

DRAFT

**INITIAL STUDY
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK
OFFICE/VISITOR CENTER PROJECT**



February 2004



**State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

**Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall – Suite 500
Sacramento, California 95814**

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: OFFICE/VISITOR CENTER PROJECT

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation

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

- Northern Service Center
California Department of Parks & Recreation
One Capitol Mall - Suite 410
Sacramento, CA 95814
- Northern Buttes District Headquarters
California Department of Parks & Recreation
400 Glen Drive
Oroville, CA 95966-9222
- William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park
21659 Adobe Road
Red Bluff, California 96080
- Tehama County Library
645 Madison Street
Red Bluff, CA 96080-0332
- California State Parks Internet Website
http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=981

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The Department of Parks and Recreation proposes to construct a Visitor Center on the grounds of the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The following is a summary of the proposed work:

- Construct a new permanent, accessible park office/visitor center of approximately 2,800 square feet. The new facility will include a changing rooms, storage areas, laundry and utility room, kitchen, meeting room, exhibit space, and public restrooms;
- Construct or relocate site improvements related to the new park office/visitor center including a subsurface drainage system (*surface water*), the relocation of the existing fence to expand picnic area, walkway and ramps/steps to new building, identification and directional signage, and landscape;
- Connect utility to new office/visitor center including water, septic system, electricity, telephone, alarm system, and telecommunications infrastructure. The septic tank excavation will be approximately 8' Wide X 10' Long X 10' Deep, utility lines trenches will vary from 18-inches to 36-inches in depth and sewer line to 4-foot depth;

- Convert existing park exit to main park entrance by widening the existing asphalt radius and changing directional pavement markings and signage. Eliminate existing park entrance by removing existing asphalt and converting to landscaping;
- Construct a 12 ft wide asphalt travelway with adjacent concrete walk connecting the existing parking lot to Mayfair Drive, establishing the new exit. An approximate 10' x 20' concrete bus drop-off area will be constructed on the East of Mayfair Drive; and
- Construct an approximate 17,000 sq. ft asphalt concrete parking lot to include 43 passenger car spaces and 5 bus spaces bordered by Mayfair Dr. and Adobe Rd.

A copy of the Initial Study is incorporated into this document. All comments regarding this environmental document may be submitted by regular mail, fax, or by email.

Mailing Address:

Patti DuMont
Environmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall - Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814

E-mail Address:

CEQANSC@parks.ca.gov

Fax Number:

(916) 445-9100

Submissions must be in writing and postmarked, or received by fax or email, no later than March 24, 2004. The originals of any faxed document must be received by regular mail within ten working days following the deadline for comments, along with proof of successful fax transmission.

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds that these documents reflect the independent judgment of DPR. DPR, as lead agency, also confirms that the project mitigation measures detailed in these documents are feasible and will be implemented as stated in the Negative Declaration.

Original with signature on file at NSC
Kathy Amman
Northern Service Center Manager

Date

Original Signature on File
Robert Foster
District Superintendent

Date

Original with signature on file at NSC
Patricia DuMont
Environmental Coordinator

Date

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TABLE of CONTENTS

<u>Chapter/Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
1 INTRODUCTION.....	2
2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	6
3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST.....	10
I. Aesthetics.....	14
II. Agricultural Resources.....	16
III. Air Quality.....	18
IV. Biological Resources.....	22
V. Cultural Resources.....	30
VI. Geology and Soils.....	36
VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	40
VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality.....	44
IX. Land Use and Planning.....	48
X. Mineral Resources.....	50
XI. Noise.....	52
XII. Population and Housing.....	56
XIII. Public Services.....	58
XIV. Recreation.....	60
XV. Transportation/Traffic.....	62
XVI. Utilities and Service Systems.....	66
4 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	68
5 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES.....	70
6 REFERENCES.....	76
7 REPORT PREPARATION.....	80

Appendices

- A** MAPS, TABLES, AND CHARTS
- B** PROJECT DESIGN GRAPHICS
- C** ACRONYMS

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Office/Visitor Center project at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, Tehama County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq.*, and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq.*

An Initial Study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less-than-significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared instead of an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed project is DPR. The contact person for the lead agency is:

Michael Romo – Construction Supervisor II
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Service Center
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 445-8742

All comments regarding this environmental document may be submitted by regular mail, fax, or by email.

