
**Mendocino National Forest
Fouts Springs Water Development Project**

**Initial Study/
Mitigated Negative Declaration**

November 2009



**State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division**

Mendocino National Forest
Fouts Springs Water Development
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Mitigated Negative Declaration

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Prepared for:

State of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division



Prepared by:

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MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: Fouts Springs Water Development

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR), Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study for this Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review at:

- Mendocino National Forest
825 N. Humboldt Avenue
Willows, CA 95988
Contact – Paul Montgomery
Phone - (530) 934-1260

- CDPR, OHMVR Division
1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
Contact – Meriko Hoshida
Phone – (916) 323-0954

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Mendocino National Forest, Grindstone Ranger District, is proposing to replace the existing water delivery system at the Fouts Springs Recreation Area. The water system is currently shut down by order of the California Department of Public Health because the system had routinely tested positive for non-fecal coliform. The project would replace the existing system by installing a new vertical well (with a secure pump house, above ground storage tanks, and possibly a new chlorination building) or redrilling the existing horizontal well. Depending on which alternative is chosen the project could involve installation of above ground water storage tanks, and above or below ground electrical lines and installation of new water transmission pipelines. The project would also extend water service to the South Fork and Mill Creek campground areas, as well as implement invasive weed control in the recreation area.

The project includes the following:

1. Option 1: Redrilling of the existing horizontal well or drilling a new vertical well at the existing well location. A well (horizontal or vertical) at the existing horizontal well location would involve retrofitting all other existing water transmission facilities including the existing underground water storage tanks and replacement of transmission pipelines.
2. Option 2: Drilling a new vertical well at a new location. Drilling of a new vertical well at a new location would involve installation of a pump house with a cinder block enclosure around the pump, a new chlorination building (if chlorination is required), above ground water storage tanks, electrical connections, and new transmission pipelines.
3. Both Options 1 and 2 include the extension of water service to the South Fork and Mill Creek campgrounds.

4. Both Options 1 and 2 also include the implementation of invasive weed control.

FINDINGS

The OHMVR Division, having reviewed the Initial Study for the proposed project, finds that:

1. The proposed project will improve the existing Fouts Springs Recreation area by providing a safe drinking water supply.
2. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the project will not exceed significance thresholds for the environmental effects identified in the Initial Study Checklist.
3. A Mitigated Negative Declaration will be filed as the appropriate CEQA document of the Project.

BASIS OF FINDINGS

Based on the environmental evaluation presented herein, the project will not cause significant adverse effects related to aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, hazards/ hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities/service systems. In addition, substantial adverse effects on humans, either direct or indirect, will not occur. The project does not affect any important examples of the major periods of California prehistory or history. Nor will the project 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, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The project does not have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

A copy of the Initial Study is attached. Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration should be submitted in writing to:

Meriko Hoshida
CDPR, OHMVR Division
1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
Email address: mhoshida@parks.ca.gov

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, CDPR has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds these documents reflect the independent judgment of CDPR.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). This IS evaluates the potential environmental effects of the replacement of the water system in the Fouts Springs Recreation Area of the Grindstone Ranger District within the Mendocino National Forest (Figure 1). The Mendocino National Forest is located in Colusa County, California.

This project would involve:

1. Replacement of the existing water system either by redrilling the existing horizontal well (Option 1) or drilling a new vertical well (Option 2).

Option 1: Redrilling at the existing well location (either a new vertical well or redrilling the horizontal well) would involve retrofitting the existing underground water storage tanks and replacement of the existing water transmission pipelines.

Option 2: A new vertical well would involve the installation of a new pump and secure pump house, two new above ground water storage tanks (10,000 gallons each), chlorination system, electrical connections, and new water transmission pipelines.

2. Extension of water service to the South Fork and Mill Creek campgrounds.
3. Invasive plant species removal within the Fouts Springs Recreation Area.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code § 21000 *et seq.*) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15000 *et seq.*) establish the OHMVR Division as the lead agency. The lead agency is defined in CEQA Guidelines section 15367 as “the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project.” The lead agency decides whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or ND is required for the project and is responsible for preparing the appropriate environmental review document.

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a public agency shall prepare a proposed ND or a Mitigated ND when:

1. The IS shows that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or,
2. The IS identifies potentially significant effects, but:
 - Revisions in the project plans made before a proposed MND and IS are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and
 - There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.

This IS has been prepared by the OHMVR Division of CDPR in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

The lead agency for the proposed project is the OHMVR Division of CDPR, the agency that would be approving funding for the project. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Meriko Hoshida
CDPR, OHMVR Division
1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 323-0954
Email address: mhoshida@parks.ca.gov

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the Fouts Springs Water Development Project.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.

- Chapter 2 – Proposed Project

This chapter describes the project location, project area, and site description, objectives, characteristics, and related projects.

- Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist and Responses

This chapter contains the Environmental (IS) Checklist that identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and provides a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project. This chapter also contains the Mandatory Findings of Significance.

- Chapter 4 – References

This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND.

- Chapter 5 – Report Preparation

This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.4 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

California Department of Public Health – Approval of well site location and water quality

CHAPTER 2 PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The Fouts Springs Recreation Area is located within the Grindstone Ranger District of the Mendocino National Forest (Forest) in Colusa County, California. The Fouts Springs Recreation Area is located about five air miles west of the town of Stonyford and serves as a staging area for several OHV trails. Camping and trailer sites are also available.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The existing water system has repeatedly tested positive for non-fecal coliform bacteria and was ordered to cease operation by the California Department of Public Health. The project would restore water service to the site by replacing the existing water system to provide a safe and reliable potable water source at Fouts Springs.

2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would involve either the redrilling and repair of the existing horizontal well or drilling a new vertical well at the existing well site (Option 1) or the drilling of a new vertical well at a new alternate location (Option 2). The method that best meets the health and safety standards required by state and federal health standards to provide a safe, sufficient, and reliable water source to the public would be implemented. The Forest will be working with the State of California Department of Health, Drinking Water Division, to determine the requirements for redrilling a horizontal well. The Forest's preference is to redrill a horizontal well (or a vertical well) at the location of the existing horizontal well. Redrilling (a horizontal or vertical well) at the same location would enable the Forest to refurbish and utilize the existing underground water tank as well as the existing chlorinator building. However, if the State requirements determine that the a well at the existing location is not a feasible option, the Forest would drill a vertical well at one of the alternative sites which have been identified and prioritized as potable water sources.

2.3.1 Option 1: Redrilling of the Existing Well or Drilling a New Vertical Well at Moon Glade

Redrilling of the existing horizontal well or drilling a new vertical well at Moon Glade (Figure 2) would involve retrofitting all other existing water facilities including existing underground water storage tanks, chlorinator building, and transmission pipelines. The existing underground water storage tanks would be retrofitted with a non-permeable protective coating applied to the interior of the existing tanks to ensure water quality is maintained while stored in the tanks. Existing transmission pipelines may be replaced as necessary in locations that do not conflict with archaeological sites. Redrilling of the existing well would require the installation of a 165 foot temporary road to allow access for the drilling equipment.

2.3.2 Option 2: Drilling a Vertical Well at a New Location

Drilling of a vertical well at a new location (possible locations are identified in Figure 2) would involve installation of a pump house with a cinderblock surround to enclose the pump, a new chlorination building (if chlorination is required), above ground water storage tanks, electrical connections, and transmission pipelines. These potential locations are the Davis Flat, Nail Track, and Mill Creek vertical well sites. If Option 2 is chosen, only one of these three locations would be selected.

2.3.3 Temporary Access Roads

Option 1: Redrilling the existing horizontal well or installation of a new vertical well at the Moon Glade site would require a 300-foot long by 10-foot-wide temporary road to facilitate access for drilling equipment.

Option 2: Several vertical well locations are identified including the Davis Flat, Nail Track, and Mill Creek sites. Lengths and widths of proposed access roads are as follows:

- Davis Flat – No access road required as the location is adjacent to an existing road (18N03).
- Nail Track – A temporary access road that is 200-feet long by 10-feet wide would be required.
- Mill Creek – A temporary access road that is 200-feet long by 10-feet wide would be required.

2.3.4 Storage Tanks

Option 1: There are currently four existing 2,500-gallon underground water storage tanks (Figures 2 and 3). Under Option 1, the tanks would be retrofitted with a non-permeable protective coating applied to the interior of the existing storage tanks. This would ensure that the water quality is maintained while being stored in the tanks.

Option 2: If a new vertical well is drilled at any of the new sites, one new above ground storage tank (20,000-gallon) would be placed near the well. The four existing 2,500 gallon underground storage tanks would be filled with sand and gravel, which is standard practice for decommissioning underground water tanks.

The same quantity of water is expected to be used following development of the new water system, with increased use resulting only if general overall visitor use increases. The additional capacity would provide for a more reliable water supply during peak use.

2.3.5 Pump House

Option 1: Utilizing the existing well site would allow the reuse of the existing pump house.

Option 2: Drilling a vertical well at any of the new sites would require the construction of a small pump house. The pump house would be constructed out of cinder blocks and approximately 10 feet by 10 feet in size and 8 feet high.

2.3.6 New Transmission Pipelines

Option 1: Existing pipelines may be replaced where necessary in locations that would not conflict with archaeological sites.

Option 2: Depending on the well location, between approximately 40 to 4,000 feet of new pipeline would be installed to connect the vertical well with the storage tanks and existing system.

2.3.7 Extension of Water Service

Options 1 and 2: Under existing conditions, users access water from the existing faucet locations at Davis Flat, Fouts, and Gray Pine campgrounds. Water service is proposed to be extended to the South Fork and Mill Creek campground areas. This extension of water service would require approximately 1,930 feet of new pipeline. New hand pumps would be installed in the South Fork and Mill Creek campground areas. Overall water use is not expected to change as the capacity of the campgrounds is not being expanded. The extension of water use to these additional sites merely provides closer water sources than previously provided. Existing faucets that are currently capped to prevent water use would be uncapped (re-opened) once the new water system is reestablished. Reestablish

2.3.8 Dump Station

Because the existing water system at the Fouts Recreation Area was shut off due to water quality concerns, the dump station located at the work center, about 1 hour from Fouts Springs. The dump station would be reopened once water service is reestablished.

2.3.9 Invasive and Noxious Weed Control

Options 1 and 2: Invasive and noxious weeds would be eradicated through manual and mechanical control methods. Noxious invasive plants throughout the area may be treated. Control methods include hand pulling, including weed wrenching, severing stems at or just below ground level with shovels and saws, and mowing.

2.3.10 Best Management Practices (BMPs) Incorporated Into the Project

The following BMPs (USDA 2009e and T. Christofferson pers. comm. 2009) are incorporated into the project and would be implemented to minimize impacts to the affected resources:

Air Quality

Feasible measures will be implemented to manage dust (and potentially chrysotile asbestos containing materials) emissions during construction including:

1. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.
2. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency will be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph.
3. All dirt stock-pile areas shall be sprayed daily as needed.
4. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities.
5. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating native grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.

6. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or shall maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with CVC Section 23114.

Archaeology

1. Known archaeological sites (05-08-53-57, 05-08-53-221, and 05-08-53-522) shall be flagged for avoidance during project construction.
2. Monitoring will occur during all project activities that involve ground disturbance.
3. In the event previously unknown buried cultural resources are uncovered during construction, all work would stop in the area of the find and the Forest Archaeologist shall be notified to evaluate the resources.

Biology – Plants

1. Contract Provision C6.25 – Extends protection to any sensitive plants listed on the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species List and provides for halting operations in the vicinity of newly discovered populations after completion of the Biological Evaluation or NEPA document.
2. Contract Provision C6.36 – Equipment cleaning, or equivalent, will be included in all contracts to reduce the introduction of noxious weeds.
3. Only certified noxious-weed-free materials for mulching, seeding, and road surfacing will be used.
4. Mixing topsoil with subsoil shall be avoided during trenching operations. Trenches shall be capped with stockpiled topsoil.

Biology – Fisheries

1. Drafting from streams and creeks should occur at the confluence of Mill and South Fork Stony Creeks, or in any area where past surveys have failed to encounter USFS sensitive hardhead.
2. Drafting should be done at a rate that does not impair fish habitat volume on-site or downstream.
3. When drafting, utilize intake screen to prevent entrainment of fish, tadpoles, etc. Appropriate sized screens are available to be borrowed from the Forest fisheries group if needed.

Biology – Wildlife

California red-legged frog

1. No work shall be conducted within 300 feet of any water source in the project area during a limited operating period (LOP), which runs from the first significant rain (1.5 inches) on or after October 15th through March 31st.

2. Before removing any debris located in moist areas in the project areas in the project area, the field crew will check the area for the presence of frogs.
3. If a frog is located at a proposed site, a qualified crew member will make an identification of the species or contact a qualified biologist if unable to make the identification. If the frog is a species uncommon to the Forest, work at the site will be suspended until a qualified biologist can make an identification.

Valley elderberry longhorn beetle

1. No elderberry bushes one inch in diameter and greater will be removed or disturbed from this project.

Western pond turtle and Foothill yellow-legged frog

1. If a Foothill yellow-legged frog or western pond turtle is found where it could potentially be harmed by project work it will be moved to a nearby riparian area where no work is being conducted.

Western red bat

1. No large hardwood trees located along riparian areas will be removed.

Hydrology

1. BMP 2.2 – Erosion Control: Show caution with road work on road 18N08A as well as the extra material after digging the well. Excess material should be left so it cannot directly enter a stream channel.
2. BMP 2.5 – Road Slope Stabilization Construction Practices: Road improvement work should be able to handle surface and subsurface runoff.
3. BMP 2.7 – Control of Road Drainage: Limit the amount of sediment yield from roaded areas and minimize erosion of the road prism.
4. BMP 2.12 – Servicing and Refueling Equipment: Should be done outside of USFS Riparian Reserves.
5. BMP 2.22 – Maintenance of Roads: Protect water quality by minimizing rutting, failures, sidecasting, and blockage of drainage features.
6. BMP 4.2 – Provide Safe Drinking Water Supplies: Preventive measures should be taken in the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of water supply.
7. BMP 4.9 – Protection of Water Quality within Developed and Dispersed Recreation Areas: Prohibits placing substances in or near a stream which may degrade water quality. This includes, but is not limited to, sediment and petroleum products.
8. BMP 7.3 – Protection of Wetlands: Activities should not occur within wetlands.
9. BMP 7.4 – Forest Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan: Prevent contamination of waters from accidental spills.

Soils

1. Disturbed soil areas will be mulched with engineered wood strand or similar weed free product.
2. Linear excavations of more than 100 feet will be waterbarred.
3. Compacted areas greater than 0.25 acre in size will be subsoiled/ripped.
4. The wet soil surrounding the spring where the horizontal well is being placed shall be protected to the extent practical.
5. Discharge of soil or mud into the waters of the state will not occur.
6. Topsoil will be stockpiled prior to trenching and spread back over the site once the trench is filled back in.

Design and Location of Above Ground Facilities

All above ground facilities shall be sited away from populated (campground) or well traveled areas. If this is not possible, these facilities shall be made to blend into the surroundings through the use of earth-toned paints, natural wood surfacing, or screen plantings. Obscuring above ground features deters acts of vandalism.

2.3.11 Construction Times and Duration

Duration of the construction is expected to last about four months. Construction hours would generally be between 8 am and 6pm on weekdays.

Figure 1 – Regional Location

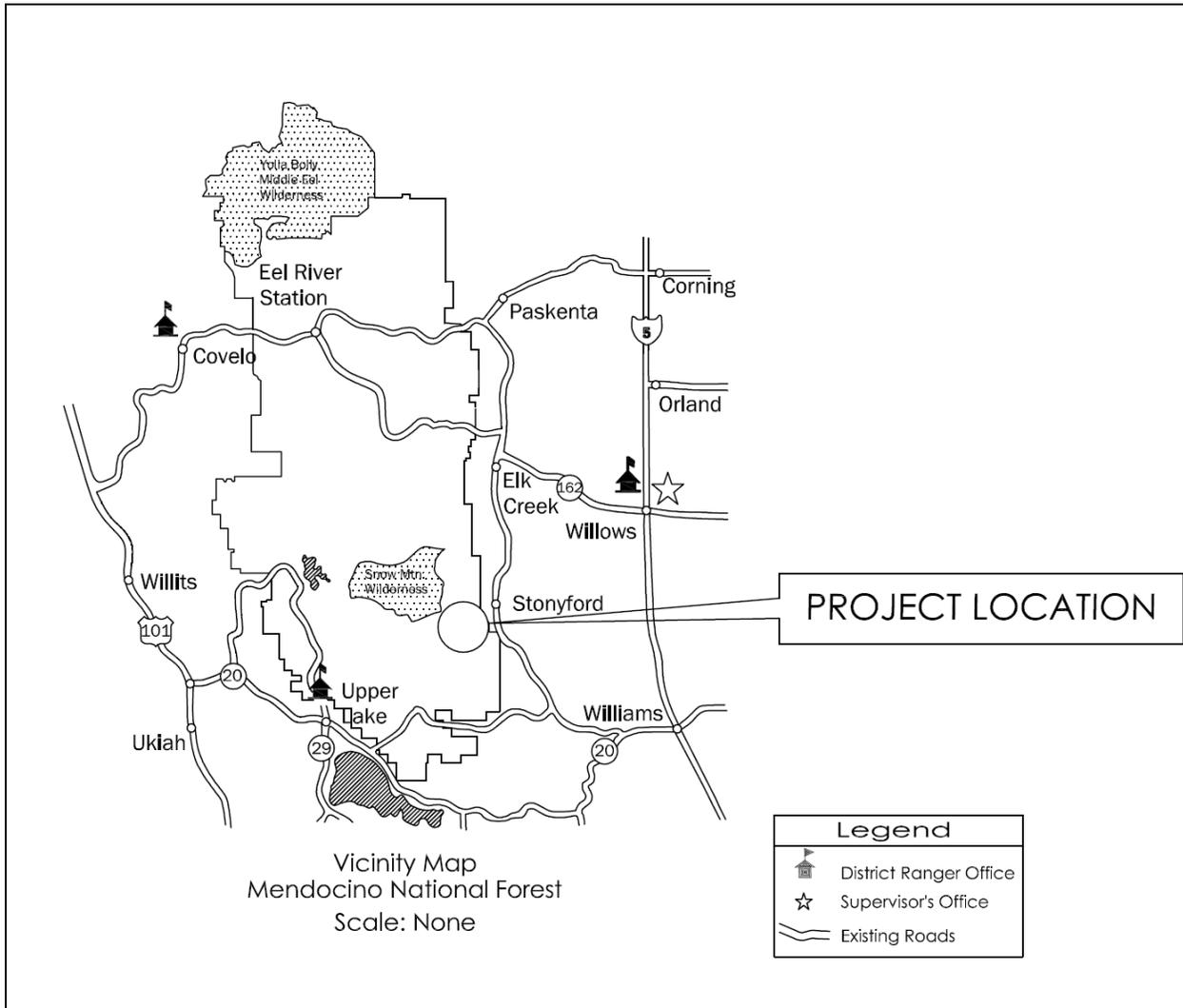


Figure 2 – Project Site Map

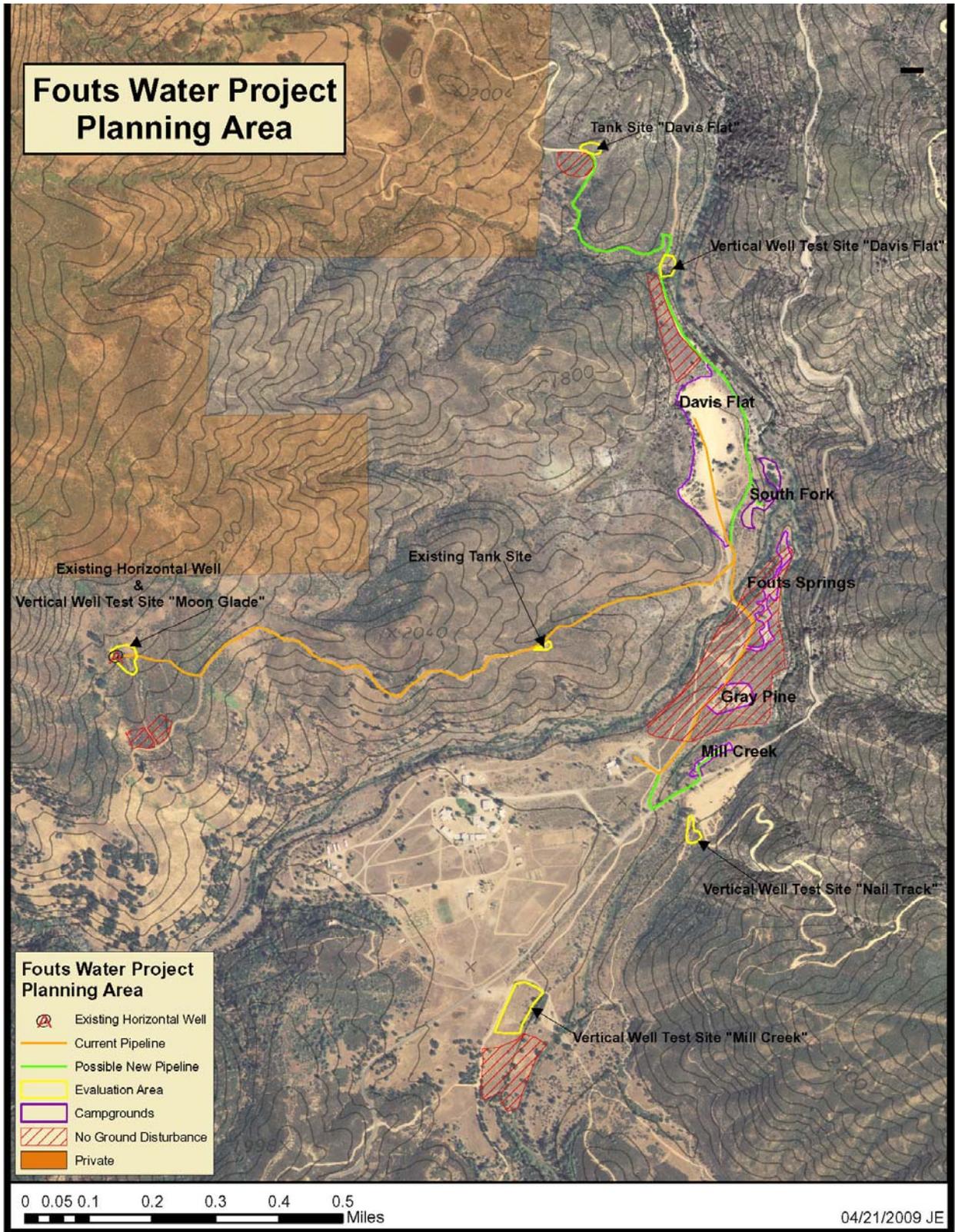


Figure 3 – Photos of Existing Facilities



Well



Chlorination Building



Underground Water Tanks



Dump Station



Capped hydrant



Capped hydrant

CHAPTER 3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND RESPONSES

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** Fouts Springs Water Development
2. **Lead Agency Name & Address:** CDPR, OHMVR Division
1725 23rd Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
3. **Contact Person & Phone Number:** Meriko Hoshida (916) 323-0954
4. **Project Location:** Mendocino National Forest, Fouts Springs Recreation Area
5. **Project Sponsor Name & Address:** Mendocino National Forest, Grindstone Ranger District
825 N. Humboldt Avenue, Willows, CA 95988
6. **General Plan Designation:** Park
7. **Zoning:** Recreation
8. **Description of Project:** See Chapter 2 Project Description
9. **Surrounding Land Uses & Setting:** Refer to Chapter 3 of this document (Section 3.9, Land Use and Planning)
10. **Approval Required from Other Public Agencies:** State Water Resources Control Board for well site location and water quality certification

**Unless otherwise noted, Checklist responses refer to both Options 1 and 2.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" if mitigation measures are not implemented as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. Note measures contained in this chapter can avoid or minimize all impacts to less than significant levels.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | <input type="checkbox"/> None |

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 original scope of the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A mitigated negative DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment and an environmental impact report or its functional equivalent will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project may have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An environmental impact report is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents.
- I find that, although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required.

Phil Jenkins, Chief, Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division

Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers, except "No Impact", that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact does not apply to the project being evaluated (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on general or project-specific factors (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must consider the whole of the project-related effects, both direct and indirect, including off-site, cumulative, construction, and operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether that impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate when there is sufficient evidence that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.
4. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures, prior to declaration of project approval, has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR (including a General Plan) or Negative Declaration (CEQA Guidelines § 15063(c)(3)(D)). References to an earlier analysis should:
 - a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.
 - b) Indicate which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.
 - c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for this project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate references to information sources for potential impacts into the checklist or appendix (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, biological assessments). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should include an indication of the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. A source list should be appended to this document. Sources used or individuals contacted should be listed in the source list and cited in the discussion.
8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:
 - a) the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question **and**
 - b) the mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

3.1 AESTHETICS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less than Significant Impact. The project is located in Colusa County, California, within an already established recreation area. Option 1 involves retrofitting the existing underground tanks, which are not visible from ground level; therefore, there would be no effects on a scenic vista. Option 2 involves installing an above ground tank, pump house and chlorinator buildings and possibly above ground wiring at a new well location, which would likely be visible from nearby roads and trails. To minimize the visual effects of these above ground installations, the facilities are to be painted/colored in neutral earth tones to blend in with the surrounding environment. Native landscaping planted may also be used to otherwise obscure views to the facilities. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The project site does not contain scenic resources such as trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a state scenic highway. The project would not require the removal of any trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings.

c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less than Significant Impact. The water system is proposed within an already developed recreation area. The recreation area contains typical campground facilities including toilets, campsites, fire rings, and picnic tables. Visible, above ground improvements such as the chlorinator building, pump house, and any above ground wiring would have a minor effect on the existing visual character in the area as these types of facilities already exist in the area and they

are of a size that does not dominate the scenery. If above ground placement of water tanks is necessary, as in Option 2, impacts to visual character would be minimized through site selection, use of natural earth tones on the tanks, and placement of landscape plantings if they are located require further screening (see BMPs in Project Description). Sites that are not highly visible and that blend in to the scenery are preferred because they are less likely to be vandalized. Therefore the impact is considered less than significant.

d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

No Impact. The project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare affecting day or nighttime views in the area as no exterior lighting is proposed for any of the above ground project features.

3.2 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland.

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?**
- b. **Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?**
- c. **Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?**

No Impact. (Responses a-c). The project area is located within an existing National Forest. No farmland exists on the proposed project site.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The project would result in temporary emissions during construction. However, the proposed project would not contribute to urban growth or introduce new sources of air pollutants into the air basin. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area Air Quality Attainment Plan.

b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less than Significant Impact. (Responses b-c). The project would result in temporary emissions for the duration of construction. However, the project does not involve new land uses and would not contribute to urban growth or introduce new permanent sources of air emissions into the air basin.

The County is a State non-attainment area for PM₁₀ (particulate matter) and ozone. The County is either unclassified or in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards and other State Standards.

The project does not involve new land uses and would not contribute to urban growth or introduce new sources of air emissions into the air basin. Exhaust from construction vehicles and grading

would result in temporary air pollutant emissions. The temporary nature of the impacts would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in PM₁₀ or ozone precursors.

The project area is also known to have asbestos containing soils. If these soils are disturbed, the disturbance can cause asbestos fibers to become airborne. Asbestos fibers, if inhaled, irritate lungs, and if persons are exposed to these fibers over long periods of time, the persons can develop a type of lung cancer specific to repeated asbestos exposure.

BMPs, as listed in the project description, to reduce construction emissions and PM₁₀ and to minimize exposure to chrysotile asbestos, would be implemented to further minimize PM₁₀ emissions during construction. These include:

1. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.
2. Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph.
3. All dirt stock-pile areas should be sprayed daily as needed.
4. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities.
5. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating native grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.
6. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer).

Implementation of these BMPs to reduce disturbance of asbestos containing soils and PM₁₀ emissions during construction would ensure the emissions and exposure would remain less than significant.

d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The closest sensitive receptors to the Fouts Springs Area would be visitors staying in the campground. There are no other sensitive receptors adjacent to the project. There are no long term pollutant emissions associated with the project. Temporary emissions from construction vehicles and dust would occur during the construction period. Implementation of the BMPs listed in the project description and above would minimize the impacts of emissions during construction. However, the project area is known to contain naturally occurring asbestos. To protect workers from exposure to naturally occurring asbestos, the following mitigation measure is proposed:

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: The construction contractor shall be required to provide workers with respirators to prevent the inhalation of naturally occurring asbestos during ground disturbing activities. The respirators provided shall meet Occupational Health and Safety (OSHA) Standards to prevent the inhalation of naturally occurring asbestos fibers.

With the implementation of this mitigation measure and the air quality BMPs listed to prevent dust emissions during construction, the impact is considered less than significant.

e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

No Impact. The activities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed water facilities at the Fouts Springs Recreation Area would not result in the creation of objectionable odors.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

Regulatory Setting:

In addition to CEQA, other federal and state laws apply to the biological resources identified in this report. Each of these laws is identified and discussed below.

Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

FESA establishes a broad public and federal interest in identifying, protecting, and providing for the recovery of threatened or endangered species. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce are designated in FESA as responsible for identifying endangered and threatened species and their critical habitat, carrying out programs for the conservation of these species, and rendering opinions regarding the impact of proposed federal actions on listed species. The U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are charged with implementing and enforcing the ESA. USFWS has authority over terrestrial and continental aquatic species, and NMFS has authority to over species that spend all or part of their life cycle at sea, such as salmonids.

Section 9 of FESA prohibits the unlawful “take” of any listed fish or wildlife species. Take, as defined by FESA, means “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such action.” The USFWS’s regulations define harm to mean “an act which actually kills or injures wildlife.” Such an act “may include “significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering” (50 CFR § 17.3). Take can be permitted under FESA under sections 7 and 10. Section 7 provides a process for take permits for federal projects or projects subject to a federal permit.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA)

Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to “pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not.” In short, under the MBTA it is illegal to disturb a nest that is in active use, since this could result in killing a bird or destroying an egg. The USFWS oversees implementation of the MBTA.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 (Section 404)

The United States does not have a federal, comprehensive law protecting wetlands. However, through the regulation of activities in “waters of the United States,” the Clean Water Act is the main federal law used to protect wetlands. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the United States,” which includes traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, certain tributaries of any of these waters, and wetlands that meet these criteria or that are adjacent to any of these waters. In 1987, the USACE published a manual for the delineation of wetlands that are regulated by Section 404 and generally defined wetlands as requiring the following three characteristics: hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytes (plants adapted to living in saturated soils).

The USACE also regulates activities in waters of the United States under the federal Rivers and Harbors Act. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act requires permits for any work or structures in navigable waters of the United States, including wetlands within or adjacent to these waters. Both dredging and filling are regulated activities under the Act. Navigable waters are defined as those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, or that are presently have been, or may be used for transport of interstate or foreign commerce.

USFWS Wetland Definition

In 1979 the USFWS adopted the wetland classification developed by Cowardin et al. In this classification system, wetlands are defined as lands that are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water, and that have one or more of the following attributes:

At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes; the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and, the substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.

This differs slightly from the USACE definition. The USACE definition requires all three wetlands attributes (hydrology, hydrophytes, and hydric soils) to be present, where the USFWS definition does not.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

Provisions of CESA protect state-listed threatened and endangered species. The Fish and Game Commission is charged with establishing a list of endangered and threatened species. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regulates activities that may result in “take” of individuals (i.e., “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill”). Habitat degradation or modification is not expressly included in the definition of “take” under the California Fish and Game Code, but CDFG has interpreted “take” to include the killing of a member of a species which is the proximate result of habitat modification.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602

Section 1602 requires an entity to notify CDFG of any proposed activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing pavement where it may pass into any stream, river, or lake. CDFG uses the USFWS definition of wetlands when regulating these activities. Although 1602 permits are generally not applicable to federal projects on federal land, its provisions can provide a reference for determining the significance of impacts.

Fish and Game Code Section 3503 and 3503.5

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 3503, it is unlawful to “take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” Section 3503.5 provides similar protection specifically to raptors and their nests. CDFG typically recommends surveys for nesting birds that could potentially be directly (actual removal of trees/vegetation) or indirectly (noise disturbance) impacted by project-related activities. Disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered “taking” by the CDFG.

Fish and Game Code Section 4150

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 4150, “[a]ll mammals occurring naturally in California which are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals, are nongame mammals. Nongame mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission.”

Bats are the only special-status, non-game mammal species protected under this law that have potential to occur on site. Generally speaking, it is the take of maternal or hibernation roost sites that is of most concern to regulatory agencies.

Environmental Setting:

The Fouts Springs Recreation Area consists of several camping grounds and related facilities including restrooms, picnic tables, and fire rings. The campgrounds are bordered to the east by Stony Creek. The habitat on-site is described as mostly chaparral with some hardwood and conifer. Elevation at the site ranges from about 1,600 feet to 2,200 feet.

Wildlife

According to a Wildlife Pre-Field Form and Biological Assessment/Evaluation prepared by Forest wildlife biologists (USDA 2009d), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) are the only species that are Threatened, Endangered, or proposed for listing under FESA with habitat that occurs in or near the project site. Red-legged frogs are also designated by CDFG as a California Species of Special Concern (CSSC). The site also provides foraging habitat for USFS sensitive species, including peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*; also listed under CESA as endangered), western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*; also CSSC), foothill yellow-legged frog (*R. boylei*; CSSC), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*; CSSC), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*; CSSC), California wolverine (*Gulo gulo*; listed under CESA as threatened), and western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*; CSSC). Critical habitat for northern spotted owl and California red-legged frog does not occur on site. However, there is potential habitat for California red-legged frog in nearby creeks. A California red-legged frog has never been found on the Forest.

Elderberry bushes are located at and near the project site. Numerous plants are above one-inch in diameter and could house valley elderberry longhorn beetles.

The western pond turtle, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western red bat habitat is found in and along the nearby larger streams and creeks and not directly at the project site. Western red bats roost in large hardwood trees located along riparian areas.

Fisheries

A review conducted by a U.S. Forest Service Fisheries biologist concluded that the project area is outside watersheds containing Threatened, Endangered or protected fishes. The U.S. Forest Service Sensitive hardhead (*Mylopharodon conocephalus*; CSSC) are not known to occur in the lower South Fork Stony Creek, Mill Creek, or Stony Creek according to recent fish surveys (USDA 2009c).

Plants

A Biological Analysis and Evaluation for Sensitive Plant Species was also prepared by a Forest Botanist (USDA 2009d). Vegetation communities are primarily chaparral types, with annual grasslands on deeper soils near seasonal moisture and limited riparian vegetation, primarily scattered willows, along Stony Creek. Several non-native invasive plant species are widespread in the project area including yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), cheatgrass (*B. tectorum*), and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). The entire area was burned in the 2001 Trough Fire. Visitor use in the area is high as facilities include five campgrounds, miles of OHV trails, and a juvenile correction facility.

The Forest Botanist assessed potential rare plant habitat using the Forest's Geographic Information System (GIS) database and other map sources on the Forest, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), personal field visits, and previous species occurrence records. Based on presence of suitable habitat, the following sensitive plant species of concern were identified: Brandegee's wooly-star (*Eriastrum brandegeeeae*), dimorphic snapdragon (*Antirrhinum subcordatum*), Snow Mountain buckwheat (*Eriogonum nervulosum*), Stebbin's madia (*Harmonia stebbinsii*), Lake County western flax (*Hesperolinon drymarioides*), and beaked tracyina (*Tracyina rostrata*). All of these species are on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) 1B list (rare or endangered in California).

The CNDDDB was also reviewed for State Threatened, Endangered, and CNPS listed species. This search revealed one plant species that was not already covered by the Forest's biological review and documents. This species is the Sonoma canescent manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens* spp. *sonomensis*; CNPS 1B), which is found on serpentine soils within the elevation range of the project area. Serpentine soils are found in the project area, although the nearest known occurrence of the species is located about five miles away on the west side of the Goat Mountain summit.

Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. Wildlife - There is potential California red-legged frog habitat in nearby creeks. As stated in the project description, the project includes a LOP from the first significant rain (1.5 inch) on or after October 15 through March 31. In addition, field crews would check the area for presence of frogs before removing any debris located in moist areas in the project area. If no frogs are located, debris may be removed. If a frog is located at a proposed project site, a qualified crew member would make an identification of the species or contact a qualified biologist if unable to make the identification. If the qualified crew member determines that the species is uncommon to the Forest, work at the site would be suspended until a qualified biologist can identify the species. If the qualified crew member determines that the frog is not federally listed, work may proceed. A California red-legged frog has never been found on the Forest.

Habitat does exist for western pond turtle, foothill yellow-legged frog, and western red bat. This habitat is located in the nearby larger streams and creeks and not directly at the project site. If a foothill yellow-legged frog or western pond turtle is found where it could potentially be harmed by project work, it would be moved to a nearby riparian area where no work is being conducted. No work would be conducted directly in any stream or creek bed. Western red bats roost in large hardwood trees, particularly mature stands of cottonwood and sycamore located along riparian areas (Pierson et al. 2006). Direct impacts to bats generally occur through the temporary or permanent loss of roosting habitat. There are three general categories of roosts: cavities, crevices, and foliage (Johnston et al. 2004). Bats have day roosts, night roosts, maternity roosts, and hibernation or torpor roosts. As stated above, it is the take of maternity or hibernation roost sites that is of most concern to regulatory agencies. The riparian vegetation surrounding the project site is limited, with only a few scattered willows. Although the project site is within the elevation range of western red bats (0 to 2,484 m), maternity roosting is not expected due to the high elevation and lack of habitat (Pierson et al. 2006). Any temporary disturbances to night or day roosts from project-related noise or vibration is considered less than significant as additional roosting habitat is plentiful, accessible, and proximate to the site. In addition, none of these hardwood trees would be removed as part of the project.

Foraging habitat exists for peregrine falcon, pallid bat, Townsend's big eared bat, and the California wolverine. Peregrine falcons have extremely large home ranges and forage over a variety of habitats. Because of the peregrine's large foraging area and the project's proximity to a heavily used OHV area already exposed to noise, this project would not result in a significant adverse effect on the peregrine falcon.

Pallid and Townsend's big-eared bats forage in a variety of habitats. This project would not affect either bat and if displaced, the area is surrounded by similar habitat that provides foraging opportunities. Even under Option 2, very little foraging habitat would be permanently disturbed.

California wolverines have extremely large home ranges and spend most of their time at high elevations with snow. Wolverines will forage at lower elevations, but den in areas of more cover than what is present at the project site. There has not been a confirmed wolverine sighting on the Forest since the 1970s, and due to their extremely large home range and the already developed nature of the general project area, the potential for any effect is extremely low.

The project would not have any direct effects to the wildlife species listed above. Habitat for all the species listed would not be altered to a degree to cause any significant negative effects. Therefore, with implementation of BMPs incorporated into the project, the potential impact to wildlife is considered less than significant.

Fisheries – Review by a U.S. Forest Service Fisheries biologist concluded that the project may impact individuals, but is not likely to result in a trend towards Federal listing or loss of viability of the species. As noted above, the U.S. Forest Service Sensitive hardhead are not known to occur in nearby waterways including the lower South Fork Stony Creek, Mill Creek or Stony Creek according to recent fisheries surveys. If it is indeed present, the activity was determined to have little impact on the species and habitat due to the implementation of project standards to protect water quality and quantity (see project description Section 2.3.9 Fisheries) related to the use of intake screens to prevent entrainment of fry and tadpoles, location of drafting, and drafting quantity. In addition, hydrological analysis revealed the potable water use for the campgrounds would not affect the quantity or quality of water in the creeks (See Hydrology Section for additional information).

Plants – Precise locations of the annual species are variable from year-to-year, depending on local weather and disturbances. Plants may not develop at all in unsuitable years, such as the drought years of 2007 and 2008, and possibly 2009. For these reasons, surveys cannot definitively verify that an annual species does not periodically occur in the area. Project impacts are evaluated as if the species or their seed banks are present in the project area.

Soil disturbance associated with the proposed project would be focused on small well-defined sites and not widespread over large areas. While project disturbance is expected to avoid known historic occurrences of Braneege's woolly-star, it may intersect portions of undetected occurrences of any of the annual species. Because work would be done in the fall or winter, after the annual species have dispersed their seeds and died, no plants would be directly killed. It is possible that a new pump house and storage tanks, which would occupy an area no greater than 0.1 acre (about 4300 square feet), could be located directly on top of seed stores and prevent any future occurrences from developing on those sites. This would not be a significant impact as given the small footprint of the development, it would not eliminate a substantial seedbank or population of any species and would not cause a trend toward listing of any of the annual species. Trenching for the pipeline has the potential to mix the soil profile, burying the seeds of sensitive species too deeply for them to germinate. Design criteria in the proposed action (as stated in Section 2.3.9, BMPs Included in the Project) require that topsoil removed from the trenches be stockpiled during construction, then replaced after the trenchwork is done. This would prevent the loss of viable sensitive species seed due to burying.

Currently invasive species infestations are decreasing sensitive species habitat and quality and quantity. Soil disturbance caused by the project creates new habitat for weeds to invade and has the potential of moving weed seeds to previously uninfested areas. The invasive species control

measures in the proposed project would minimize the risk of further habitat destruction without causing destructive impacts to the sensitive species themselves.

Surveys in the project area have not detected Snow Mountain buckwheat. The project could have the same impacts on its potentially suitable habitat as on that of the annual species. However there would be no impact on buckwheat plants themselves.

Surveys were not conducted for the CNPS listed Sonoma canescent Manzanita; therefore, the following mitigation measure is proposed:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Prior to any ground disturbing activities affecting vegetated areas, a survey should be conducted to determine if any Sonoma canescent manzanita would be affected by project activities. If any are found present in the area that would be affected or removed by the project, all effort shall be made to relocate the disturbance to avoid the species. If this is not possible, every effort must be made to minimize the loss of the species and habitat.

Because of the relatively limited areas of disturbance for the project and the fact that the species is not an officially listed Threatened or Endangered Federal or State species, the loss of a few individuals is not determined to have a significant impact nor would it result in a trend toward official listing of the species. Therefore, with the implementation of this mitigation measure, the impact is considered less than significant.

- b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?**
- c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?**

Less than Significant Impact. (Responses b-c). No construction would occur wetlands, marsh, vernal pool, riparian habitat, or other sensitive natural communities. Drafting would occur for well drilling activities, but this (as stated above in Response a) would not be a significant biological impact.

- d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?**

Less than Significant Impact. The construction of project facilities would not prevent the movement of any migratory fish or other wildlife species. Because the site is already used by park visitors, OHV and automobile traffic, construction activity is very unlikely to interfere with the current use of the adjacent creek as breeding, foraging, or rearing habitat.

- e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?**

Less than Significant Impact. Tree removal is not proposed by the project. In addition, the project would merely replace the existing water facilities at the site with new facilities that are safe and

reliable. The project would not conflict with local policies to protect biological resources. BMPs are in place to prevent significant impacts. Therefore the impact is considered less than significant.

- f. **Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?**

No Impact. There are no Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans in effect in the project area.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting:

The majority of the project area was previously surveyed for the following past projects: Davis Flat ORV Development, Fouts Water Special Use Permit; Trough Fire Rehabilitation; and the Fouts, Dixie Glade, and Mill Valley projects. The previous survey coverage was reviewed by USFS cultural resources staff and determined to be adequate for the purpose of identifying historic properties that could be affected by the project. Sixteen acres of new inventory was completed for this project and is documented in Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) No. MNF-58-2009 (USDA 2009e). Four historic properties are located in the project’s Area of Potential Effect. A determination of no significant effect was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer on April 9, 2009.

Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?**
- b. **Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?**
- c. **Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?**
- d. **Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?**

Less than Significant Impact. Surveys of the project area revealed that four historic properties are located within the project area. For Options 1 and 2, these properties shall be flagged for avoidance prior to the start of construction (see Section 2.3.9, BMPs Included in the Project,

Archeology). In addition, because previously unknown cultural resources can be unearthed during construction activities, monitoring would take place during project activities that produce ground disturbance. In the event previously unknown buried cultural resources are uncovered during construction, all work would stop in the area of the find and the Forest Archaeologist shall be notified to evaluate the resources. With implementation of these standard BMPs, the potential for adverse impacts to cultural, historical, and paleontological resources is less than significant.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed 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?**

No Impact. There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake fault zones within Colusa County (<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/ap/Pages/affected.aspx>). Therefore, there would be no impact to people or structures from the rupture of a known earthquake fault.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact. The project site is located in Colusa County, which is not a seismically active area as it is not part of the California Geological Survey Seismic Hazard Mapping program. The facilities proposed are not designed to house people either for work or as residences. The water tanks are of small enough size not to pose a flood hazard to downstream visitors in the event of strong ground shaking or other ground failure. Therefore, the impact is determined to be less than significant.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact. The facility proposed is the provision of water service. Pipes shall be designed to conform to current seismic standards for the area. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

iv. Landslides?

Less than Significant Impact. The topography at the project site varies in elevation from about 1,600 feet to 2,000 feet., The project proposes the provision of water to an existing recreation area including small, simple, well-related structures, including small tanks, small buildings (10ft by 10ft in area), and pipelines. The project does not propose facilities for housing or work. Therefore there is a low potential for impacts to project facilities from landslides.

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant Impact. BMPs are in place to protect disturbed areas from substantial erosion or loss of topsoil. Therefore the impact is considered less than significant. These BMPs (see Section 2.3.9, BMPs Included in the Project, Hydrology and Soils) include:

Hydrology:

1. BMP 2.2 – Erosion Control: Show caution with road work on road 18N08A as well as the extra material after digging the well. Excess material shall be left so it cannot directly enter a stream channel.
2. BMP 2.5 – Road Slope Stabilization Construction Practices: Road improvement work shall be able to handle surface and subsurface runoff.
3. BMP 2.7 – Control of Road Drainage: Limit the amount of sediment yield from roaded areas and minimize erosion of the road prism.
4. BMP 2.12 – Servicing and Refueling Equipment: Shall be done outside of Riparian Reserves.
5. BMP 2.22 – Maintenance of Roads: Protect water quality by minimizing rutting, failures, sidecasting, and blockage of drainage features.
6. BMP 4.2 – Provide Safe Drinking Water Supplies: Preventive measures shall be taken in the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of water supply.

7. BMP 4.9 – Protection of Water Quality within Developed and Dispersed Recreation Areas: Prohibits placing substances in or near a stream which may degrade water quality. This includes, but is not limited to, sediment and petroleum products.
8. BMP 7.3 – Protection of Wetlands: Activities shall not occur within wetlands
9. BMP 7.4 – Forest Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan: Prevent contamination of waters from accidental spills.

Soils:

1. Disturbed soil areas will be mulched with engineered wood strand or similar weed free product
 2. Linear excavations of more than 100 feet will be waterbarred.
 3. Compacted areas greater than 0.25 acre in size will be subsoiled/ripped.
 4. Wet soil surrounding the spring where the horizontal well is being placed shall be protected to the extent practical.
 5. Discharge of soil or mud into the waters of the state will not occur.
 6. Topsoil will be stockpiled prior to trenching and spread back over the site once the trench is refilled.
- 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?**

Less than Significant Impact. Risks due to soil conditions would be minimized through proper design and installation techniques for the proposed pipeline and new tanks. Therefore, the risk from unstable soils or geologic unit is considered less than significant.

- d. **Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project is the installation of a water pipeline which is being designed according to the latest engineering codes. The project does not propose underground facilities such as foundations that would be particularly vulnerable to expansive soils. Therefore the project does not result in significant impacts. Soils at the site include riverwash, arand very gravelly loam - 0-2% slope, Stonyford-Guenock Complex, 15-30% slope, Etsel-Maymen-Marpa association, 30-50% slope, Okiota-Dubakella-Henneke Complex, 15-50% slope, Henneke-Montara rock outcrop complex, 15-50% slope, and Fouts-Yorkville-Squawrock association, 15 to 50% slope (NRCS 2009).

- e. **Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?**

No Impact. Alternative waste water or septic tank systems are not proposed for the project.

3.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project proposes to replace the existing water pipeline system with a new system that meets water quality standards. The existing system has been shut down by order of the California Department of Public Health. The project would continue to use small amounts of chlorine to disinfect the pumped groundwater for potable use if necessary from a new

well location. However, this would not create a significant hazard to the public through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials because of the small amount of chlorine involved.

- 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?**

Less than Significant Impact. The existing chlorinator building is situated about 0.3 miles away from established campgrounds and does not pose a significant hazard to the public in the event of upset or accident conditions. In the event the chlorinator building is moved closer to established campgrounds due to re-siting the wells, the impact would still remain less than significant due to the small amount of chemical used and its location away from campground areas. Therefore the impact is considered less than significant.

- c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or hazardous waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?**

No Impact. There are no schools within one-quarter mile of the project site as it is located within a National Forest. The project does not involve the emission or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or hazardous waste near a school.

- 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?**

No Impact. No hazardous material site is known to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site. The project site is not on the Department of Toxic Substance Control's Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List (Cortese List; Department of Toxic Substances 2009).

- 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?**

No Impact. The project is not near an airport. The nearest airport is located in Willows, about 20 miles northeast of the project site.

- 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?**

No Impact. There are no private air strips within two miles of the project site, so the project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

- g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

No Impact. The proposed water facilities would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Installation of the new water lines at an existing recreation area would also not physically interfere with an adopted

emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Access would be maintained to and from open portions of the campground throughout construction.

- h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wild land fires, including where wild lands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wild lands?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project is located within the urban/wildland interface, and the project area is mapped as a “moderate” to “very high” fire hazard area (http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/webdata/maps/colusa/fhszs_map.6.pdf). The project, however, would not 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. It is the installation of a well and potable water pipelines. No increase in the number of recreationists is proposed or facilitated by the project.

3.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting:

A Hydrologic Analysis was prepared for the project by Forest staff (USDA 2009a). The analysis included field reviews conducted on February 10, March 11, and April 1, 2009. The inspection was

conducted to determine the proposed treatment areas, and to locate streams and roads to identify measures needed to protect watershed resources, including aquatic conservation strategy objectives. Riparian reserves and Streamside Management Zones were identified for use in project implementation to assist in protecting watershed resources.

Discussion:

Would the proposed project:

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

No Impact. The project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The project is the construction of new potable water pipelines to meet potable water quality standards.

b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Less than Significant Impact. A hydrologic analysis was prepared for the project (USDA 2009a). Stony Creek flows through the project area and is considered a municipal watershed, providing water to parts of California via the Central Valley Water Project and to local communities via the Stoney Gorge Reservoir. Conservative estimates of stream flow that contributes to water pumped from the well range from 0.15 to 1.5 percent of flow when flows are between 1 and 10 cubic feet per second. The report states this is a conservative estimate as it assumes the pump would be running continuously, 24-hours per day, which it would not. The report concluded “this project will not reduce the quality or quantity of water supplied.” Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. The existing drainage pattern of the area would not be altered significantly from the existing drainage pattern on site. All trenched areas would be returned to pre-project conditions once the pipelines are installed. Implementation of BMPs (see Section 2.3.9, BMPs Included in the Project, Hydrology and Soils) would prevent off-site transport of sediment disturbed during construction. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less than Significant Impact. The project does not involve altering the course of a stream or river. All trenched areas would be returned to pre-project conditions once the pipelines are installed. The project does not increase the amount of impervious surfaces in the area. Therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

- e. **Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project does not add impervious surfaces in the area. Therefore the project operation would have no effect on storm water drainage systems. BMPs are in place to protect water quality during construction.

- f. **Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project is a redevelopment potable water facilities to meet drinking water standards. These activities would not otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

- g. **Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?**

No Impact. The project does not involve construction of residential structures within flood hazard areas.

- h. **Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?**

Less than Significant Impact. The Hydrologic Analysis prepared for the project states that the project does not occur within any floodplains. In addition, most of the project facilities would be located underground.

- 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?**

No Impact. The project does not occur in the downstream area of a levee or dam. Therefore there would be no impact as a result of a levee or dam failure.

- j. **Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project is located in a National Forest. No oceans are nearby to produce a tsunami. No closed bodies of water are nearby to produce a seiche. Most of the facilities proposed would be underground and not subject to mudflow if one were to occur. Above ground facilities proposed are not meant to house people for either living or for working; therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

3.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

a. Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. There is no established community within the project area. The closest established community is located twenty-two miles northeast of the project site. The project is the installation of underground potable water pipelines in an existing National Forest Recreation Area; it would not affect an established community.

b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less than Significant Impact. No significant impacts would occur from the project as it would not change the nature of use within the park. Water service is being provided at two additional existing campground sites; however, the provision of water service to these areas is merely promoting convenience. The number of campgrounds and sites is not being increased as a result of the project.

c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. The project site is not located in an area covered by a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

3.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?**

No Impact. The project would not affect any known mineral resources of regional or local importance. The project occurs within a National Forest.

- 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?**

No Impact. The project would not result in the loss of availability of any locally important mineral resources. The project is the provision of potable water to existing campground sites.

3.11 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. Expose 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?**

Less than Significant Impact. Noise levels would increase during construction of the project. However, noise from construction activities would be limited to the hours between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Saturday or Sunday. Because the noise would be temporary for the duration of construction and the nearest sensitive receptors are located a minimum of about 800 feet away at the Davis flat campground, the impact is considered less than significant. Operation of project facilities would not impact ambient noise levels at any of the campground sites.

- b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?**

Less than Significant Impact. Construction and installation of the water facilities would have no effect on existing built features at any of the campground sites. Well drilling would take place well away from any existing built features (800 feet minimum), and trenching to install water pipelines is

not expected to cause ground borne noise or vibration that would affect people or existing structures. Therefore the impact is considered less than significant.

c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than Significant Impact. The land use proposed is an existing land use at the campground. New water facilities to replace existing facilities would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels.

d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less than Significant Impact. The project would not create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels. As mentioned above, construction of the project would result in a temporary increase in noise levels from activities such as drilling, grading and trenching. These are common construction/demolition activities that do not rise to a level of significance if performed during the normal construction hours stated above; therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The project is not near an airport. The nearest airport is located in Willows, about 20 miles northeast of the project site.

f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The project is the re-installation of water service to a recreation area. The project would not attract people to a place where they'd be exposed to excessive levels of noise from a landing strip as no landing strips are located in the vicinity.

3.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?**

No Impact. The project would not induce population growth in the National Forest or its environs. The project is within a National Forest, and no permanent population or housing would be generated as a result of the project. The project would not add any new permanent residents to the area nor would it increase visitor capacity by expanding the number of existing campsites at the campground. There is no impact, either direct or indirect, that would increase population in the area.

- b. **Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

No Impact. The project would not displace existing housing at the National Forest, as there is none at the project site. No campground closures are expected during construction. Because the action is temporary and would not result in any campground closures, there would be no impact.

- c. **Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?**

No Impact. The project would not displace any people, as it is a replacement of the existing water system at an existing recreation area within a National Forest. No campground closures are expected during construction. Because the action is temporary, and would not result in displacement of people, there is no impact.

3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

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

1. Fire protection?

No Impact. The replacement and installation of potable water infrastructure does not require new or physically altered governmental facilities, as it is a reconstruction project for an existing land use within a National Forest.

2. Police protection?

No Impact. The project does not increase the need for police protection services or create an adverse impact on police protection services, as this is an existing land use at a National Forest.

3. Schools?

No Impact. The project would not result in increased number of students served by local schools, as it is an existing land use and no permanent housing is proposed. These activities would not bring in new residents requiring the construction of additional schools.

4. Parks?

Less than Significant Impact. The project would not result in an increased number of residents or visitors in the area using community parks. The number of campsites available for use is not being expanded beyond what currently exists. The project provides safe drinking water to area users. The impact is considered less than significant.

5. Other public facilities?

No Impact. No other public facilities would be affected by the project.

3.14 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project would not increase the visitor use of the Fouts Springs Recreation Area of Forest. Campground facilities are not being increased by the project. The project merely replaces the existing water service to the area with a safe and reliable water source. Extension of the waterlines does not represent an increase in visitor use, but merely makes it more convenient for existing users to access potable water. Campground facilities are not being increased to provide additional campground sites. The impact is less than significant.

- 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?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The project provides water service to existing recreational facilities.

3.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- 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)?**

No Impact. The project does not include expansion or an increase of the existing number of camp sites. While water service is being extended to campgrounds that do not currently have water service, it is presumed that these campground users obtain water from existing faucets so extending the service to these campgrounds merely makes it more convenient for these users to access water. Therefore, there would be no impact.

- b. Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?**

No Impact. The project is the reinstallation of potable water infrastructure to an existing recreation area. Traffic to and from the recreation area site is not expected to change as a result of the project.

- 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?**

No Impact. The proposed reinstallation of potable water infrastructure has no effect on air traffic patterns.

- d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?**

No Impact. The proposed project does not involve any changes in roadway design features and would not affect the amount or nature of use on roads or highways. The project would not cause any hazardous traffic or transportation conditions.

- e. Result in inadequate emergency access?**

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. The project facilities would be installed largely underground and the tanks or buildings would not block emergency access.

- f. Result in inadequate parking capacity?**

No Impact. The proposed project has no impact on parking capacity. No parking would be removed as part of the project, and no increase in parking demand would be created.

- g. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?**

No Impact. The proposed is the installation of potable water facilities and has no bearing on alternative transportation policies, plans or programs.

3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?**

No Impact. The project proposes a new potable water system to meet drinking water quality standards. The project would not affect wastewater treatment requirements as it does not involve wastewater.

- 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?**

No Impact. The project replaces the existing potable water system and has no effect on other water or wastewater facilities. An existing dump station would be re-opened when water service is again functioning. The project in itself would not require the construction or expansion of water or wastewater services. Therefore, there would be no impact.

- 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?**

No Impact. The project facilities would be mainly installed underground and drainage facilities on site would remain. Project improvements do not affect or require the upgrade of existing storm water facilities. Therefore, there would be no impact.

- d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?**

Less than Significant Impact. A hydrologic report (USDA 2009a) prepared for the project states that the project would not reduce the quality or quantity of water supplied. Therefore the impact is considered less than significant.

- 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?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project does not involve construction of expanded facilities that would add quantities of wastewater to be treated. The dump station at the work center was closed when water service was terminated at Fouts Springs. This service would be reopened when the water service is restored. The dump station is not connected to a municipal waste water treatment provider. The impact is considered less than significant.

- f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project involves reconstruction or replacement of existing potable water facilities. Any demolition of existing facilities would generate insignificant amounts of waste. The project does not require long-term waste disposal and would not increase recreation use at the site. The impact is considered less than significant.

- g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?**

No Impact. The project involves reconstruction or replacement of existing potable water facilities and would not violate federal, state, or local statutes related to solid waste.

3.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probably future projects as defined in Section 15130.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposed project:

- a. **Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?**

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The project would employ on-site monitoring during construction activities by a qualified archaeologist to preserve quality of the environment and sensitive habitats and species and important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Mitigation is also provided to protect a CNPS listed plant species from unnecessary harm. These actions, combined with BMPs incorporated into the project, prevent substantial degradation of the environment, loss of species below self sustaining levels or elimination of important examples of California History or prehistory.

- b. Does the project have possible environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects as defined in Section 15130)?**

Less than Significant Impact. The project would not have environmental effects that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. The project does not propose new uses at the project site and all impacts to disturbed habitats would be minimized. Impacts related to climate change are not anticipated as the facilities are not expanding or resulting in increased visitation at the Fouts Springs Recreation Area. The project does not propose new housing or new permanent sources of air pollutant emissions. The project does not result in cumulative impacts when considered alone or in combination.

- c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?**

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation. The project would not have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly. Temporary impacts to air quality during construction would be avoided through the use of BMPs to minimize PM₁₀ emissions and release of chrysotile asbestos during construction. Mitigation is in place to protect workers from potential exposure to naturally occurring asbestos.

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CHAPTER 4 REFERENCES

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