OLIVEHURST PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

RESOLUTION 2086

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OLIVEHURST PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT (OPUD) ADOPTING PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, APPROVING MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM, AND AUTHORIZING FILING OF NOTICE OF DETERMINATION.

WHEREAS, OPUD is the lead agency for a project known as the North Plumas Lake Production Wells 2 & 3 and Interim Water Treatment Plant (NPL Wells and Interim WTP); and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors has caused the preparation of documentation under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed project; and

WHEREAS, an Initial Study has been prepared for the project and, based thereon, a draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and a Mitigation Monitoring Plan has been prepared for the project; and

WHEREAS, the Initial Study and draft Mitigated Negative Declaration have been prepared for OPUD in accordance with CEQA and have been circulated for agency review and comment in accordance with the Guidelines under CEQA; and

WHEREAS, the Board, based on the Initial Study, the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration, the draft Mitigation Monitoring Plan, and the comments, oral and written, received thereon, has determined that there is no substantial evidence that the project, as mitigated, will have a significant effect on the environment; and

WHEREAS, the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration reflects the independent judgment of the Board of Directors of OPUD; and

WHEREAS, the Board also finds that the proposed Mitigation Monitoring Plan should be approved and implemented.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the OPUD that the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the NPL Wells and Interim WTP is hereby approved.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Mitigated Monitoring Plan prepared in connection with said Mitigated Negative Declaration is hereby adopted for said project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the General Manager of OPUD is directed to file a Notice of Determination with the State Clearinghouse and with the County Clerk of the County of Yuba within five days of the date of this resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of June 2005.

OLIVEHURST PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

Philip R. Miller
President, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Cindy Van
Deputy Clerk & ex-officio Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

Jeff Meith, Legal Counsel

* * * * * * * * * * * *

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution duly adopted and passed by the Board of Directors of the Olivehurst Public Utility District, Yuba County, California, at a meeting thereof held on the 16th day of June, 2005, by the following vote:

AYES, AND IN FAVOR THEREOF	:	Director Morrrison, Patty, Hollis, Carpenter, and Miller.
NOES	:	None.
ABSTAIN	:	None.
ABSENT	:	None.

Deputy Clerk and ex-officio Secretary

OLIVEHURST PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
NORTH PLUMAS LAKE
WATER TREATMENT PLANT
INITIAL STUDY / NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Prepared by the
Olivehurst Public Utility District

December 16, 2004

With the Technical Assistance of

PLANNING PARTNERS

OLIVEHURST PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
NORTH PLUMAS LAKE
WATER TREATMENT PLANT
INITIAL STUDY / NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Prepared by the
Olivehurst Public Utility District
P.O. Box 671
Olivehurst, CA 95961
(530) 743-4657

December 16, 2004

With the Technical Assistance of

PLANNING PARTNERS
7620 Lakehill Court
Elk Grove, CA 95624
(916) 682-7826

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment, and a negative declaration will be prepared. ☐

I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described within the attached Initial Study have been added to the project. A Mitigated negative declaration will be prepared. [X]

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. ☐

The Olivehurst Public Utility District has determined that the subject project, further defined and discussed in the attached Environmental Checklist/Initial Study will not have any residual significant effects on the environment. As a result thereof, the preparation of an environmental impact report pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resource Code of the State of California) is not required.

The attached Environmental Checklist/Initial Study has been prepared by the Olivehurst Public Utility District in support of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. Further information including the project file and supporting reports and studies may be reviewed at the Olivehurst Public Utility District, 1970 9th Avenue, Olivehurst, California 95961.

MITIGATION MEASURES: Mitigation measures have been identified for the project.

Signature

December 16, 2004
Date

Robert D. Klausner
Printed Name

OPUD
For

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Page No.

LIST OF FIGURES

Page No.

LIST OF PICTURES

Page No.

INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

Project Title:	North Plumas Lake Water Treatment Plant
Entitlements Requested:	Obligation of public funds; Construction Contracting
Lead Agency Name and Address:	Olivehurst Public Utility District P.O. Box 671 1970 9th Avenue Olivehurst, California 95961
Contact Person and Phone Number:	Mr. Tim Shaw (530) 743-4657
General Plan Designation: Public	Zoning: Public Use (Plumas Lake Specific Plan)

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The project that is the subject of this Initial Study is consistent with the Yuba County General Plan, the Plumas Lake Specific Plan and with the applicable land use designation on this project site. In preparing this Initial Study, the Olivehurst Public Utility District (OPUD) has relied on the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) and the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the PLSP, together with the Findings of Fact and Statements of Overriding Considerations adopted by the Yuba County Board of Supervisors in September 1993 when the Board adopted the PLSP and certified the PLSP EIR. Pursuant to Section 21083.3 of the Public Resources Code, OPUD incorporates by reference these documents and their associated Statements of Overriding Considerations, which are available for examination at the offices of the OPUD.

This Initial Study focuses on whether the proposed project may cause significant effects on the environment that were not examined in the PLSP EIR. In particular, consistent with Section 21083.3 of the Public Resources Code, this Initial Study is intended to assess any effects on the environment which are peculiar to the proposed project or to the parcel on which the project would be located and which were not addressed or analyzed as significant effects in the PLSP EIR, or which substantial new information shows will be more significant than described in the PLSP EIR. The Initial Study is also intended to assess whether any environmental effects of the project are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by the choice of specific revisions in the project, by the imposition of conditions, or by other means [Section 15152(b)(2) of the Guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)]. If such revisions, conditions or other means are identified, they will be identified as mitigation measures.

This initial study relies on CEQA Guidelines §15064 in its determination of the significance of environmental effects. According to §15064, the finding as to whether a project may have

one or more significant effects shall be based on substantial evidence in the record, and that controversy alone, without substantial evidence of a significant effect, does not trigger the need for an EIR.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The project under evaluation in this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is the construction and operation of a new water treatment plant within the Olivehurst Public Utility District (OPUD) service area. The proposed North Plumas Lake Water Treatment Plant (North Plumas Lake WTP) is intended to serve urban land uses to be developed in the project vicinity, consistent with the adopted PLSP. The North Plumas Lake WTP will facilitate implementation of the PLSP by developing water treatment infrastructure to support the approved buildout, and will serve the northern portion of the plan area.

As described below, the objectives provide information on the purpose of the project, location refers to the area of Yuba County and site where the North Plumas Lake WTP would be constructed; the project characteristics are the specific facilities and elements of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP; project phasing refers to the schedule for the North Plumas Lake WTP construction and operation; and project approvals refer to actions that must be taken by the OPUD in order to approve the North Plumas Lake WTP project.

Objectives and Capacity

The proposed project consists of the construction and operation of a new water treatment plant to serve approved urban development in the PLSP area, south of Olivehurst, Yuba County. The North Plumas Lake WTP will be owned by OPUD and operated as an expansion of the existing OPUD treated water system.

The North Plumas Lake WTP is to be constructed in two phases. Phase 1 includes disinfection, filtration, booster pumping, control building and storage facilities adequate to supply 6 million gallons per day (mgd) (4,200 gallons per minute [gpm]) of treated water from ground water supply wells. Phase 1 of the North Plumas Lake WTP would serve the initial phases of residential development within the north portion of the PLSP. Treated water mains currently being constructed within the north PLSP area will also connect to extension of the existing OPUD water system. The North Plumas Lake WTP is designed for expansion to 12 mgd (8,400 gpm) capacity under Phase 2.

The design criteria used for the North Plumas Lake WTP is consistent with the OPUD standards and the criteria applied to the South Plumas water system. Maximum day demands by land use are consistent with the PLSP. At PLSP buildout, the maximum day demand for land uses within the North Plumas Lake WTP service area is estimated at approximately 11 mgd (7,700 gpm). This demand is for proposed land uses north of the Plumas Lake Golf Course, south of Ella Avenue and McGowan Parkway, west of the Union Pacific Railroad, and east of Feather River Boulevard. Water demands for irrigation of the Plumas Lake Golf Course would continue to be provided separately by irrigation wells. Water demands for the

remaining residential and commercial areas of the North and Central PLSP would be served by a future Central Plumas Lake WTP.

Location

The North Plumas Lake WTP is proposed on a 2.79-acre site identified as a portion of Yuba County Assessor's Parcel Number 014-300-046 and is located in the northwest 1/4 of Section 20, T14N, R4E, Mount Diablo B&M. The parcel includes an adjacent 1.51-acre site reserved for a future Linda Fire Protection District fire station and a 2.38-acre remainder, including an easement for Reclamation District 784. The site is approximately 4.5 miles south of Marysville, the Yuba County seat, and 35 miles north of Sacramento. (See Figures 1 and 2)

The project site is south of a portion of Plumas Arboga Road currently under construction, southwest of the future intersection of Arboga Road and Plumas Arboga Road. The project site is located in an unincorporated area of southwestern Yuba County, within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, south of the unincorporated community of Olivehurst. The site is located on a parcel designated for "Public Use" in the PLSP.

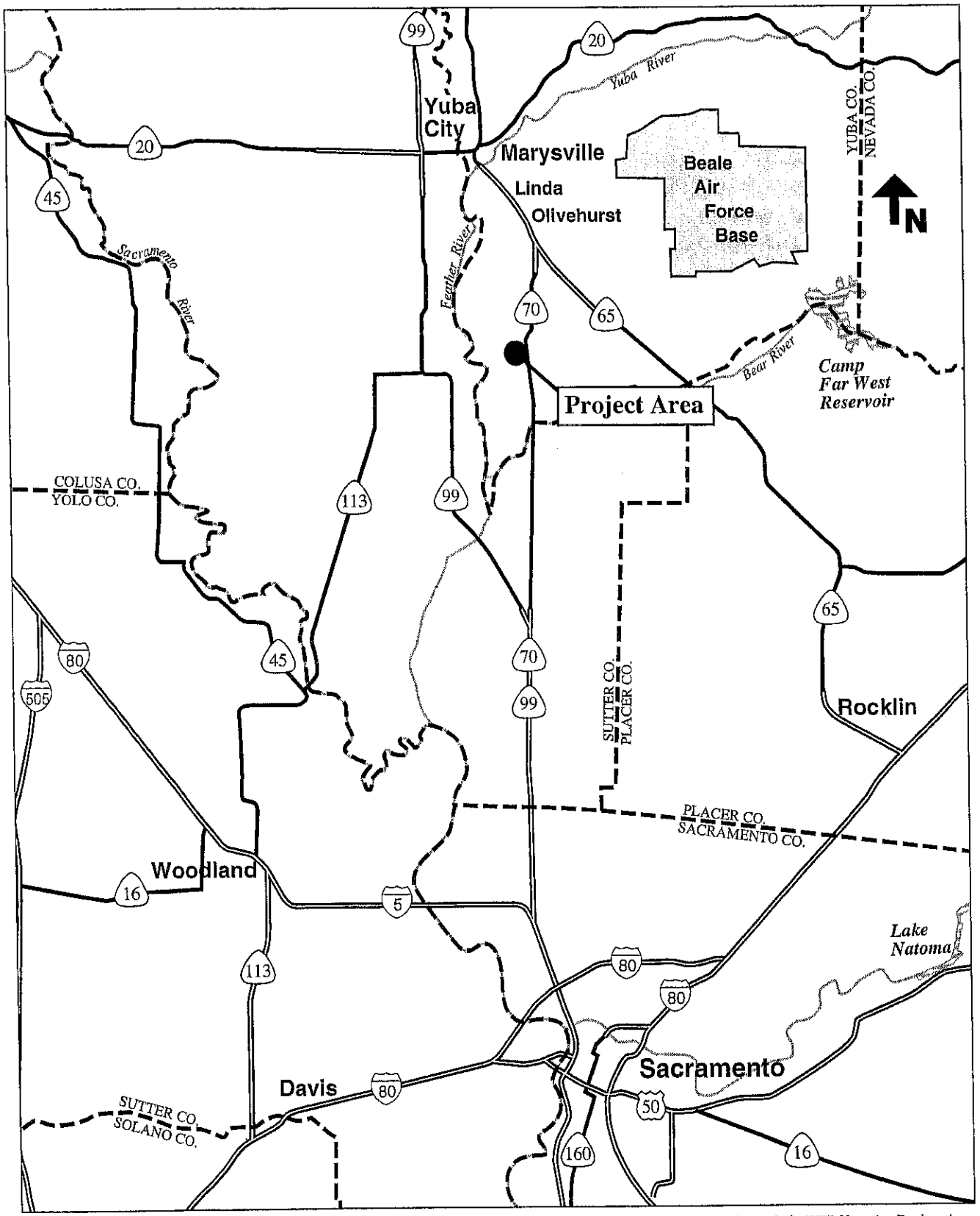
The PLSP was approved for urban development by Yuba County in 1993. The 5,200 acre PLSP area is in southwest Yuba County, south of the unincorporated community of Olivehurst, and bounded by the Bear River levee to the south, Highway 70 to the east, and Feather River Boulevard to the west (Figure 1). The PLSP planning area is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the Feather River. Regional access to the area is provided by State Routes 70 and 65.

Adjacent land uses include: land in the construction phase of development to provide infrastructure (streets, storm drainage, water and wastewater transmission) for future urban uses to the north; fallow agricultural land to the west (scheduled for urban development, including a fire station); several rural residences and fallow agricultural land to the south; and residences, Arboga Road, and an irrigation lateral to the east.

Water Source

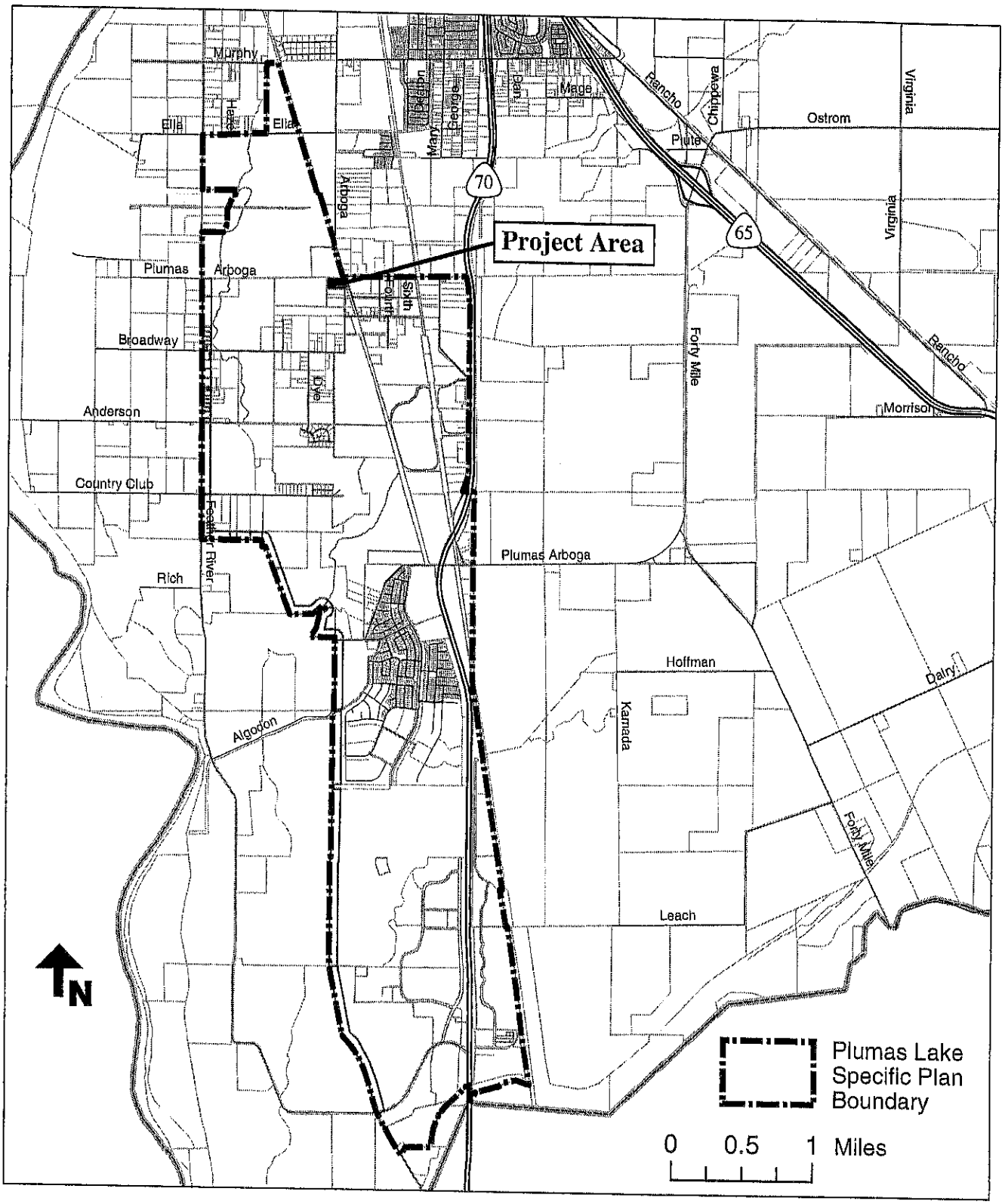
All phases of the North Plumas water system would be supplied with a minimum of two sources of water, plus backup. Groundwater wells developed within the North Plumas Lake area would serve as the principal supply to the North Plumas Lake WTP. The initial stages of system development would include two wells, one within the Wheeler Ranch site (previously approved and currently under construction as part of that Project) and one at the North Plumas Lake WTP, as part of this project.

Based on the test well drilled on the Wheeler Ranch site and the recent experience of OPUD in the development of local wells, a supply rate of 2,500 to 3,000 gpm per well is anticipated. Based on this rate of flow, a third well would be developed during Phase 1 when maximum day treated water demands approach 3.5 mgd to 4 mgd (2,500 to 2,800 gpm).



SOURCE: Planning Partners, December 2004

Figure 1
Regional Location



SOURCE: Yuba County, September 2004

Figure 2
Area Location

A fourth, and possibly fifth, well would be developed with Phase 2 expansion of the North Plumas Lake WTP from 6 mgd to 12 mgd capacity. The locations, facilities, and capacities are not now known. The potential effects of developing water infrastructure, including up to 21 wells, to serve the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area were fully evaluated at a general level of detail in the 1993 EIR prepared for the Plan. When details of wells 4 and 5 become known, OPUD will prepare subsequent environmental documents evaluating the detailed effects of constructing and operating these facilities, similar to this Initial Study prepared the District to evaluate the specific effects of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP.

Groundwater information available for Wheeler Ranch and the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area indicates that the best water quality lies within the lower volcanic sands and gravel of the Mehrten Formation. The estimated depth to the bottom of the Mehrten Formation sands exceeds 650 feet. A good, deep, water-bearing zone ranging from 650 to 750 feet below existing ground is proposed in the design. Final well screen sections and well lengths will be verified from the down-hole geophysical logging. Upper portions of this aquifer located at approximately 300 feet below ground surface are used extensively for irrigation in the project area and are known to contain methane and hydrogen sulfide. Based on test well data, development of deep water bearing zones will result in significantly less methane, hydrogen sulfide and dissolved gases in the raw water supply. It is anticipated that supply from these deep zones will eliminate the need for air stripping processes at the North Plumas Lake WTP. Provisions have, however, been made in the design, layout and piping to install air stripping towers if required to accommodate the ground water quality at North Plumas well sites.

Additional system reliability will be provided by backup water supply through the recently completed extension of the 12-inch diameter Arboga Road water main from McGowan Parkway to Plumas Arboga Road.

Facilities

Site Plan

The North Plumas Lake WTP is centrally located in the North PLSP service area. Access is proposed from Plumas Arboga Road to the north. Access could be shared with the future fire station. All of the proposed water treatment plant structures would be setback a minimum of 20 feet from the property line. The water treatment plant site would be surrounded by a six-foot high masonry block wall. The proposed treated water storage tanks would be in the center of the site, with the filters and backwash recovery tanks to the southwest and the pump station and pressure tanks on the north side of the site (Figure 3). The entire site would be graded and surfaced as part of the Phase 1 construction to install the drainage system, building foundations and pads, and construct the perimeter masonry walls (Figure 4). Stormwater from the site would be collected via drop inlets and routed through pipes to the southeast corner of the parcel, discharging off site into a surface canal.

Water Treatment and Filtration

Prior to filtering, raw water would be treated and disinfected with sodium hypochlorite. Filtration in Phase 1 would be provided by three 208 square foot multi-media pressure filters, each rated at 2 mgd capacity. Three additional filters of the same size and capacity would be added for the future Phase 2 expansion. As proposed, the filters would be similar to those installed at the South Plumas Lake WTP.

Treated Water Storage

A single 1.5 million gallon (mg) capacity storage tank for treated water would be constructed in Phase 1. The tank would be of welded steel construction, 112 feet in diameter with a shell height of 24 feet. A second 1.5 mg capacity welded steel treated water storage tank would be added for the future Phase 2 expansion.

Backwash Recovery Storage

A single 250,000-gallon capacity backwash recovery storage tank would be constructed in Phase 1. This tank would be welded steel construction, 50 feet in diameter with an 18-foot shell height. Backwash water, surface wash water, and filter to wastewater generated during the filter backwash and cleaning cycle would be temporarily stored in the backwash recovery tank and then either mixed with raw water and returned to the treatment plant, or discharged to the sanitary sewer. A maximum backwash water recovery rate of 10 percent of the plant capacity is proposed. A second 250,000-gallon backwash recovery storage tank would be added for the future Phase 2 expansion.

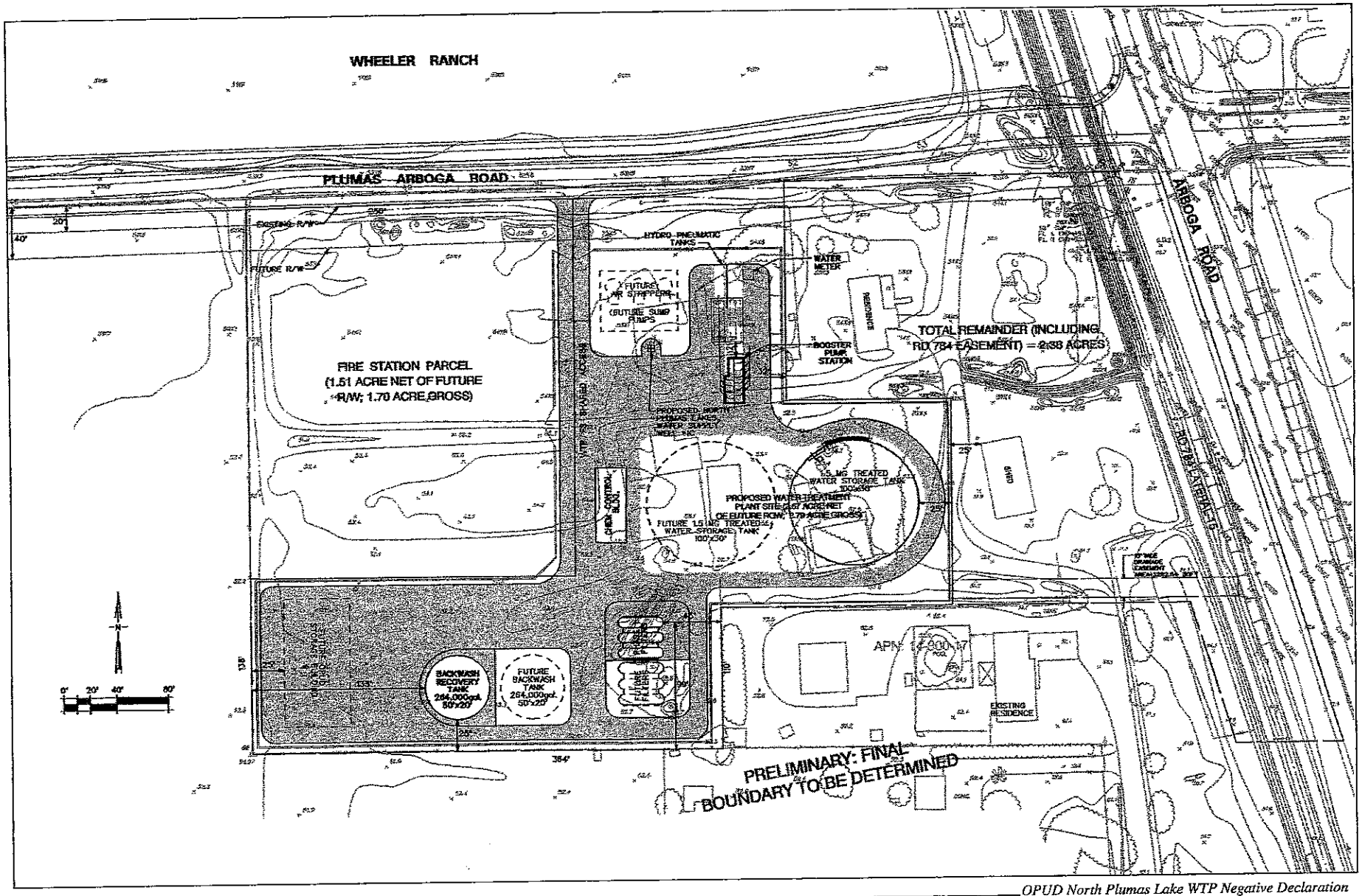
Pumping and Pressure Storage

Two low flow service pumps, each rated at 700 gpm capacity at 50 pounds per square inch (psi), would be installed in Phase 1. These would deliver water from the 1.5 MG storage tanks to the pressure storage tanks. The booster pump station is designed to permit a total of four low flow service pumps under the future Phase 2 expansion.

Three high flow service pumps, each rated at 1,500 gpm at 50 psi, would be installed in Phase 1. The 1,500 gpm high flow pumps are provided to meet fire flow demands or peak hour demands and would deliver water from storage directly to the North Plumas Lake transmission mains. In Phase 1, the low flow pumps and the high flow pumps would produce a total treated water flow of not less than 4,400 gpm, with one of the high flow pumps in standby. The booster pump station is designed to permit a total of six 1,500 gpm pumps under the future Phase 2 expansion.

Ultimately, the low flow pumps and the high flow pumps would produce a total treated water flow of not less than 10,300 gpm with one of the high flow pumps in standby.

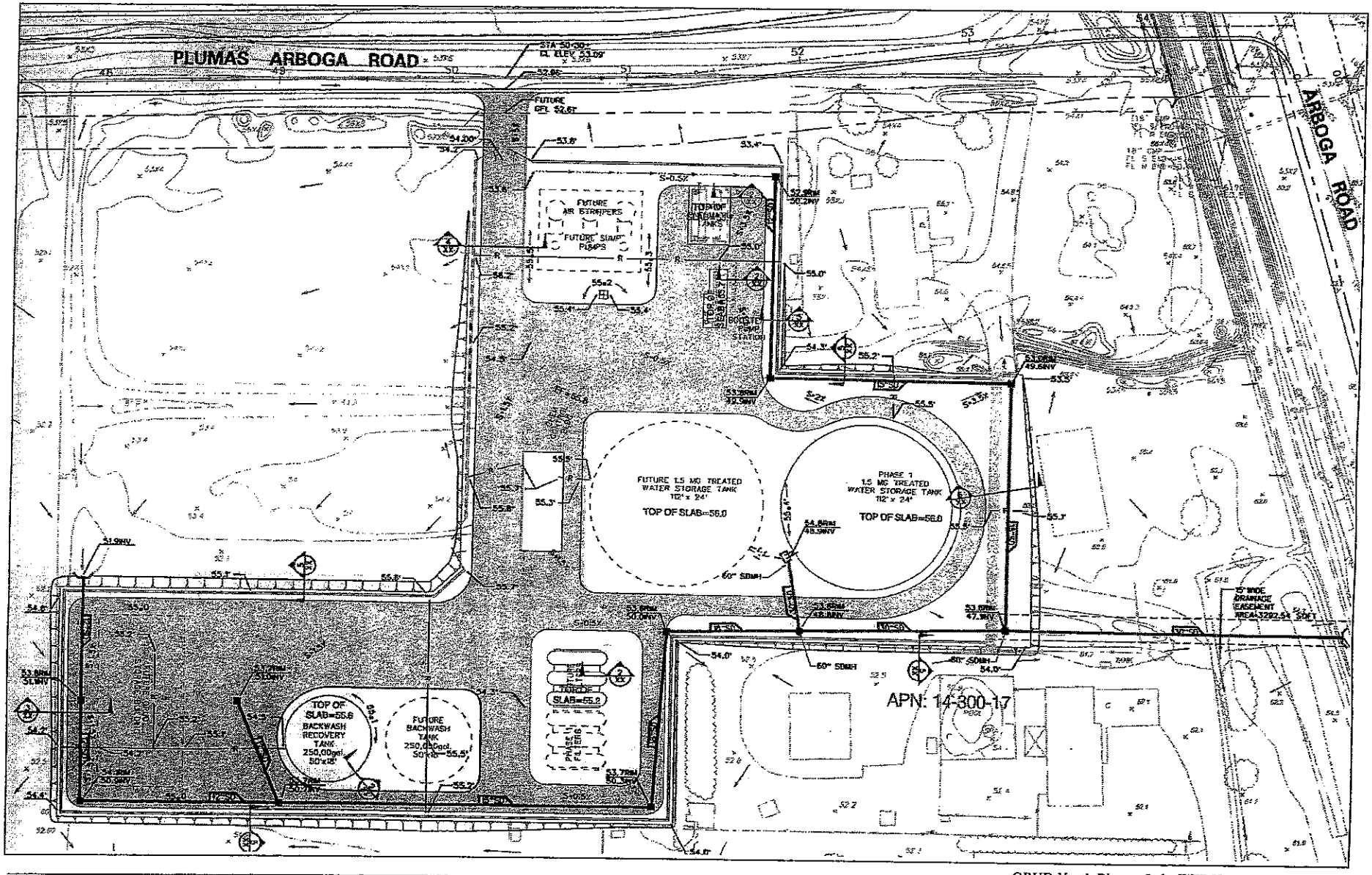
A single 12,000 gallon capacity, pressure (hydropneumatic) tank would be installed in Phase 1. A second 12,000 gallon capacity pressure tank would be added under the future Phase 2 expansion. The pressure tanks would meet average day and low flow demands from storage at pressures of 40 to 60 psi.



OPUD North Plumas Lake WTP Negative Declaration

SOURCE: KASL Consulting, September 2004

Figure 3
Site Plan



SOURCE: KASL Consulting, September 2004

Figure 4
Grading and Drainage Plan

Distribution Connections

The North Plumas Lake WTP will connect to the OPUD treated water system at the northerly site boundary to water mains currently being constructed in Plumas Arboga Road as part of community-wide roadway construction.

Ancillary Structures

Control Building

An approximately 60 foot x 24 foot building (1,440 square feet) block wall building will be constructed in Phase 1 to house chemical storage, laboratory, office, electrical control panel and standby generator facilities. The control building would serve both Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Standby Power

A 500 KW diesel powered standby generator would be installed as part of Phase 1. The standby power supply would provide emergency power for the onsite water supply well and for low flow and high flow booster pumping facilities. The standby power supply would serve both Phase 1 and Phase 2.

Project Phasing

The North Lake Plumas WTP will be constructed in two phases. Phase 1 includes disinfection, filtration, booster pumping, control building and storage facilities adequate to supply 6 mgd of treated water to North Plumas. Phase 2 would expand the capacity to 12 mgd. Phase 1 will include all initial site disturbance to establish the on-site utilities and infrastructure; Phase 2 facilities will be constructed within the site plan envelope developed during Phase 1.

Construction of Phase 1 would last for a total of six (6) months, with construction beginning in the first quarter of 2005. Grading and site work would take approximately 45 days. Facility construction would take 4.5 months.

The timing of construction of Phase 2 facilities would depend upon water demand from urban development within the service area. The exact timing of this expansion cannot be determined with certainty, but its construction period would be similar to that set forth for the Phase 1 project.

REQUIRED APPROVALS

A listing and brief description of the regulatory permits and approvals required to implement the proposed project is provided below. This environmental document is intended to address the environmental impacts associated with all of the following decision actions and approvals.

Olivehurst Public Utility District

- Approval of the Mitigated Negative Declaration - The OPUD will act as the lead agency as defined by CEQA, and will have authority to determine if the Negative Declaration is adequate under CEQA.

- Approval of Plans – The OPUD will approve the construction plans and specifications for the North Plumas Lake WTP. This act will constitute "approval" of the project.

California Department of Health Services

- Water Supply Permit – The California Department of Health Services will issue a water supply permit to allow operation of a public water system.

PREVIOUS RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:

As discussed below, the EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (Yuba County 1993) provides relevant environmental analysis and conclusions for the environmental analysis of the North Plumas Lake WTP.

Tiering

"Tiering" refers to the relationship between a program-level EIR such as the Plumas Lake Specific Plan EIR (where long-range programmatic and cumulative impacts are the focus of the environmental analysis) and subsequent environmental analyses such as the subject document, which focus primarily on issues unique to a smaller project within the larger program or plan. Through tiering a subsequent environmental analysis can incorporate, by reference, discussion that summarizes general environmental data found in the program EIR that establishes large-scale or cumulative impacts and mitigation measures, the planning context, and/or the regulatory background. These broad based issues need not be reevaluated subsequently, having been previously identified and evaluated at the program stage.

Tiering focuses the environmental review on the project-specific significant effects that were not examined in the prior environmental review or are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by specific revisions in the project, by the imposition of conditions, or by other means.

The use of tiering is limited to projects that are consistent with the local General Plan, such as the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP. Additionally, Section 21093(b) of the Public Resources Code requires the tiering of environmental review whenever feasible, as determined by the Lead Agency.

In the case of the North Plumas Lake WTP Project, this Mitigated Negative Declaration is tiered from the EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (PLSP) that evaluated the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of implementing the Plan. Yuba County certified the Final

EIR on August 4, 1993 and approved the PLSP on September 21, 1993 (Board of Supervisors' Resolution 93-160).

The PLSP EIR contained a comprehensive evaluation of the environmental impacts associated with development of the 5,200 acre planning area, including water supply infrastructure. The EIR includes discussion of a full range of alternatives and growth-inducing impacts associated with urban development of the North Plumas Lake WTP site and service area.

Therefore, the North Plumas Lake WTP is a project that is related to the Plumas Lake Specific Plan and, pursuant to Section 15152(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, tiering of environmental documents is appropriate. CEQA Guidelines Section 15152(e) specifically provides that,

> "[w]hen tiering is used, the later EIRs or Negative Declarations shall refer to the prior EIR and state where a copy of the prior EIR may be examined. The later [environmental document] should state that the Lead Agency is using the tiering concept and that the [environmental document] is being tiered with the earlier EIR."

The Plumas Lake Specific Plan and EIR can be reviewed at the following location:

Olivehurst Public Utility District
970 9th Avenue
Olivehurst, CA 95961

Contact: Mr. Tim Shaw
(530) 743-4657

Incorporation of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan EIR by Reference

The EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan is a comprehensive document. Due to various references to the PLSP in this current North Plumas Lake WTP Project Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, and to its importance relative to understanding the environmental analysis that has occurred to date with respect to development in this area of unincorporated Yuba County, this previous EIR is hereby incorporated by reference pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15150.

Summary of Plumas Lake Specific Plan EIR

The PLSP EIR analyzed the environmental impacts associated with adoption of the PLSP allowing for development, open space preservation, and provision of services for approximately 5,200± acres of land in southwestern Yuba County.

Buildout of the area subject to the PLSP envisions construction of up to 12,283 dwelling units and a population of approximately 33,000. The PLSP proposes commercial, industrial, open space, school, and public land use, although the majority of the area is proposed as residential land use. The PLSP infrastructure needs include circulation, storm drainage, sanitary sewer,

and domestic water systems to serve the plan area through the approximately 30-year planning horizon.

The PLSP EIR evaluated the environmental impacts associated with the above-described development on a comprehensive basis, including discussion of the full range of impacts that would occur due to future development.

The PLSP EIR identified a number of impacts arising from urban development pursuant to the Plan for the following issue areas:

- **Land Use** – Potential conflicts between residential, commercial, business and infrastructure uses; Conversion of agricultural lands to urban uses; Possible public health impacts on residential lands adjacent to continuing agricultural land uses;
- **Biological Resources** - Conversion of wildlife habitat and loss of special status species of plants and animals; Destruction or adverse impacts to riparian plant communities and federally regulated wetlands and other waters;
- **Air Quality** - Air pollutant emissions and concentrations in excess of local, state, and federal threshold (construction phase, project, and cumulative);
- **Transportation/Circulation** –Exceeding capacity of intersections and State Highway interchanges;
- **Public Infrastructure** – Needs for additional infrastructure (waste water, water supply, drainage and flood control) to support urban population and meet standards;
- **Noise** – Existing sources that may affect proposed residential uses; Increase in roadway noise for existing and future residential areas and other sensitive uses;
- **Fire Protection** - additional, unfunded, fire personnel and equipment would be needed;
- **Law Enforcement** - additional, unfunded, police officers would be needed;
- **Solid Waste** – additional sources of solid waste generation would be created;
- **Parks and Recreation** – new park facilities would be required;
- **Schools** – new school facilities will be required;
- **Cultural Resources** – possible loss or degradation of cultural and historic resources; and,
- **Risk of Upset** – development in proximity to two known sites of possible toxic contamination.

Implementation of all adopted mitigation measures in the PLSP EIR that apply to the North Plumas Lake WTP will be required. These mitigation measures may be further clarified to address impacts specific to the project. Additional project specific mitigation measures for potentially significant impacts that where not previously identified in the PLSP EIR may be required and will be identified.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Responses to the following questions and related discussion indicate if the proposed project will have or potentially will have a significant adverse impact on the environment, either individually or cumulatively with other projects. All phases of project planning, implementation and operation are considered. Mandatory Findings of Significance are located in Section XVII below.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS - *Would the project:*				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			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		

The North Plumas Lake WTP would be located in the southwestern unincorporated Yuba County in an area characterized by mixed low-density suburban and rural development. The project site is south of a portion of Plumas Arboga Road currently under construction, and southwest of the future intersection of Arboga Road and Plumas Arboga Road. The project is within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, south of the unincorporated community of Olivehurst. Consistent with the approved PLSP, the vicinity of the site is rapidly converting from rural and low density suburban uses to an urban mixed use community. Planned land uses in the vicinity of the project site include public uses to the west and south, medium density residential uses to the east and south, and community commercial uses to the north.

The site is now characterized by fallow and disked agricultural land across the westerly 2/3, and two residences (one unoccupied) and various outbuildings on the easterly 1/3. Adjacent land uses include: land in the construction phase of development to provide infrastructure (streets, storm drainage, water and wastewater transmission) for future urban uses to the north; fallow agricultural land to the west (scheduled for urban development, including a fire station and school); several rural residences and fallow agricultural land to the south; and residences, Arboga Road, and an irrigation lateral to the east.

The project site and surrounding region are flat, with little variation in topography. Because of this, views to and from the site are limited to the short- and medium-ranges. Long-range views are blocked by intervening vegetation and developed uses. No designated scenic

resources or scenic highways are located in the project vicinity, nor are such resources visible to or from the site.

Development of this site with the North Plumas Lake WTP would change the site character from agriculture and rural residential land uses to a developed industrial facility in the center of the site. A 1.7-acre area of existing fallow agricultural land within the westerly portion of the site would be unaffected by the proposed project, as would one existing residence and outbuilding on the easterly 1/3 of the site.

All of the proposed water treatment plant structures would be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the property line. A six-foot high masonry block wall would surround the water treatment plant site. The proposed treated water storage tanks would be in the center of the site, with the filters and backwash recovery tanks to the southwest and the pump station and pressure tanks on the north side of the site (Figure 3). The entire site would be graded and surfaced as part of the Phase 1 construction to install the drainage system, building foundations and pads, and to construct the perimeter masonry walls (Figures 3 and 4).

Based on this assessment, even though implementation of the project would result in a change in the scenic character of the site, because no scenic vistas are within the viewshed of the project and the project is not within a scenic view, implementation of the proposed project would not interfere with scenic vistas. (*question Ia*) This would be a less than significant impact, and no mitigation would be needed.

There are no state or locally designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the proposed project components. Thus, implementation of the project would not adversely affect scenic resources within a designated scenic highway. (*question Ib*) There would be no impact, and no mitigation would be necessary.

Implementation of the project would result in changing the visual character of the site from agriculture and rural residential land uses to a developed industrial facility The scale of proposed facilities, especially treated water storage tanks, would be unlike that of other uses in the vicinity. However, because the water treatment plant site would be surrounded by a six-foot high masonry block wall and proposed treated water storage tanks would be in the center of the site, offsite views would be limited. Additionally, the character of the area is changing, as urbanization occurs. Because of these project features that would limit views and the ongoing urbanization of the area, there would be no adverse effects to visual character or quality from implementation of the North Plumas Lake WTP, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question Ic*)

Security and other night-lighting at the site would result in a new source and urban levels of light in an area where no night light is currently emitted. This would represent a major change from the current condition of the site, and would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the following measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level, no residual impact would occur, and no additional mitigation would be necessary.

Mitigation Measure 1

Lighting shall be designed to be directed downward onto the project site and away from adjacent properties and public rights-of-way. All lights shall be shielded so that no direct light is visible from outside the project boundaries.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
II.	AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES – *Would the project:*				
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			X	
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			X	
c)	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?			X	

Undeveloped portions of the project site were identified as prime farmland by the EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (Yuba County, 1993). The PLSP designated the proposed site of the water treatment plant for public uses. The EIR identified the following significant and unavoidable impacts to agricultural resources from implementation of the Specific Plan, including the provision of water infrastructure such as the North Plumas Lake WTP:

1. Inconsistency with the goal, and policy 1a of Agricultural Lands as contained in the Land Use Element of the Yuba County General Plan;

2. The conversion of approximately 5,000 acres of agricultural land; and,

3. The possible loss of additional agricultural land due to agricultural/urban land use conflicts where agricultural lands outside the Plan Area adjoin the Specific Plan boundaries.

Yuba County identified the following measures applicable to the North Plumas Lake WTP to reduce impacts to agricultural resources:

1. A six foot masonry wall and fence shall be required between any portion of the Specific Plan that abuts an agricultural use, subject to the review and approval by the Planning Commission.

Implementation of the North Plumas Lake WTP would contribute to these previously identified impacts, although the project would not result in any additional conversion of agricultural lands beyond that previously identified. Additionally, the project would be surrounded by a 6-foot high masonry wall to shield the project from ongoing agricultural operations to the west of the site prior to their conversion to urban uses. This would be consistent with the requirements of the measure previously adopted by Yuba County. Because implementation of the project would not result in the conversion of additional agricultural resources beyond those previously identified, and the project implements all applicable mitigation measures identified in the 1993 EIR, there would be a less than significant impact to agricultural resources and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*questions IIa to IIc*)

III. AIR QUALITY - *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 air 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	

The proposed North Plumas Lake WTP project site lies within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB). The Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD) is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and state laws in the project area.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set NAAQS for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}), and airborne lead. An area where the standard for a pollutant is exceeded is considered a nonattainment area and is subject to planning and pollution control requirements that are more stringent than normal requirements.

In addition to the NAAQS, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has established SAAQS to protect public health and welfare. Standards have been set for ozone, sulfur

dioxide, PM_{10}, sulfates, airborne lead, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride, at levels designed to protect the most sensitive members of the population, particularly children, the elderly, and people who suffer from lung or heart diseases. The CARB is responsible for control program oversight activities, while regional Air Pollution Control Districts and Air Quality Management Districts are responsible for air quality planning and enforcement. The CARB is also responsible for assigning air basin attainment and nonattainment designations for state criteria pollutants.

State and national air quality standards consist of two parts: an allowable concentration of a pollutant, and an averaging time over which the concentration is to be measured. Allowable concentrations are based on the results of studies on the effects of the pollutants on human health, crops and vegetation, and, in some cases, damage to paint and other materials. The averaging times are based on whether the damage caused by the pollutant is more likely to occur during exposures to a high concentration for a short time (i.e., one hour), or to a relatively lower average concentration over a longer period (i.e., eight hours, 24 hours, or one month). For some pollutants, there is more than one air quality standard, reflecting both its short-term and long-term effects.

Table 1 presents the SAAQS and NAAQS for selected pollutants. Table 2 summarizes the attainment status of Yuba County. Of the criteria pollutants, the project area is in nonattainment for ozone and PM_{10}. The FRAQMD is required to enact plans designed to bring the basin back to attainment status for these two pollutants.

Table 1 Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards Concentration	National Standards Concentration
Ozone	1-hour 8-hour	0.09 ppm (180 $\mu g/m^3$) ---	0.12 ppm (235 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.08 ppm (157 $\mu g/m^3$)
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Annual Geometric Mean 24-hour Annual Arithmetic Mean	30 $\mu g/m^3$ 50 $\mu g/m^3$ ---	--- 150 $\mu g/m^3$ 50 $\mu g/m^3$
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	24-hour Annual Arithmetic Mean	--- No Separate Standard	65 $\mu g/m^3$ 15 $\mu g/m^3$
Carbon Monoxide	8-hour 1-hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m^3) 20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3) 35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean 1-hour	--- 0.25 ppm (470 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.053 ppm (100 $\mu g/m^3$) ---
Lead	30 Day Average Calendar Quarter	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$ ---	--- 1.5 $\mu g/m^3$
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean 24-hour 3-hour 1-hour	--- 0.04 ppm (105 $\mu g/m^3$) --- 0.25 ppm (655 $\mu g/m^3$)	0.030 ppm (80 $\mu g/m^3$) 0.14 ppm (365 $\mu g/m^3$) --- ---
Sulfates	24-hour	25 $\mu g/m^3$	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 $\mu g/m^3$)	No Federal Standard

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2004.

Table 2 South Yuba County Attainment Status		
Pollutant	**State of California Attainment Status**	**Federal Attainment Status**
Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Nonattainment	Attainment
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	No Standard/Unclassified	Unclassified
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	No designation
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Standard

Source: FRAQMD, 2004.

Construction of the North Plumas Lake WTP would result in air emissions during the construction process. No criteria air emissions would be expected during the operational phase of the project since all equipment used at the plant would be powered by electricity, except for a backup diesel generator to be used only during power outages and other emergency conditions. Therefore, the following discussion focuses only on construction phase emissions.

Dust and equipment exhaust during construction and development activities within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, including the construction of infrastructure such as the North Plumas Lake WTP, were identified as significant impacts by the EIR for the Specific Plan (Yuba County, 1993). The EIR identified the following significant impacts to air resources from construction and development consistent with the Specific Plan:

1. The development of the Specific Plan area could lead to dust emissions during construction of developments within the Plan area;

2. The development of the Specific Plan area could lead to hazardous levels of emissions from construction equipment;

Yuba County identified the following measures applicable to the North Plumas Lake WTP to reduce impacts to air resources:

1. In conjunction with the submittal of improvement plans, the developer shall submit an Erosion and Dust Control Plan for the review and approval of the District Engineer. The plan shall identify that construction contracts require that construction activities shall adhere to the following guidelines:

2. All material excavated or graded shall be sufficiently watered to prevent excessive amounts of dust. Watering shall occur at least twice daily with complete coverage, preferably in the late morning and after work is done for the day;

3. All clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation activities shall cease during periods of high winds greater than 20 mph averaged over an hour;

4. All material transported off-site shall be either sufficiently watered or adequately covered to prevent excessive amounts of dust;

5. The area disturbed by clearing, earthmoving, or excavation activities shall be minimized at all times;

6. On-site vehicle speed shall be limited to 15 mph;

7. All areas with vehicle traffic shall be watered periodically for stabilization of dust emissions;

8. Use of petroleum-based dust palliative shall meet the road oil requirements of the County;

9. Streets adjacent to the project site shall be swept as needed to remove silt that may have accumulated from construction activities;

10. Unnecessary idling of construction equipment shall be avoided.

11. Equipment engines shall be maintained in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturer's specifications:

12. During the smog season (May through October), the construction period shall be lengthened so as to minimize the number of vehicles and equipment operating at the same time:

13. Slash and waste burning shall be minimized through the use of all available alternatives and shall require a permit from FRAQMD.

Additionally, the FRAQMD has established requirements to control construction dust and emissions. These requirements include:

- Complete a Fugitive Dust Control Plan and submit to FRAQMD prior to start of work.

According to the FRAQMD, a Fugitive Dust Control Plan must contain the following required measures:

- Construction equipment exhaust emissions shall not exceed FRAQMD Regulation III, Rule 3.0, Visible Emissions limitations (40 percent opacity or Ringelmann 2.0).

Operators of vehicles and equipment found to exceed opacity limits shall take action to repair the equipment within 72 hours or remove the equipment from service. Failure to comply may result in a Notice of Violation.

- The primary contractor shall be responsible to ensure that all construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained prior to and for the duration of onsite operation.

- Minimize idling time to 10 minutes – saves fuel and reduces emissions.

- Utilize existing power sources (e.g., power poles) or clean fuel generators rather than temporary power generators.

- Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. The plan may include advance public notice of routing, use of public transportation, and satellite parking areas with a shuttle service. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites.

- Portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, may require California Air Resources Board (ARB) Portable Equipment Registration with the State or a local district permit. The owner/operator shall be responsible for arranging appropriate consultations with the ARB or the District to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.

- All grading operations on a project should be suspended when winds exceed 20 miles per hour or when winds carry dust beyond the property line despite implementation of all feasible dust control measures.

- Construction sites shall be watered as directed by the Department of Public Works or Air Quality Management District and as necessary to prevent fugitive dust violations.

- An operational water truck should be onsite at all times. Apply water to control dust as needed to prevent visible emissions violations and offsite dust impacts.

- Onsite dirt piles or other stockpiled particulate matter should be covered, wind breaks installed, and water and/or soil stabilizers employed to reduce wind blown dust emissions. Incorporate the use of approved non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specifications to all inactive construction areas.

- All transfer processes involving a free fall of soil or other particulate matter shall be operated in such a manner as to minimize the free fall distance and fugitive dust emissions.

- Apply approved chemical soil stabilizers according to the manufacturers' specifications, to all-inactive construction areas (previously graded areas that remain

inactive for 96 hours) including unpaved roads and employee/equipment parking areas.

- To prevent track-out, wheel washers should be installed where project vehicles and/or equipment exit onto paved streets from unpaved roads. Vehicles and/or equipment shall be washed prior to each trip. Alternatively, a gravel bed may be installed as appropriate at vehicle/equipment site exit points to effectively remove soil buildup on tires and tracks to prevent/diminish track-out.

- Paved streets shall be swept frequently (water sweeper with reclaimed water recommended; wet broom) if soil material has been carried onto adjacent paved, public thoroughfares from the project site.

- Provide temporary traffic control as needed during all phases of construction to improve traffic flow, as deemed appropriate by the Department of Public Works and/or Caltrans and to reduce vehicle dust emissions. An effective measure is to enforce vehicle traffic speeds at or below 15 mph.

- Reduce traffic speeds on all unpaved surfaces to 15 miles per hour or less and reduce unnecessary vehicle traffic by restricting access. Provide appropriate training, onsite enforcement, and signage.

- Reestablish ground cover on the construction site as soon as possible and prior to final occupancy, through seeding and watering.

- Disposal by Burning: Open burning is yet another source of fugitive gas and particulate emissions and shall be prohibited at the project site. No open burning of vegetative waste (natural plant growth wastes) or other legal or illegal burn materials (trash, demolition debris, et. al.) may be conducted at the project site. Vegetative wastes should be chipped or delivered to waste to energy facilities (permitted biomass facilities), mulched, composted, or used for firewood. It is unlawful to haul waste materials offsite for disposal by open burning.

Implementation of the North Plumas Lake WTP would contribute to these previously identified impacts, although the project would not result in any additional construction air quality effects beyond those previously identified. Since certification of the 1993 EIR, the FRAQMD has established additional requirements to combat air emissions during construction. However, as proposed the project does not contain any air quality related measures. This would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the following measure would reduce this potential effect below a level of significance, no residual significant impacts would occur, and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*questions IIIa-d*)

Mitigation Measure 2

> Prior to the initiation of construction, OPUD shall require the project contractor to prepare and submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan to the FRAQMD. This Plan shall contain all of the elements required by the FRAQMD, including but not limited to those set forth as bullets 1 to 18 above, and those previously adopted by Yuba County set forth as measures 1 to 13 above to the extent that they do not conflict with the current requirements of the FRAQMD. After approval of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan by FRAQMD, all elements of the Plan shall be implemented during project construction.

The proposed project would consist of the construction of water treatment plant and would not consist of any facilities that could generate odors. Though there are adjacent residences, no objectionable odors would be generated by the North Plumas Lake WTP. Potential effects related to odors would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be necessary (*question IIIe*).

The PLSP EIR describes the whole North Plumas Lake WTP project site as non-native forb grassland dominated by species including ripgut grass, soft chess, slender wild oat, Italian ryegrass, *Hordeum hystrix* (meditrerranean barley) and *Cynodon dactylion* (Bermuda grass). *Brassica nigra* (Black mustard), yellow star thistle, and *Rumex crispus* (curly dock) are distributed among the grasses.

The PLSP EIR indicates that limited wildlife habitat occurs within the plan area, with riparian forests and scrub that historically occurred along rivers and creeks being the most valuable. However, riparian habitat in the PLSP area is fragmented and often degraded, and is not present at the North Plumas Lake WTP site. Other wildlife habitat within the PLSP area includes flooded rice fields, irrigation/drainage canals and small ponds. No permanent or open water habitat is present at the North Plumas Lake WTP site. The on-site habitat is not described as important to migratory species.

The PLSP EIR identified sensitive species and habitats for the project area as identified in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). Special status wildlife species identified in the PLSP EIR as known to occur in the region include: valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Cooper's hawk, northern harrier, burrowing owl, giant garter snake (*Thammophis gigas*) and northwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata*). The PLSP EIR and field observation in October 2004 indicate that the North Plumas Lake WTP site lacks suitable habitat for the sensitive species, with the exception of Swainsons' hawk and other raptors.

The Swainson's hawk is a migratory hawk listed by the State of California as a Threatened species. Swainson's hawks are found in the Central Valley primarily during the breeding season (March 1 through September 15). While the area within or adjacent to the proposed WTP does not have highly suitable, or previously reported nest trees, Swainson's hawks or other raptors could nest in some of the ornamental trees on the site or on adjacent parcels to the south and east. If present during construction, Swainson's hawks or their nests could be adversely affected by the project. Since it is not possible to document or preclude the possible presence of nesting Swainson's hawks on or adjacent to the site during construction, the North Plumas Lake WTP project would have a potentially significant impact on these biological resources. Implementation of the following measure would reduce this potential impact below a level of significance, no residual impacts would result, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions IVa, b, d*)

Mitigation Measure 3

> Prior to the initiation of construction activities, a pre-construction survey for active raptor nests, including Swainson's hawks, shall be conducted on the site and adjacent properties by a qualified biologist in accordance with CDFG standards. If no active nests are found on-site or within the disturbance radius, then construction may proceed without further mitigation. If active nests are found within the disturbance radius and/or on-site, tree removal and other construction activities on-site shall

proceed only after incorporation of measures prescribed by CDFG to reduce the impact on nesting Swainson's hawks.

The PLSP EIR describes the whole North Plumas Lake WTP project site as non-native forb grassland with 'possible' jurisdictional wetlands (other waters of the U.S.). Field observations on October 28, 2004 indicate that a small area in the southwest corner of the site may have potential jurisdictional wetlands (Photo 4).

Vegetation on the site has been disturbed by routine discing for agricultural and/or fire protection, so the presence of wetland vegetation could not be verified, but the topography may allow sufficient ponding of water to provide wetland hydrology. Soils were not sampled, but surface texture and color patterns suggest that a portion of the topographic depression my have wetland soils. The estimated 'possible' wetland boundaries determined during the field visit indicate that the largest area of wetland would still be less than 1/10th acre.

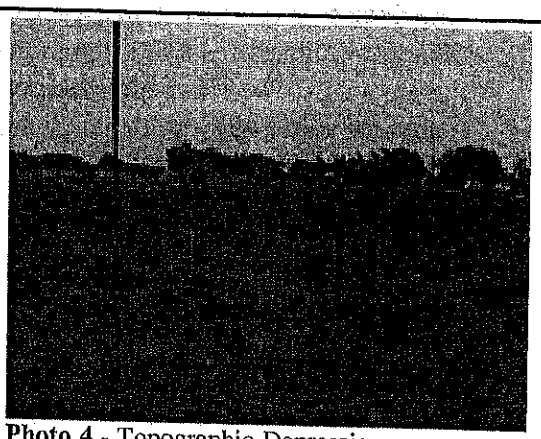


Photo 4 - Topographic Depression near Southwest Corner of Site; View Towards the Center of the WTP Site.

Proposed project activities would fall under CWA Section 404 Nationwide Permit 39 (for Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Developments), but the total potential loss of wetlands or other waters of the U.S. is less than 1/10th acre, so General Condition 13 (pre-notification) would not be needed. Rather, the applicant (OPUD) would submit a report within 30 days of activities on the site (post-report).

The grading and coverage of this potential wetland could be a significant impact. Implementation of either of the following measures would reduce the impact of loss of protected wetland to a less-than-significant level. No residual impacts would remain and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*question IVc*)

Mitigation Measure 4

The design and construction layout of the WTP shall be modified to move the western site boundary east 100 feet. No temporary grading or permanent placement of fill, soil covering or the masonry wall within the ~100 foot by 100 foot southwestern corner of the site shall be permitted. To avoid inadvertent disruption of this area by construction activities or equipment, prior to the initiation of work on the site, the 100 foot by 100 foot area to be maintained shall be fenced off using orange excursion fencing. Signs shall be placed on the fence and a note shall be placed on construction or improvement plans reading "ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA – NO ENTRY". This mitigation would avoid the possible impact to potential jurisdictional wetlands on the site.

OR,

OPUD shall provide compensatory mitigation for the small area of possible seasonal wetlands (~0.06 to 0.07 acre), concurrent with construction, and submit post-activity notification to the Sacramento District USACE. This would mitigate for, but not avoid the possible impact to potential jurisdictional wetlands on the site.

In 2004, Yuba and Sutter Counties began a cooperative planning effort to prepare a Natural Community Conservation Plan / Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) that is expected to take three to five years (http://www.yubasutternccp.org/). The NCCP/HCP study area includes the North Plumas Lake WTP project site, but there are no adopted HCPs or NCCPs for the project area. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any local ordinances or plans. No impact would result, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions IVe, f*)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
V CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §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		

State and Federal legislation requires the protection of historical and cultural resources. In 1971, the President's Executive Order No. 11593 required that all Federal agencies initiate procedures to preserve and maintain cultural resources by nomination and inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1980, the Governor's Executive Order No. B-64-80 required that State agencies inventory all "significant historic and cultural sites, structures, and objects under their jurisdiction which are over 50 years of age and which may qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places." Likewise, Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines specifies that "projects that cause the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historic resource would be materially impaired" shall be found to have a significant impact on the environment.

According to agency definitions, implementation of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP project would constitute an "undertaking." CEQA requires the evaluation of the potential effects to cultural resources (i.e., historic and archaeological) that may be caused by a particular "undertaking."

CEQA defines a historical resource to include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Grading, clearing and excavation undertaken to construct the North Plumas Lake WTP, could result in the disturbance or destruction of archaeological or historic resources. The EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan evaluated cultural resources effects for development within the Plan area, including the construction of infrastructure such as the North Plumas Lake WTP (Yuba County, 1993). The EIR for the Specific Plan identified the following significant impacts to cultural resources from construction and development consistent with the Specific Plan:

1. Development of the Specific Plan area could disrupt or destroy significant historical sites.

Yuba County identified the following measures applicable to the North Plumas Lake WTP to reduce impacts to air resources:

1. An archaeological field survey should be conducted on a project by project basis within the Specific Plan Area;
2. In the event that archaeological or historical resources are discovered during the development of a project, a qualified archaeologist/historian should be notified immediately so that appropriate mitigative actions may be taken, and construction halted until findings are made by the archaeologist.

In Appendix J of the 1993 EIR, the North Central Information Center (NCIC) characterized the sensitivity of the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area for cultural and historic resources. In particular, the NCIC indicated that areas near known historic features, communities or dwellings would be of high sensitivity for historic resources, and that areas near bodies of water such as creeks and sloughs would be most sensitive for prehistoric resources. Since the site of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP is not adjacent to any of these sensitivity markers and previous agricultural and construction activities on the site have greatly disturbed the area, a preconstruction survey for cultural resources was not deemed necessary for this project. However, project construction could result in the destruction or degradation of unknown cultural or historic resources. This would be a potentially significant impact. (*questions Va, Vb, and Vd*)

The following existing regulatory requirements acting as mitigation measures would facilitate actions to reduce potential impacts to prehistoric and historic resources to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure 5

a. Prior to initiation of construction on the project site, OPUD shall require that any construction or improvement plans contain a notation requiring that if any archaeological, cultural, historical resources, artifacts or other features are discovered during the course of construction anywhere on the project site, work shall be suspended in that location until a qualified professional archaeologist assesses the significance of the discovery and provides consultation with OPUD staff. Appropriate mitigation for curation or protection of the resources, as recommended by the archaeologist, shall be implemented upon approval by OPUD. Further grading or site work within the area of discovery shall not be allowed until the preceding steps have been taken.

b. In addition, pursuant to §5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code, and Section 7050.5 of the State Health and Safety Code, in the event of the discovery of any human remains, all work is to stop and the County Coroner shall be immediately notified. If the remains are determined to be Native American, guidelines of the Native American Heritage Commission shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains.

Thus, with implementation of the above mitigation measure, no additional effects to cultural resources are expected to occur, and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*questions Va, Vb, and Vd*)

Since the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, including the North Plumas WTP area, is not a known location of paleontological resources, nor are there any unique geological features present within the area, no adverse effects to these resources would occur. This would be a less than significant impact, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question Vc*)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death involving:				
i) 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?			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) 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 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 waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X

The North Plumas Lake WTP project site is located in western Yuba County, an area with low seismic activity. The site is about 25 miles southwest of the Foothills Fault Zone, which is generally considered 'potentially active'. However, the Cleveland Hill Fault near Oroville was active in 1975 (Jennings 1994). The Dunnigan Hills Fault, which may have experienced Holocene activity (Jennings 1994), is about 28 miles southwest of the site. The proposed project includes construction using standard construction practices and compliance with OPUD standards, consistent with UBC requirements for the State of California. While the

possibility of structural damage or injury to persons during an earthquake cannot be totally precluded, standard design, construction, and safety procedures limit seismic hazards to levels deemed acceptable in the state and region. This would be a less-than-significant impact and no additional mitigation is required beyond compliance with adopted building standards.

Soil liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated soil loses shear strength and deforms from ground shaking during an earthquake. The Yuba County General Plan indicates that potential soil liquefaction areas in Yuba County are limited to unconsolidated, clean saturated silts and sands along drainages and stream channels. The project site is not located in an area with soil or saturation conditions subject to liquefaction. The project site and vicinity has nearly level topography that is not subject to landslide hazards. No impacts would occur and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions VIa, c*)

The North Plumas Lake WTP project construction will disturb approximately 2.8 acres of relatively level topography, with on-site grading and excavation as needed to create suitable structural foundations and building pads for the water treatment equipment and storage tanks. The finished site would be surfaced to allow full access for operations and maintenance of the water treatment facilities and to control stormwater runoff. Due to the gentle topography, construction techniques, finished final surfaces and internal drainage system, the project would not result in significant impacts to soil erosion or loss of topsoil. This would be a less-than-significant impact and no mitigation would be needed. (*question VIb*) Related potential construction phase impacts to water quality are discussed separately in Section VIII of this Initial Study.

The project site has San Joaquin loam soils, which may include areas of expansive clays. Standard engineering requirements for soil analysis prior to final design specifications would address the possibility that expansive soils may adversely affect structural performance of the WTP facilities. This would be a less-than-significant impact, and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIe*)

The facilities would be served by a community wastewater system. Thus, no impact from or to soil and groundwater from septic systems would occur. (*question VIf*)

VII. HAZARDS *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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

Groundwater quality data available for existing and future water supply wells on the site and in the vicinity indicate that groundwater may need treatment for removal of iron and manganese. Groundwater will be filtered at the North Plumas Lake WTP, and the filters will be cleared and backwash water will be recovered and discharged off-site to the community wastewater transmission system and treated at the OPUD wastewater treatment plant.

The water treatment process will use sodium hypochlorite and this chemical will be stored on site. Federal and State regulations govern the material handling and storage protocols that would be complied with at the WTP. Residual amounts of sodium hypochlorite remain in the water when it is pumped to the end users for the purpose of chlorination, which is not hazardous. This impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIIa*)

A Phase 1 site assessment has been completed for the North Plumas Lake WTP (ENGEO 2004). The Phase 1 assessment determined that the structures on the site were constructed at a time when asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) and lead-based paints may have been used. Several of the structures have visible flaking white paint. Unless the structures are assessed prior to renovation or demolition, it is possible that construction activities on-site could result in exposure of people to hazardous materials.

Database searches by ENGEO (2004), including databases maintained pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, indicate that four sites within one-mile of the project site have hazardous material storage, use, or release records. One site within a 1/4 mile with a leaking underground storage tank leaked gasoline to soil and is listed as closed. Another site within 1/4 mile is listed as having a 550 gallon underground farm fuel storage tank of unknown status. The other two sites are within 1/2 to 1 mile of the site and are of unknown status. No soil or groundwater contamination or discharges has been documented for the property or abutting properties.

There is a domestic water supply well and two septic systems on the property. Site clearing, grading and excavation could disrupt the well and/or septic systems and release hazardous materials and/or contaminate soil or groundwater. This would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of mitigation measure 6 would reduce this impact to below a level of significance, no residual significant impact would remain, and no additional mitigation would be necessary.

Small areas of dark stained gravel or soil were noted in two locations on the site. A motor vehicle gasoline tank with liquid contents is present on-site. Four piles of household trash and personal belongings mixed with concrete, wood debris, and vegetation cuttings were present. Two piles of rocks and soil are located on the southern portion of the site. While some of the debris is inert, it may include potentially hazardous materials, and may obscure the view of areas of stained soils that could reflect contamination. Construction disturbance could create a potentially significant impact. Implementation of mitigation measure 6 would reduce this impact to below a level of significance, no residual significant impact would remain, and no additional mitigation would be necessary.

Standard construction techniques would be used to construct the proposed project facilities. During construction, oil, diesel fuel, paints, solvents, and other hazardous materials would be used at the site. If spilled, these substances could pose a risk to the environment and to human health. Both federal and State laws include special provisions for the safe handling of hazardous substances. Because the routine transport, use, and disposal are subject to local,

state, and federal regulations, this impact would be considered less than significant, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions VIIb, d*)

Mitigation Measure 6

a. Prior to renovation or demolition activities, a Cal-OSHA certified ACBM and Lead-based paint contractor shall be retained by OPUD to assess the structures and make any necessary recommendations for implementation during the construction phase.

b. During construction, the well and septic system should be closed under permit from the Yuba County Department of Environmental Health.

c. Areas of stained soil or any suspected hazardous materials encountered during site clearing, grading or excavation should be collected for appropriate disposal under the observation of a qualified environmental professional.

The North Plumas Lake WTP site is adjacent to and east of a parcel designated in the PLSP as a future school site. Future development of the school may be constrained by the storage and use of sodium hypochlorite and other chemicals at the WTP if complete exposure pathways are created. During the siting and design process, the school district will determine the hazard level for school construction and occupancy in consultation with the California Departments of Education and Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). If a hazard from chemical use is determined during this process, the design or location of the school could be adversely affected. This would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the following measure would reduce this potential effect below a level of significance. (*questions VIIc*)

Mitigation Measure 7

Prior to completing the design of storage and containment structures for sodium hypochlorite, the OPUD District Engineer shall consult with the California Departments of Education and Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to determine whether the presence and use of this chemical at the WTP would pose constraints for the design and location of the future school located west of the WTP site. Should these agencies confirm that a constraint would exist, OPUD shall work jointly with the affected school district in the design and location of, respectively, the school and chemical storage facilities at the WTP site to ensure that all necessary school facilities can be located on the school site as planned by the PLSP and that no complete exposure pathways are created. Storage and containment facilities shall be constructed to eliminate complete exposure pathways.

The North Plumas Lake WTP is approximately 2.5 miles south of the Yuba County Airport. The site facilities and personnel may be exposed to effects of overflights, but the project does not require or attract people to the site and does not include facilities or processes that create hazards. The project would have a less-than-significant impact to existing or future nearby residents within the airport safety zone and no mitigation would be necessary. The project site

is not located within vicinity of private airstrip. The North Plumas Lake WTP facilities and personnel would not be exposed to or contribute to safety hazards. No impact would occur and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions VIIe and f*)

The project would not result in the modification or blockage of any evacuation route, or result in an increased concentration of large numbers of persons in an at-risk location. The North Plumas Lake WTP facilities would not impact emergency response or evacuation plans. No significant impact would result and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIIg*) For more information about roadway conditions in the project area, see Section XV of this Initial Study.)

The project site is in an agricultural area that is undergoing phased conversion to urbanized land use. It is not located in a critical fire danger zone under the Yuba County General Plan safety element. With urbanization of the PLSP area, urban levels of fire protection would be provided to the WTP project area. The construction and operation of the North Plumas Lake WTP would not increase the risk of or hazards from wildland fire. No impact would occur and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIIh*)

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner 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 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

The project would be consistent with legally adopted standards and programs to protect water quality of raw and treated water, as well as water discharges. The WTP would consist of pressure filters to treat the raw groundwater. After filtering, treated water would be stored in a storage tank, and the filtered by-product would be sent to the backwash recovery tank. The

material in the backwash recovery tank would be treated by the OPUD wastewater treatment plant (off-site). The OPUD wastewater treatment plant will be able to adequately treat the filtration by-product to meet their waste discharge requirements. This impact would be less than significant and no additional mitigation is necessary. (*question VIIIa*)

The North Plumas Lake WTP project will treat groundwater from one on-site well and up to four additional future wells in the vicinity. The Yuba County General Plan (Vol. 1, Figure 4-5) identifies the Feather and Bear Rivers as significant groundwater recharge areas in Yuba County. The Feather and Bear Rivers are located west and south of the PLSP area, respectively. Groundwater levels are supported by runoff from the Sierra Nevada. Agricultural operations in the vicinity use surface water and the project would not shift waters needed for agricultural purposes to municipal uses. The PLSP EIR addressed water demand for the proposed development. The North Plumas Lake WTP facilitates implementation of the approved PLSP and would not result in an increase in water demand beyond that studied in the EIR. There would be no significant impact and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIIIb*)

The North Plumas Lake WTP will create additional impervious surfaces throughout the site, which will increase the proportion of precipitation that becomes runoff. The site grading and drainage plan (Figure 4) will replace the existing overland flow drainage pattern with surface and subsurface collection and routing. Stormwater generated on-site will be directed towards drop inlets within the interior of the site and be conveyed through underground pipes to an off-site discharge southeast of the project into one of the major PLSP storm drains. The project site drainage facilities and off-site stormwater drainage system being constructed to serve the PLSP area are designed with capacity to accommodate the increase in runoff volumes and peak flows from the operation of the project. No uncontrolled runoff would discharge from the site that could result in erosion and siltation along adjacent surface drainageways.

Added impervious surfaces throughout the site would also increase the volume and peak flow of on-site generated runoff. The small acreage and the location of the project site reduce the potential for the WTP to have a substantial influence on flood volumes or routing. In addition, the project site drainage facilities and off-site stormwater drainage system being constructed to serve the PLSP area are designed to address existing and anticipated drainage and flooding problems consistent with the Master Drainage Plan for Reclamation District 784.

Thus, no adverse effects from increased runoff would occur to drainage facilities or capacity, no significant impact would result and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions VIIIc to VIIIe*)

Temporary increases in erosion of exposed soils during construction of the North Plumas Lake WTP could result in on or off site water quality impacts, particularly if rainfall events occur during the active construction phase. Construction activities disturbing one or more acres are required to obtain and comply with a National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Prior to the initiation of grading, OPUD will prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed to reduce potential impacts to water

quality during construction of the project. As required by regulations, the SWPPP will include:

1. Specific and detailed Best Management Practices (BMPs) to mitigate construction related pollutants, including sediments. These controls would include practices to minimize the contact of construction materials, equipment, and maintenance supplies (e.g., fuels, lubricant, paints, solvents, and adhesives) with stormwater. The SWPPP would specify properly designed centralized storage areas that keep these materials out of the rain and/or protected from the wind.

2. Dust control BMPs for the stabilization of exposed surfaces and to minimize activities that suspend or track dust particles. For heavily traveled and disturbed areas, wet suppression (watering), chemical dust suppression, gravel or asphalt surfacing, temporary gravel construction entrances, equipment wash-out areas, and haul truck covers can be employed as dust control applications. Permanent or temporary vegetation and mulching, and sand fences can be employed to prevent sediment-laden stormwater from reaching receiving waters, or to force stormwater to drop their sediment load onsite.

3. The SWPPP is required to specify a monitoring program to be implemented by the construction site supervisor.

Based on the gentle site topography and planned final grade and drainage system, an adequate SWPPP would be expected to reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts to a less than significant level. No residual impacts would remain, and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIIIf*)

The North Plumas Lake WTP project involves construction and operation of water treatment facilities, including storage and maintenance areas. The project does not include any residential structures or housing. Therefore no impact to placement of housing within a 100-year floodplain would occur.

The North Plumas Lake WTP is not located within the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain, but it lies within the 500-year floodplain. The project site and facilities are small and while they would have a perimeter masonry wall, they would not exert a substantial effect on the direction of flood flows, given that the site would only be affected from a major event. A less-than-significant impact to floodwater flows or routing may result from the project.

The North Plumas Lake WTP site is in a portion of Yuba County between the Feather and Bear Rivers that is protected from major flooding by levees and could be adversely affected by levee failure. Poor levee performance in the region and vicinity in the past has been attributed to problems with State and local levee maintenance. The Yuba County Water Agency currently is seeking appropriations for the Yuba River Basin Project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to help move the project forward and, if authorized, this project could begin construction in 2005 that would provide levee improvements to protect the Plumas Lake development (YCWA, 2004; http://www.ycwa.com/yfrvr.htm). However, until

levees in the area are upgraded, it is possible that a future levee failure could occur and in that event, the project site could be adversely affected. Though the site could be affected by flooding from a catastrophic levee failure, this would be a less than significant impact since:

- The site is not located within the 100-year floodplain;
- Potential flooding would only occur in the unlikely event of a catastrophic levee failure; and,
- The water treatment and distribution system serving Olivehurst and the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area is interconnected so that water treatment and distribution could continue even if operations at the North Plumas Lake WTP were disrupted. Existing treatment plants located near the Yuba County Airport to the north of the site would be unaffected by levee failure and would continue operating during a flood event at the North Plumas Lake WTP.

Thus, no adverse effects from flooding would occur, no significant impact would result and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions VIIIg to VIIIi*)

The North Plumas Lake WTP site is not located in an area subject to inundation hazards from seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. No impacts from such phenomena would occur, no significant impact would result and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question VIIIj)*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING *Would the project:*				
a) Physically divide an established community?			X	
b) Conflict with 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

The project is located in an unincorporated area of southwestern Yuba County, within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area, south of the unincorporated community of Olivehurst. Consistent with the adopted PLSP, the vicinity of the site is rapidly converting from rural and low density suburban uses to an urban mixed use community. Planned land uses in the vicinity of the project site include public uses to the west and south, medium density residential uses to the east and south, and community commercial uses to the north.

The site is now characterized by fallow and disked agricultural land across the westerly 2/3, and two residences (one unoccupied) and various outbuildings on the easterly 1/3. Adjacent

land uses include: land in the construction phase of development to provide infrastructure (streets, storm drainage, water and wastewater transmission) for future urban uses to the north; fallow agricultural land to the west (scheduled for urban development, including a fire station); several rural residences and fallow agricultural land to the south; and residences, Arboga Road, and an irrigation lateral to the east.

Implementation of the project would support planned urban development of the area consistent with the PLSP. Additionally, the PLSP designates the proposed project site for public uses, including public infrastructure. Though there are adjacent residences and communities, these residences are planned for medium density residential uses by the PLSP, and implementation of the North Plumas would not divide this established community. No significant impacts would result, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question IXa*)

Land use within the PLSP area, including the site of the North Plumas Lake WTP, is regulated by the County of Yuba through the various plans and ordinances adopted by the County. These adopted plans include the Yuba County General Plan and zoning ordinance, and the Plumas Lake Specific Plan. In 2004, Yuba and Sutter Counties began a cooperative planning effort to prepare a Natural Community Conservation Plan / Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) that is expected to take three to five years (http://www.yubasutternccp.org/). The NCCP/HCP study area includes the North Plumas Lake WTP project site, but there are no adopted HCPs or NCCPs that apply to the site. Thus, no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan has been adopted within the project area, and no conflicts with such a plan would result from implementation of the North Plumas Lake WTP project.

The General Plan and PLSP land use designations of the project area are for public uses. Proposed project activities are consistent with these designations, and consistent with plans to provide needed infrastructure to support urban land uses planned for the PLSP area. As noted above in Section II, conversion of the project site to an urban use would be in conflict with Yuba County policies for the preservation of agriculture. This impact is discussed further in Section II, and implementation of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP would not result in any additional loss of agricultural resources beyond those previously detailed in the 1993 EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (Yuba County, 1993).

The proposed project would not conflict with the General Plan or other adopted community environmental goals, and no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan has been adopted within the project area. Therefore, the project would be consistent with legally adopted plans, no significant impacts would result, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question IXb and IXc*)

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

The North Plumas Lake WTP project area is not located in a zone of known mineral or aggregate resources (Yuba County General Plan, 1996). No active mining operations are present in, or near, the project area. Implementation of the proposed project would not interfere with the extraction of any known mineral resource. Thus, no significant impacts would result, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question IXa and IXb*)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. 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 areas to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

The North Plumas Lake WTP is located in an area remote from urban noise sources, although there is an existing railroad east of to the east property boundary. The Yuba County Airport is located approximately 2.5 miles to the north of the project area. The predominant noises at the proposed site are characterized as semi-rural, consisting of noise from activities at surrounding residences and agricultural operations. Traffic noise from Arboga Road is also noticeable in the project area. Noise from construction of Plumas Arboga Road north of the project site is a prominent component of background noise at the time of preparation of this Initial Study (fall 2004).

Noise impacts from a project can be categorized as those resulting from construction and those from operational activities. Construction noise would have a short-term effect, while operational noise would continue throughout the project life. Implementation of the proposed project, would temporarily increase noise levels during construction and continuously during operations. Since there is a small residential neighborhood to the south and east that may be affected, the following discussion considers these noise sources in more depth.

Since the project site is located more than 2.5 miles from the nearest airport, and noise levels from airport operations do not exceed County General Plan standards at the project site, workers at the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP would not be exposed to adverse levels of aircraft noise. No impact would result and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions XIe and XIf*)

Construction Noise

Environmental noise usually is measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA). An A-weighted decibel is a decibel corrected for the variation in frequency response of the typical human ear at commonly encountered noise levels.

Environmental noise typically fluctuates over time, and different types of noise descriptors are used to account for this variability. Typical noise descriptors include the energy-equivalent noise level (Leq) and the day-night average noise level (Ldn).[1] The Ldn is commonly used in establishing noise exposure guidelines for specific land uses. In areas where noise is dominated by traffic, the Leq during the peak-hour is generally equivalent to the Ldn at that location.

Generally, a three-dBA increase in ambient noise levels represents the threshold at which most people can detect a change in the noise environment; an increase of 10 dBA is perceived as a doubling of loudness. In areas where existing noise levels are dominated by traffic, a

1 Leq, the energy equivalent noise level (or "average" noise level), is the equivalent steady-state continuous noise level which, in a stated period of time, contains the same acoustic energy as the time-varying sound level actually measured during the same period. Ldn, the day-night average noise level, is a weighted 24-hour average noise level. With the Ldn descriptor, noise levels between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. are adjusted upward by ten dBA to take into account the greater annoyance of nighttime noise as compared to daytime noise.

doubling in the volume of vehicular traffic would cause ambient noise levels to increase by three dBA.

The noise level experienced at a receptor depends on the distance between the source and the receptor, presence or absence of noise barriers and other shielding devices, and the amount of noise attenuation (lessening) provided by the intervening terrain. For line sources, such as motor or vehicular traffic, noise decreases by about 3.0 to 4.5 dBA for every doubling of the distance from the roadway. For point or stationary noise sources, such as electric motors, a noise reduction of 6.0 to 9.0 dBA is experienced for each doubling of the distance from the source.

Construction noise would have a short-term effect; operational noise, primarily from process and well pumps would continue throughout the lifetime of the project. A project would have a significant adverse impact on the environment if it substantially increased the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas, unless the area under consideration were already noise-impacted. For the purposes of this Initial Study, a 5 dBA increase in Ldn or Leq, or more, or a change from one noise compatibility standard category to the next higher category in the Noise Element (e.g., from "normally acceptable" to "conditionally acceptable") would be considered to be a significant impact.

Construction of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP would temporarily increase noise levels in the vicinity of construction activities intermittently over the construction period of 6 months. The only noise sensitive land uses located in the project vicinity which could be subjected to noise from construction activities associated with the proposed project are residential uses immediately adjacent to the site on the east and south. Typical composite noise levels for construction activities, and distances of various noise contours from construction sites, are presented in Table 3.

Table 3
Typical Noise Levels During Construction

		Approximate Distance (ft.) to Reduce Noise to Given Level (dBA, Leq) /b/		
Construction Activity	*Noise Level at 50 feet (dBA, Leq) /a/*	*60*	*65*	*70*
Ground Clearing	84	790	450	250
Excavation	89	1,400	800	450
Foundations	78	400	220	130
Erection	85	890	500	280
Finishing (exterior)	89	1,400	800	450

/a/ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances, December 1971.
/b/ Calculations assume a 6 dBA reduction for each doubling of distance from the noise source.

Construction activities would be considered an intermittent noise impact throughout the construction of the project and would vary in their effects on sensitive receptors, depending on the presence of intervening barriers or other insulating materials. Although construction

activities would likely occur only during daytime hours, construction noise would still be considered disruptive to local residents. Construction noise levels may be higher than the General Plan Noise Element would allow at the property line (50 dBA) and may approach 80 to 90 dBA Leq for the closest residences (25 to 40 feet away from construction boundaries). Additionally, project construction could result in noticeable levels of vibration at the closest residences.

The EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan evaluated noise effects from construction within the Plan area, including the construction of infrastructure such as the North Plumas Lake WTP (Yuba County, 1993). The EIR for the Specific Plan identified the following significant impact from construction noise for development consistent with the Specific Plan:

1. Noise from construction activities could negatively impact surrounding uses.

Yuba County identified the following measures applicable to the North Plumas Lake WTP to reduce impacts to air resources:

1. Residential type mufflers and noise suppression devices will be utilized on construction equipment as appropriate;
2. Construction hours will be limited as necessary to avoid loud activities during early morning and evening periods.

Although construction noise would be temporary, both within any given day and over the course of the 6 month construction period, because such noise would exceed County standards and noticeable levels of vibration would occur, this would be a potentially significant impact. Consistent with the mitigation adopted in the 1993 PLSP EIR (Yuba County, 1993), implementation of the following measure would reduce this potential impact below a level of significance. No residual impacts would remain, and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*questions XIa, XIb and XId*)

Mitigation Measure 8

The following measures shall appear on all construction drawings and improvement plans, and shall be implemented to the satisfaction of the OPUD District Engineer.

- All equipment used in construction shall be equipped with mufflers and noise suppression devices to the maximum extent feasible.

- All phases of construction are limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on weekdays. No construction shall occur on weekends or holidays. These times are so defined because they include a period of time where noise sensitivity is at its lowest.

Operational Noise

Implementation of the project would only nominally increase the number of vehicle trips to and from the project area. A doubling of traffic volumes would be necessary to increase ambient noise levels by three dBA. However, traffic increases for project operations would not occur at levels that would noticeably affect the ambient noise environment.

On-site facilities and processes that could result in operational noise include electric well pumps and pumps powering other water treatment operations. Operation of these pumps would generate a constant noise level of 70 dBA measured at five feet. As stated previously, the nearest residences would be located 25 to 40 feet from the site boundaries, or a minimum of 90 feet from the proposed booster pump station. Other noise sensitive land uses in the project vicinity would be a future community park located south of the site. No adverse levels of vibration would be generated during project operations.

For simple tone noise such as that produced by the pumps, performance standards are generally reduced by five dBA to account for the greater annoyance of simple tones versus more complex noises such as traffic. Since the simple tone pump noise is relatively constant, the applicable performance noise standard would be 45 dBA at the property line, 36 inches above the ground based on the General Plan Noise Element 50 dBA standard for single family residential uses. The Noise Element standard for passive recreation areas is 45 dBA; however, since use of the park site would not be continuous or long term for any one user, no reduction in the Noise Element standard would be necessary.

Noise levels at these residences would be somewhat reduced by installation of the proposed 6-foot masonry block wall around the site perimeter. However, given the distance from sensitive receivers to the pumps and the nature of the noise source, this would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the following measure would ensure that adverse noise levels would be reduced to below a level of significance. No residual impacts would remain, and no additional mitigation would be necessary. (*question XIc*)

Mitigation Measure 9

> The noise levels of well motors and other facilities at the North Plumas Lake WTP shall not exceed 45 dBA at the property lines. (This would ensure that Yuba County General Plan Noise Element standards were met for both adjacent existing residences and future park uses.) At the time of well and equipment installation adequate noise attenuation measures shall be provided to reduce noise levels to the 45 dBA standard. Pumps and other noise producing equipment shall be shielded or enclosed to meet this standard. The implementation of noise attenuation measures shall be to the satisfaction of the OPUD District Engineer.

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING *Would the proposal:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly (e.g., 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 units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

There is one vacant home and one occupied residence on the North Plumas Lake WTP site. Current project plans would result in the loss of the occupied residence. The direct loss of one existing housing units would occur with project implementation. As approved by Yuba County, 12,283 new dwellings would be provided in the greater area of the project within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan. Because the objective of constructing and operating the North Plumas Lake WTP is to implement the Plumas Lake Specific Plan by providing needed infrastructure, implementation of the WTP would assist in the provision of planned housing and other urban uses. Thus, no replacement housing would be necessary to replaced lost housing units at the project site. This would be a less than significant impact and no mitigation would be necessary.

The proposed project would not provide any housing units. Implementation of the project would create short-term and long-term employment opportunities. While construction employment would be created during the project construction phase, the necessary employees could be expected to be provided by the local labor pool, without the importation of significant amounts of new labor given that there were 2,300 unemployed workers within Yuba County in October 2004 (EDD, 2004). Long-term employment opportunities would be created for operators needed at the WTP facility. Given the small number of new employees (less than 10), these employees could be accommodated by the local labor pool also.

The proposed project would provide a needed source of domestic water for the North Plumas Lake area. Because provision of domestic water is a necessary precondition for urban development, implementation of the project would induce planned urban growth within the PLSP area. However, no direct or indirect population growth beyond that anticipated by the PLSP is expected to result from project completion. Thus, no significant impacts to population or housing are identified to occur with the implementation of the North Plumas Lake WTP project, and no mitigation would be required. (*questions XIIa through XIIc*)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. 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 of any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			X	
Police protection?			X	
Schools?			X	
Parks?			X	
Other public facilities?			X	

The North Plumas Lake WTP project area is within the developing PLSP area, which is currently undergoing the construction and development of all necessary urban utilities and services. Public services being provided to the project area include domestic water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, solid waste disposal, and police, fire, and park services. Private utilities will provide electric, gas, telephone, and cable television services. The project is a planned component of the necessary public services. The project would not create or facilitate land use intensification beyond that approved in the PLSP and no major new utility systems would be necessary to serve proposed uses on the site. This would be a less than significant impact and no mitigation would be required (*question XIIIa*).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial 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

The proposed project does not directly involve construction of housing or facilities that could increase the demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities. Development of the North Plumas Lake WTP would not involve the creation of new

recreation facilities, or adversely affect existing facilities. Potential noise effects to the future community park to be located to the south of the site are evaluated in Section XI of this Initial Study. Thus, no significant adverse impacts to recreation are identified to occur with implementation of the proposed North Plumas Lake WTP project and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions XIVa - b*)

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC - *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?			X	
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard 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) Result in inadequate parking capacity			X	
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks?			X	

Access to the North Plumas Lake WTP would be from Plumas Arboga Road via an onsite driveway. Parking for employees and deliveries would be provided within the project area. Less than 10 ADTs (Average Daily Trips) would be generated with implementation of the proposed project, all entering and exiting the site onto Plumas Arboga Road. Roadways in the project vicinity are programmed by the PLSP to adequately handle traffic generated by urban uses within the Plan area, including traffic generated by the WTP. As planned, Plumas Arboga Road would be a 3-lane collector road (currently under construction), Arboga Road would be a 4-lane arterial road, and the intersection of the two roads, immediately northeast of the project site, would be signalized. Implementation of the project would not include or require any modifications to any existing or planned roadway nor require or conflict with any policies or facilities for alternative modes of transportation. Because of the low traffic volumes expected to be generated by the project, and planned and under construction improvements to the roadway network in the project vicinity, implementation of the North

Plumas Lake WTP would not have an adverse effect on traffic operations, roadway safety or alternative modes of transportation. This would be a less than significant impact, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions XVa,b,d, and f*)

No designated emergency access routes are located in the project vicinity, thus no modification of such facilities would occur. As noted above, implementation of the project would not adversely affect any transportation facility. This would be a less than significant impact, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question XVe*)

The proposed project would not result in any changes in air traffic patterns. The nearest airport is located 2.5 miles to the north of the site, and the project includes no features such as bright lighting, tall structures, or activities that attract substantial numbers of birds that would adversely affect aircraft operations. No significant impacts would result and no mitigation would be necessary. (*question XVc*)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS - *Would the project:*				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	____	____	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 water 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	____

The North Plumas Lake water treatment plant would consist of pressure filters to treat groundwater containing iron and manganese. After the groundwater is filtered, it would be sent to a storage tank for eventual distribution, while the filtered by-product would go to a backwash recovery tank where the backwash would be recycled to the water treatment plant or discharged to the sanitary sewer for treatment. Discharged material would be treated by the OPUD wastewater treatment plant and no expansion of the plant or wastewater transmission infrastructure would be necessary to serve the project beyond that scheduled for construction to serve the PLSP. Because the OPUD wastewater treatment plant is able to adequately treat this water, this would be a less than significant impact, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions XVIa,b, and e*)

The proposed project consists of a water treatment plant. The water treatment plant would create some impervious surfaces, however, the Plumas Lake Specific Plan includes storm water drainage plans which would account for any added runoff. Therefore, expansion or creation of stormwater facilities would not be necessary for the proposed project, no significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be necessary. The potential environmental effects of constructing and operating the facility are the subject of this Initial Study. (For additional discussion of stormwater generation and management, see Section VIII of this Initial Study.) (*question XVIc*)

The Plumas Lake Specific Plan addressed the water demand for the proposed development. The proposed project facilitates the implementation of the approved Specific Plan and does not result in an increase in water demand beyond what was planned in the Specific Plan. Therefore, no significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be necessary. (For additional discussion of water supply, see Section VIII of this Initial Study.) (*questions XVIb,d*)

The proposed project consists of the construction and operations of a water treatment plant, both of which would not generate solid waste beyond that assessed in the EIR for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan (Yuba County, 1993) and planned for in the Plumas Lake Specific Plan. Therefore, no significant impact would occur, and no mitigation would be necessary. (*questions XVIf,g*)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, 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	____

As discussed above, the project has the potential to adversely affect aesthetics (fugitive light), biological resources (protected wetlands) undiscovered cultural resources, hazardous materials (potential contamination on site, conflicts with future school uses), and noise (construction and operations). With the implementation of mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study, all potential impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. No significant or potentially significant impacts would remain. (*question XVIIa*)

The project would accommodate Yuba County environmental goals to provide for the urbanization of the PLSP area. While the project would indirectly contribute to cumulative impacts associated with increased urban development in the PLSP area and Yuba County, these impacts have previously been evaluated by the County and considered in approval of the General Plan and PLSP. (*question XVIIb*)

Because of existing regulation and monitoring of many potential environmental impacts, and with the implementation of mitigation measures identified in this report, the project would not have the potential to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. (*question XVIIc*)

PREPARERS OF THE INITIAL STUDY / NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Lead Agency

Olivehurst Public Utility District
P.O. Box 671
1970 9th Avenue
Olivehurst, California 95961

Tim Shaw, (530) 743-4657

Environmental Consultant

Planning Partners
7620 Lakehill Court
Elk Grove, California 95624
(916) 682-7826

Robert D. Klousner
Virginia Mahacek

REFERENCES

California, State of, Air Resources Board, 2004. Ambient Air Quality Standards. Accessed at http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqs/aqs.htm. December 2, 2004.

-----, Governor's Office of Planning and Research. CEQA Guidelines, 2004.

-----, 2004. Employment Development Department, Yuba County Employment Statistics; accessed at http://www.calmis.cahwnet.gov/file/lfhist/sachlf.txt, December 8, 2004.

ENGEO Incorporated. September 2004. Phase One Environmental Site Assessment North Plumas Lake Water Treatment Plant Property Yuba County, California. Submitted to Wheeler Land LLC.

Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD), 2004. Fugitive Dust Control Plan. May 19, 2004.

Jennings, Charles W. 1994. Fault Activity Map of California and Adjacent Areas with Locations and Ages of Recent Volcanic Eruptions. California Division of Mines and Geology, Geologic Data Map No. 6 (1:750,000).

Holland, R.F. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. California Department of Fish and Game, Nongame Heritage Program. Sacramento, CA.

KASL Consulting Engineers. September 2004. North Plumas Lake Water Treatment Plan Project Description. Prepared for Olivehurst Public Utility District.

North Central Information Center (NCIC), 1992. Letter from NCIC to Peter Bond, OMNI-MEANS regarding cultural resources within the Plumas Lake Specific Plan area. April 29, 1992.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service). Personal communication with Virginia Mahacek regarding soils on the North Plumas Lake Water Treatment Plant site. December 8, 2004.

Yuba County. June 1993. Final Environmental Impact Report for the Plumas Lake Specific Plan. Prepared with the assistance of OMNI-MEANS, Ltd.

-----. 1996. Yuba County General Plan.

Yuba County Water Agency, 2004. Yuba-Feather River Flood Protection Program. Accessed at http://www.ycwa.com/yfrvr.htm, December 1, 2004.

Yuba-Sutter Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP / Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), 2004. Accessed at http://www.yubasutternccp.org/. December 1, 2004.