Mailing Address:

Patti DuMont – Environmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Northern Service Center
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Sacramento, California 95814

E-mail Address:

CEQANSC@parks.ca.gov

Fax Number:

(916) 445-9100

Submissions must be postmarked, or received by fax or email, no later than March 21, 2004. The originals of any faxed document must be received by regular mail within ten working days following the deadline for comments along with proof of successful fax transmission.

1.3 COMMENTING EFFECTIVELY ON AN ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

Public participation is an essential part of the CEQA process. Review of environmental documents offer interested governmental agencies, private individuals, and organizations an opportunity to consider a proposed project and share expertise; evaluate agency analyses; check for completeness and accuracy; identify areas of concern; and present alternative or additional options for consideration. (California Code of Regulations §15200).

To comment effectively on an environmental document, consider the following points:

1. Objectively evaluate the project.

- Consider the activities proposed as part of the project and determine if these actions could result in a impact or change to the environment.
- If an impact could occur, would it be substantial or "significant"? Significance is determined by the amount of difference between what currently exists and what will exist during or following completion of the project.
- If you conclude there would be a significant adverse effect, does the document agree with that assessment?
- If the impact is potentially significant, are there mitigations (ways to reduce the severity of the impact) included in the document? Will they reduce the impact to a less than significant level? (For an MND, mitigations must reduce all potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level. For an EIR, impacts must be reduced to the extent feasible. All mitigations must be feasible and enforceable).
- If a potential significant impact has not, in the reviewer's opinion, been adequately identified; if no mitigation has been proposed for a potentially significant impact; or if the mitigation proposed does not appear to be sufficient or appropriate, the reviewer should:
 - Identify the specific impact in question;
 - Explain why you believe the impact would occur;

- Explain why you believe the effect would be significant (§15204[b]); and, if applicable,
 - Explain what additional mitigation measure(s) or changes in proposed mitigations you would recommend.
2. Explain the basis for your comments and recommendations (facts, reasonable assumptions based on facts, or expert opinion supported by facts) and, whenever possible, submit specific data and/or references supporting your conclusions (§15204[d]).
 3. Make sure comments are submitted before the deadline. Comments postmarked after the close of the public review period will not be accepted. If necessary, fax your comments on or before the close of the review period and follow up by regular mail. Comments must be submitted in writing and must include your name and a valid address. Email addresses are not sufficient; include a mailing address with your e-mail.
 4. Reviewing agencies or organizations should include the name of a contact person, who would be available for questions or consultation, along with their comments. (§15204[c]).

1.4 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Office/Visitor Center Project at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Mitigation measures have also been incorporated into the project to eliminate any potentially significant impacts or reduce them to a less-than-significant level.

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 - Project Description.
This chapter describes the reasons for the project, scope of the project, and project objectives.
- Chapter 3 - Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures.
This chapter identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts, explains the environmental setting for each environmental issue, and evaluates the potential impacts identified in the CEQA Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist. Mitigation measures are incorporated, where appropriate, to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.
- Chapter 4 - Mandatory Findings of Significance

This chapter identifies and summarizes the overall significance of any potential impacts to natural and cultural resources, cumulative impacts, and impact to humans, as identified in the Initial Study.

- Chapter 5 - Summary of Mitigation Measures.
This chapter summarizes the mitigation measures incorporated into the project as a result of the Initial Study.
- Chapter 6 - References.
This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND.
- Chapter 7 - Report Preparation
This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist that identifies the potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project. Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the proposed Office/Visitor Center Project would result in less-than-significant impacts for the following issues: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, a MND shall be prepared if the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the inclusion of mitigation measures in the project. Based on the available project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines.

CHAPTER 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed Office/Visitor Center Project at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park in Tehama County, California. The proposed project would replace the existing outdated and substandard office trailer with a new park office/visitor center.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located in Tehama County, 32 miles south of Redding and approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the City of Red Bluff on Adobe Road. William B. Ide was named president of the short-lived California Bear Flag Republic, which lasted 22 days. The adobe memorial to him is located in a picnic area overlooking the Sacramento River. This four-acre park was acquired and classified as a state historic park in 1951. The park features an old adobe home, carriage shed, blacksmith shop and a small visitor center.

2.3 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The parks' existing office facility is a 1960's trailer home in poor condition. It is inadequate for its current use, in declining condition and does not meet code requirements. The following deficiencies have been documented:

- The trailer is approximately 40 years old and has far exceeded its useful life. It does not meet fire and safety codes and does not comply with accessibility standards. Park employees, visitors and volunteers with disabilities cannot safely use the facility. In the absence of actions to address the condition of the office, staff functions would likely need to be moved off-site in the near future.
- There is not enough space to adequately house current park operations. The existing trailer is approximately 500 square feet in size and houses office space, interpretive program functions, costume/program storage space, break area and general office equipment. Park staff, docents and up to 35 living history students share this space.
- On-going interpretive programs bring high school and elementary school students to the site at least twice a week. Volunteer docents are on-site to assist with the programs, however, the current facilities do not contain sufficient space to handle this volume of visitor and volunteer use. In addition, the facilities are not accessible in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Meeting space for docent programs, training and interpretive programs is needed. There is insufficient storage area for interpretive elements; interpretive elements are stored both inside the office and in a host of other small buildings around the site, leading to operational inefficiencies and damage to items.
- The existing trailer has small windows that do not face the main entrance, making it difficult to observe park programs and visitors. Facilities are needed on site to maintain park staff presence and provide for park and visitor safety.

- The existing office is a visual blight in the park. The dilapidated structure can be seen from the Park's historic core area detracting from the educational and interpretive efforts of the park.

This project would satisfy health and safety requirements. Adequate office and storage facilities would be provided in a timely manner. Accessibility requirements would be met. Park staff presence would be maintained. Interpretive programs would continue to occur and interpretive props would be accessible and maintained in a proper fashion.

Without this project, it would be necessary to move park operations off-site due to the declining condition of the current office trailer. This would eliminate staff presence at the park leading to security, public service and maintenance issues. Off-site storage of interpretive program/living history tools and props would lead to inefficiencies and possible elimination of the popular living history programs. Without construction of a new visitor center and office space, the park would sustain a significant impact to its support budget, as office and storage space would need to be rented outside the park.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The mission of the California Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the health, inspiration, and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state's extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.

The construction of an office/visitor center at William B. Ide Adobe SHP would provide a safe working environment and adequate, cost-effective office space for use by DPR personnel to performing the administrative duties associated with the management of a park and a visitor center that would provide for the continuation of the extensive and popular interpretive program currently available at the park.

2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) proposes to construct an Office/Visitor Center on the grounds of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The following is a summary of the proposed work:

- Construct a new permanent, accessible park office/visitor center of approximately 2,800 square feet. The new facility will include a changing rooms, storage areas, laundry and utility room, kitchen, meeting room, exhibit space, and public restrooms;
- Construct or relocate site improvements related to the new park office/visitor center including a subsurface drainage system (*surface water*), the relocation of the existing fence to expand picnic area, walkway and ramps/steps to new building, identification and directional signage, and landscape;
- Connect utility to new office/visitor center including water, septic system, electricity, telephone, alarm system, and telecommunications infrastructure. The septic tank excavation will be approximately 8' Wide X 10' Long X 10' Deep, utility lines trenches will vary from 18-inches to 36-inches in depth and sewer line to 4-foot depth;
- Convert existing park exit to main park entrance by widening the existing asphalt radius and changing directional pavement markings and signage. Eliminate existing park entrance by removing existing asphalt and converting to landscaping;

- Construct a 12 ft wide asphalt travelway with adjacent concrete walk connecting the existing parking lot to Mayfair Drive, establishing the new exit. An approximate 10' x 20' concrete bus drop-off area will be constructed on the East of Mayfair Drive; and
- Construct an approximate 17,000 sq. ft asphalt concrete parking lot to include 43 passenger car spaces and 5 bus spaces bordered by Mayfair Dr. and Adobe Rd.

2.6 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

If necessary, due to funding constraints, the Office/Visitor Center project would be scheduled to occur in two phases. Phase 1 would construct approximately 1300 to 1600 square feet of office space to include locker rooms, storage, kitchen facilities and a laundry room. Phase 2 would construct approximately 1200 to 1500 square feet to include exhibit space, additional storage and public restrooms with showers. