the project site. No Clark's grebe were observed during the wildlife survey. Thus, the species is not expected to nest in the project site.
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden eagles inhabit oak woodlands, coniferous forests, and deserts. Nesting habitat consists of large trees in open areas or cliff-walled canyons. The breeding season for the golden eagle is April 1 to August 31.	No	No	No golden eagles or their nests were observed during the wildlife evaluation, and no suitable nesting habitat is present in the area. Therefore, golden eagles are not expected to nest in the project site.

TABLE 3

Potential to Occur: Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern Identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Common Name	Scientific Name	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Species Present (Y/N/POT.)	Rationale/Comments
Lesser yellow-legs	*Tringa flavipes*	Lesser yellowlegs breed in Alaska and northern Canada in open woodland clearings or burned-over areas, usually close to grassy wetlands. During migration, the species travels to the outer California coast and adjacent coastal lowlands, the Central Valley, Great Basin, and Salton Sea. The species forages along shallow lacustrine, wet meadow, and estuarine mudflat habitats.	No	No	The project area is well outside the breeding range for lesser yellowlegs. The species is known as an uncommon migrant in Siskiyou County, but does not nest in the County.
Long-billed curlew	*Numenius americanus*	In California, long-billed curlews breed in interior grasslands and wet meadows, usually adjacent to lakes or marshes, with breeding occurring primarily in northeastern California (portions of Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties). Long-billed curlews breed on grazed, mixed-grass, and shortgrass prairies. Nests are usually located in relatively flat areas with 4-8 inches of grass cover.	No	No	The Mt. Shasta Audubon Society reports that, in Siskiyou County, long-billed curlews are found primarily in the Klamath Basin and/or Butte Valley. No suitable habitat for long-billed curlew occurs in the project vicinity. In addition, the project area is outside the breeding and migration range for long-billed curlew. Thus, the species would not occur in the project site.
Marbled godwit	*Limosa fedoa*	Marbled godwits nest on the grassy prairies of central Canada, and on the northern coterminous U.S. prairies from Montana to Minnesota, generally close to water. Seasonal migration occurs on the central coast of California.	No	No	According to the Mt. Shasta Audubon Society, in Siskiyou County, marbled godwits are uncommon migrants found primarily in the Klamath Basin and/or Butte Valley. CDFW maps show that the project area is well outside the species' range (<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=1756>). Thus, the species would not occur in the project site.
Olive-sided flycatcher	*Contopus cooperi*	Olive-sided flycatchers breed in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings, such as meadows and ponds. The nest is an open cup of twigs, rootlets, and lichens, placed near the tip of a horizontal branch of a tree. The breeding season extends from about May 20 to August 31.	Yes	Pot.	Marginally suitable nesting habitat for olive-sided flycatcher is present in the project vicinity. No olive-sided flycatchers were observed during the wildlife survey. Potential impacts would be avoided by requiring pre-construction surveys for nesting birds.

TABLE 3

Potential to Occur: Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern Identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Common Name	Scientific Name	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Species Present (Y/N/POT.)	Rationale/Comments
Rufous hummingbird	*Selasphorus rufus*	Rufous hummingbirds typically breed in open or shrubby areas in mountain meadows up to 12,600 feet in elevation. Nests are located up to 30 feet high in coniferous or deciduous trees, hidden in drooping branches. The breeding season extends from about April 15 to July 15.	No	No	According to the Mt. Shasta Audubon Society "Birds of Siskiyou County" checklist, rufous hummingbirds normally occur only as migrants in Siskiyou County. No rufous hummingbirds were observed during the wildlife survey. Although rufous hummingbirds may migrate through the area, they are not expected to nest in the area.
Semipalmated sandpiper	*Calidris pusilla*	Semipalmated sandpipers are shorebirds that breed near water in low and sub-arctic tundra and winter along the northern and central coasts of South America.	No	No	According to the Mt. Shasta Audubon Society "Birds of Siskiyou County" checklist, semipalmated sandpipers are known only as rare migrants in Siskiyou County. No semipalmated sandpipers were observed during the wildlife survey. Although semipalmated sandpipers may migrate through the area, they would not nest in the area.
Short-billed dowitcher	*Limnodromus griseus*	Short-billed dowitchers breed in boggy muskeg of Alaska and central Canada. Migration occurs along the coast of California on intertidal mudflats of estuarine habitats. The species is generally rare to uncommon in the Central Valley, mountain, Great Basin, and southeastern desert regions during migration.	No	No	According to the Mt. Shasta Audubon Society "Birds of Siskiyou County" checklist, short-billed dowitchers are known only as rare migrants in Siskiyou County. No short-billed dowitchers were observed during the wildlife survey. Although short-billed dowitchers may migrate through the area, they would not nest in the area.
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrels nest in arctic regions in open areas on moist hummocky tundra amid grasses, cotton-grass, and low heath. During migration, the species travels along the coast and adjacent coastal lowlands, and through the central part of the state. Whimbrels inhabit intertidal habitats, flooded fields, pastures, croplands, and lakeshores in the nonbreeding season.	No	No	According to the Mt. Shasta Audubon Society "Birds of Siskiyou County" checklist, whimbrels are known only as rare migrants in Siskiyou County, and are found primarily in the Klamath Basin and/or Butte Valley. No whimbrels were observed during the wildlife survey. No suitable habitat for whimbrels is present on the project site or vicinity, and the project area is well outside the breeding and migration range for whimbrels. Thus, the species would not occur in the project site.

TABLE 3

Potential to Occur: Migratory Birds of Conservation Concern Identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Common Name	Scientific Name	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present (Y/N)	Species Present (Y/N/POT.)	Rationale/Comments
Willet	*Tringa semipalmata*	Habitats for the willet include marshes, wet meadows, mudflats and beaches. The western race nests inland, around freshwater marshes in open country, especially native grasslands. In migration and winter, the species may be found on mudflats, tidal estuaries, and sandy beaches. The breeding season for the willet is April 20 to August 5.	No	No	No suitable habitat for the willet exists in the project site. Thus, the species would not nest in the project site.

APPENDIX A

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Threatened and Endangered Species

National Marine Fisheries Service Species List

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office
1829 South Oregon Street
Yreka, CA 96097-3446
Phone: (530) 842-5763 Fax: (530) 842-4517

In Reply Refer To: January 03, 2018
Consultation Code: 08EYRE00-2018-SLI-0036
Event Code: 08EYRE00-2018-E-00079
Project Name: Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies federally threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Please note that this list does not reflect State listed species or fulfill requirements related to any California Department of Fish and Wildlife consultation. Additionally, this list does not include species covered by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). For NMFS species please see the related website at the following link:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

If your project does not involve Federal funding or permits and does not occur on Federal land, we recommend you review this list and determine if any of these species or critical habitat may be affected. If you determine that there will be no effects to federally listed or proposed species or critical habitat, there is no need to coordinate with the Service. If you think or know that there will be effects, please contact our office for further guidance. We can assist you in incorporating measures to avoid or minimize impacts, and discuss whether permits are needed.

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential effects to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be

completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

If wetlands, springs, or streams are known to occur in the project area or are present in the vicinity of the project area, we ask that you be aware of potential impacts project activities may have on these habitats. Discharge of fill material into wetlands or waters of the United States is regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended. We recommend you contact the ACOE's Regulatory Section regarding the possible need for a permit.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html).

Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:

http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

The table below outlines lead Service field offices by county and land ownership/project type. Please refer to this table when you are ready to coordinate (including requests for section 7 consultation) with the field office corresponding to your project. Please send any documentation regarding your project to that office. Please note that the lead Service field office for your consultation may not be the office listed above in the letterhead. Please visit the following link to view a map of Service field office jurisdictional boundaries:

http://www.fws.gov/yreka/specieslist/JurisdictionalBoundaryES_R8_20150313.pdf

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of the letter you submit to our office along with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project.

Lead FWS offices by County and Ownership/Program

County	Ownership/Program	Species	Office Lead*
Alameda	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to Bays	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Alameda	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Alpine	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Alpine	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	All	RFWO
Alpine	Stanislaus National Forest	All	SFWO
Alpine	El Dorado National Forest	All	SFWO
Colusa	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Colusa	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Contra Costa	Legal Delta (Excluding ECCHCP)	All	BDFWO
Contra Costa	Antioch Dunes NWR	All	BDFWO

Contra Costa	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to Bays	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Contra Costa	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Del Norte	All	All	AFWO
El Dorado	El Dorado National Forest	All	SFWO
El Dorado	LakeTahoe Basin Management Unit		RFWO
Glenn	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Glenn	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Humboldt	All except Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	AFWO
Humboldt	Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	YFWO
Lake	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Lake	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Lassen	Modoc National Forest	All	KFWO
Lassen	Lassen National Forest	All	SFWO
Lassen	Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Lassen	BLM Surprise and Eagle Lake Resource Areas	All	RFWO
Lassen	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
Lassen	Lassen Volcanic National Park	All (includes Eagle Lake trout on all ownerships)	SFWO
Lassen	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)

Marin	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to Bays	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Marin	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Mendocino	Russian River watershed	All	SFWO
Mendocino	All except Russian River watershed	All	AFWO
Modoc	Modoc National Forest	All	KFWO
Modoc	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
Modoc	Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex	All	KFWO
Modoc	BLM Surprise and Eagle Lake Resource Areas	All	RFWO
Modoc	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (See map)
Mono	Inyo National Forest	All	RFWO
Mono	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Napa	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Napa	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Pablo Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Nevada	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Nevada	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (See map)
Placer	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	All	RFWO
Placer	All other ownerships	All	SFWO

Sacramento	Legal Delta	Delta Smelt	BDFWO
Sacramento	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
San Francisco	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Francisco Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
San Francisco	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
San Mateo	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Francisco Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
San Mateo	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
San Joaquin	Legal Delta excluding San Joaquin HCP	All	BDFWO
San Joaquin	Other	All	SFWO
Santa Clara	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Francisco Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Santa Clara	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Shasta	Shasta Trinity National Forest except Hat Creek Ranger District (administered by Lassen National Forest)	All	YFWO
Shasta	Hat Creek Ranger District	All	SFWO
Shasta	Bureau of Reclamation (Central Valley Project)	All	BDFWO
Shasta	Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	All	YFWO
Shasta	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
Shasta	Caltrans	By jurisdiction	SFWO/AFWO
Shasta	Ahjumawi Lava Springs State	Shasta	SFWO

	Park	crayfish	
Shasta	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Shasta	Natural Resource Damage Assessment, all lands	All	SFWO/BDFWO
Sierra	Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest	All	RFWO
Sierra	All other ownerships	All	SFWO
Siskiyou	Klamath National Forest (except Ukonom District)	All	YFWO
Siskiyou	Six Rivers National Forest and Ukonom District	All	AFWO
Siskiyou	Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	YFWO
Siskiyou	Lassen National Forest	All	SFWO
Siskiyou	Modoc National Forest	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	Lava Beds National Volcanic Monument	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	BLM Alturas Resource Area	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex	All	KFWO
Siskiyou	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Solano	Suisun Marsh	All	BDFWO
Solano	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Pablo Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Solano	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Solano	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)

Sonoma	Tidal wetlands/marsh adjacent to San Pablo Bay	Salt marsh species, delta smelt	BDFWO
Sonoma	All ownerships but tidal/estuarine	All	SFWO
Tehama	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Tehama	Shasta Trinity National Forest except Hat Creek Ranger District (administered by Lassen National Forest)	All	YFWO
Tehama	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
Trinity	BLM	All	AFWO
Trinity	Six Rivers National Forest	All	AFWO
Trinity	Shasta Trinity National Forest	All	YFWO
Trinity	Mendocino National Forest	All	AFWO
Trinity	BIA (Tribal Trust Lands)	All	AFWO
Trinity	County Government	All	AFWO
Trinity	All other ownerships	All	By jurisdiction (See map)
Yolo	Yolo Bypass	All	BDFWO
Yolo	Other	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
All	FERC-ESA	All	By jurisdiction (see map)
All	FERC-ESA	Shasta crayfish	SFWO
All	FERC-Relicensing (non-ESA)	All	BDFWO

***Office Leads:**

AFWO=Arcata Fish and Wildlife Office

BDFWO=Bay Delta Fish and Wildlife Office

KFWO=Klamath Falls Fish and Wildlife Office

RFWO=Reno Fish and Wildlife Office

YFWO=Yreka Fish and Wildlife Office

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Yreka Fish And Wildlife Office
1829 South Oregon Street
Yreka, CA 96097-3446
(530) 842-5763

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08EYRE00-2018-SLI-0036

Event Code: 08EYRE00-2018-E-00079

Project Name: Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project

Project Type: WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Description: Addendum to include: E. Lake Street, Clay Street, W. Inez Street, Butte Street, E. Division Street, Olive Street, and pipeline to the tanks. Access Road included.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/41.423578276203386N122.3831486556119W

Counties: Siskiyou, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 12 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gray Wolf *Canis lupus* Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Northern Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis caurina* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Oregon Spotted Frog *Rana pretiosa* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6633	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Lost River Sucker *Deltistes luxatus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5604	Endangered
Shortnose Sucker *Chasmistes brevirostris* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7160	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta conservatio* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Gentner's Fritillary *Fritillaria gentneri* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8120	Endangered
Hoover's Spurge *Chamaesyce hooveri* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3019	Threatened
Slender Orcutt Grass *Orcuttia tenuis* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1063	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

REFUGE INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any activity that results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service[3]. There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or are known to have particular vulnerabilities in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your specific project area. To see maps of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit E-bird tools such as the E-bird data mapping tool (search for the scientific name of a bird on your list to see specific locations where that bird has been reported to occur within your project area over a certain time-frame) and the E-bird Explore Data Tool (perform a query to see a list of all birds sighted in your county or region and within a certain time-frame). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list can be found below.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC), but is of concern in this area either because of the Eagle Act, or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 15
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*	Breeds Jan

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC), but is of concern in this area either because of the Eagle Act, or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Long-billed Curlew *Numenius americanus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeds elsewhere
Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Marbled Godwit *Limosa fedoa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Rufous Hummingbird *selasphorus rufus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 15
Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483	Breeds elsewhere

Willet *Tringa semipalmata* Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

Wetlands

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEMC

National Marine Fisheries Service Species List

Weed Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project

February 1, 2018

Quad Name **Weed**

Quad Number **41122-D4**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T)

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH

Chinook Salmon EFH

APPENDIX B

Resumes

Donald Burk, Environmental Services Manager

John Luper, Qualified Biologist

DONALD M. BURK

Environmental Services Manager

Education

M.S. Botany
California State University, Chico

B.A. Chemistry and Biological Sciences
California State University, Chico

Professional Affiliations and Certifications

Society of Wetland Scientists
California Botanical Society
California Native Plant Society
Association of Environmental Professionals

Donald Burk has an in-depth background in a broad spectrum of environmental studies. His academic background includes graduate studies in environmental analysis methodology, biological sciences, and community planning. He has continued his professional development through completion of specialized courses in wetland delineation; wetland impacts and mitigations; vernal pool restoration and creation; noise assessments; Surface Mining and Reclamation Act regulations; erosion control practices; and hazardous materials evaluation and remediation. As environmental services manager with ENPLAN, Mr. Burk is instrumental in the preparation of environmental documents such as site assessment reports, environmental impact reports, biological studies, and noise evaluations. His responsibilities include project team management, key decision-making, coordination with applicable agencies, and final review of environmental documents. Having worked in the environmental consulting field since 1981, Mr. Burk has the skills and experience to manage studies to achieve reliable data and concise, effective documentation in a timely and cost-efficient manner.

While attending CSU, Chico, Mr. Burk was recognized as “Outstanding Organic Chemist of the Year,” received an award of merit from the American Botanical Society, and delivered the valedictory address for the School of Natural Sciences. His Master’s thesis was granted the first annual “Outstanding Thesis Award” by CSU, Chico.

Representative Experience

- *CEQA/NEPA Compliance.* Prepared environmental impact reports, environmental impact statements, and other environmental compliance documentation for a multitude of projects, including 516- and 1,244-acre industrial parks; public facilities projects including several sewage treatment plants, a 90-foot-high earthen dam and 15-acre reservoir, a 6-mile-long, 8-lane roadway, other new road corridors, and water supply projects; shopping centers and highway commercial developments; a 10,000-seat church; a 475-acre recreation ranch; ski areas; a softball park; four new schools; a 1-million cubic yard reservoir dredging project; numerous residential developments and many other projects.

- *Environmental Site Assessments.* Managed preparation of Phase I, II and III site investigations for a number of commercial and industrial facilities. Investigations have addressed wood-products manufacturing facilities, a major clothing manufacturing operation, dry cleaners, a medical clinic, ranches, a regional transmission transformer site, automotive shops and service stations, abandoned sewage treatment ponds, office buildings, shopping centers, and other uses.
- *Biological Studies.* Managed preparation of technical field studies, including wildlife and botanical studies for a 1,016-acre site in Sacramento County; fisheries, aquatic macroinvertebrate, and riparian vegetation studies for a 38-mile reach of the North Fork Feather River; botanical surveys for 175-mile and 265-mile underground telephone cable corridors; botanical surveys for over 2,400 acres on Mount Shasta proposed for ski area development; biological surveys for a 200-acre park site; spotted owl surveys; vernal pool fairy/tadpole shrimp and valley elderberry longhorn beetle assessments; and numerous other projects.
- *Wetland Delineations.* Managed preparation of wetland delineations and/or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit applications for a 1,016-acre site east of Sacramento, a 200-acre site in north Redding, a 580-acre site in the City of Weed, a 100-acre site near the Redding Municipal Airport, a transmission corridor project in east Redding, a 78-acre industrial parcel in the City of Benicia, and many other parcels throughout northern California.
- *Noise Studies.* Prepared noise studies for a variety of projects, including numerous traffic corridors; large industrial facilities such as a co-generation plant, food processing plant, and a regional scrap metal recycling facility; recreation facilities such as a new ski area and a community sports complex; many new residential developments; schools; and other facilities. Testified as an expert witness in a court case involving noise generated by electric- and diesel-powered water well pumps.
- *Reclamation Plans/Stream Restoration Projects.* Prepared mine reclamation plans and/or technical studies for projects including an aggregate pit adjacent to Cow Creek in Shasta County, a pumice quarry in Napa County, and underground gold mines in Shasta and Trinity Counties. Managed preparation of a stream restoration project for a reach of the Susan River, which involved hydraulic analysis, preparation of an earth-work plan, supervision of all on-site construction activities, preparation of a revegetation/erosion control plan and supervision of its implementation, and preparation of a monitoring program. Developed a plan, and obtained all agency approvals, for creation of 10 acres of riparian forest habitat along the Sacramento River to mitigate losses on a nearby parcel.

Publications

Burk, Donald et al. (29 contributing authors). Technical Editors Gary Nakamura, UC Cooperative Extension Service and Julie Kierstead Nelson, USDA Forest Service, Shasta-Trinity National Forest. 2001. *Illustrated Field Guide to Selected Rare Plants of Northern California.* University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources. Publication 3395.

JOHN LUPER

Environmental Scientist

Education

B.S. Botany and Biology (Environmental)
California State University, Humboldt

Professional Affiliations and Certifications

GIS Certificate, Shasta College, Redding, CA
Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) #22990
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) #6936

John Luper has over twelve years of experience working as a biologist and regulatory specialist throughout northern California. His experience includes preparation of CEQA/ NEPA environmental compliance documents, open space preserve development, wetland delineations, biological studies, environmental monitoring for construction activities, and preparation/implementation of storm water management plans.

Representative Experience

- *Regulatory Permitting*. Worked closely with developers, engineers, and resource agencies to manage the permitting process for a wide variety of projects. Prepared application packages for federal and state resource agency permits including: Individual Permits, Letters of Permission, and Nationwide Permits for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Streambed Alteration Agreements for the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements for the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- *CEQA/NEPA Compliance.* Prepared environmental compliance documentation for diverse projects, including public facility projects, residential development projects, vegetation management plans, and stream/wetland restoration projects.
- *Preserve Establishment/Management*. Prepared Operations and Management Plans, Conservation Easements, and Declarations of Restrictions allowing for establishment of open space preserves to ensure long-term protection of biological and wetland resources. Conducted field monitoring and prepared preserve monitoring reports for established preserves to evaluate long-term success.
- *Wetland Delineation*. Conducted wetland field delineations, wrote technical reports, prepared maps of jurisdictional waters, and verified boundaries with Corps staff.
- *Biological Studies*. Conducted botanical surveys and tree surveys, prepared habitat creation, restoration, and enhancement plans, wrote technical reports, and prepared biological resource maps.
- *Environmental Monitoring*. Conducted environmental monitoring on construction sites to ensure avoidance/protection of biological and wetland resources as well as long-term monitoring of mitigation and restoration areas.
- *Stormwater Management*. Prepared and supervised implementation of storm water plans, conducted site inspections, performed required sampling and water quality analysis, and prepared final documentation.

Appendix D.....

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
BYPASS WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE PROJECT

Introduction

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines to provide for the monitoring of mitigation measures required of the Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project as set forth in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) prepared for the project.

Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code and Sections 15091(d) and 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines require public agencies "to adopt a reporting or monitoring program for changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." An MMRP is required for the proposed project because the IS/MND for the project identified potentially significant adverse impacts related to the implementation of proposed activities, and mitigation measures have been identified to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level.

City of Weed Adoption of the MMRP

As lead agency, the City of Weed (City) will adopt this MMRP when they approve the project.

This MMRP will be kept on file at the City of Weed City Hall, 550 Main Street, Weed, CA 96094.

Purpose of the MMRP

The purpose of the MMRP is to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of adopted mitigation measures. Mitigation is defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15370 as a measure that does any of the following:

- Avoids impacts altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.
- Minimizes impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
- Rectifies impacts by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the impacted environment.
- Reduces or eliminates impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project.
- Compensates for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Roles and Responsibilities

Unless otherwise specified herein, the City is responsible for taking all actions necessary to implement the mitigation measures according to the specifications provided for each measure and for demonstrating that the action has been successfully completed. The City will be responsible for monitoring implementation of the mitigation measures and for verifying that City staff or a qualified contractor has completed the necessary actions for each measure. The City will designate a project manager to oversee the MMRP during the project implementation period. Duties of the project manager include the following:

- Ensure that routine inspections of the project's actions are conducted.
- Serve as liaison between the City and the project proponent regarding mitigation monitoring issues (if appropriate).

- Complete forms and maintain records and documents required by the MMRP.
- Coordinate and ensure that corrective actions or enforcement measures are taken, if necessary.

MMRP Summary Table

The MMRP table identifies the mitigation measures proposed for the Bypass Water Supply Pipeline Project. These mitigation measures are reproduced from the Initial Study and are conditions of approval for the project. The table has the following columns:

- Mitigation Measure: Lists the mitigation measures identified within the Initial Study for a specific impact, along with the number for each measure as enumerated in the Initial Study.
- Monitoring Action: Identifies what actions the City shall take to comply with the mitigation measure.
- Monitoring Timing/Frequency: Identifies at what point in time, review process, or phase the mitigation measure will be completed.
- Date Checked/By Whom: Space to be initialed and dated by the individual designated to verify adherence to a specific mitigation measure.

Conclusion

The MMRP contained herein will provide for monitoring of construction activities as necessary, on-site identification and resolution of environmental problems, and proper reporting by the City. The MMRP is to be used by City staff, participating agencies, project contractors, and mitigation monitoring personnel during implementation of the project. The MMRP and any related supporting documentation shall be maintained in the project file and be made available to the public upon request.

Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Timing/Frequency	Date Checked/ By Whom
MM 4.1. To ensure that active nests of migratory birds are not disturbed, vegetation removal and construction activities shall occur between August 31 and February 1, if feasible. If vegetation removal or construction must occur during the nesting season, a nesting survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to identify active nests in and adjacent to the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than one week prior to the initiation of vegetation removal or facility construction. If nesting birds are found, the nest sites shall not be disturbed until after the young have fledged. Further, to prevent nest abandonment and mortality of chicks and eggs, no vegetation removal or construction activities shall occur within 500 feet of an active nest, unless a smaller buffer zone is authorized by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (the size of the construction buffer zone may vary depending on the species of nesting birds present). <u>Responsibility</u>: City of Weed	BC • Confirm mitigation measure is included in construction contract. • If vegetation removal or construction must occur between February 1 and August 31, check pre-construction survey report provided by biologist regarding the presence/absence of active nests. DC • If active nests are present, inspect project area to verify applicable buffers are maintained until after the young birds have fledged.	BC • One-time check of construction contract. • One-time check of biologist's documentation. DC • Field check on a weekly basis until the birds have fledged to confirm that buffers are maintained.	

Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Timing/Frequency	Date Checked/ By Whom
MM 5.1. If any human remains are encountered during any phase of construction, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find. The county coroner shall be contacted to determine whether investigation of the cause of death is required as well as to determine whether the remains may be Native American in origin. Should Native American remains be discovered, the county coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then determine those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American(s). Together with representatives of the people of most likely descent, a qualified archaeologist shall make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary. Responsibility: City of Weed	BC • Confirm mitigation measure is included in construction contract. DC • If any human remains are encountered, confirm all construction activities stop within the affected area and that a qualified archaeologist and the county coroner are contacted. • If human remains are recognized as Native American, additional monitoring requirements may be specified by the archaeologist in consultation with representatives of the people of most likely descent.	BC • One-time check of construction contract. DC • Field check as needed to confirm temporary construction stoppage within buffer zone. • The archeologist shall specify the timing/frequency of additional monitoring, as appropriate.	
MM 5.2. If any previously unevaluated cultural resources (i.e., burnt animal bone, midden soils, projectile points or other humanly modified lithics, historic artifacts, etc.) are encountered, all earth-disturbing work shall stop within 50 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the discovery and recommend/implement mitigation measures as necessary. Responsibility: City of Weed	BC • Confirm mitigation measure is included in construction contract. DC • If any cultural resources are encountered, confirm all construction activities stop within the affected area and a qualified archaeologist is contacted.	BC • One-time check of construction contract. DC • Field check as needed to confirm temporary construction stoppage within the buffer zone. • The archeologist shall specify the timing/ frequency of additional monitoring, as appropriate.	

MM 12.1. Construction work associated with the proposed project shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to the extent feasible; possible exceptions to this condition would be time-sensitive operations such as an extended, continuous concrete pour or nighttime hook-ups. Exceptions are subject to approval by the City Administrator or his/her designee. Responsibility: City of Weed	BC • Confirm mitigation measure is included in construction contract. DC • Field check to confirm adherence to mitigation measure.	BC • One-time check of construction contract. DC • Field check as needed to confirm adherence to mitigation measure.	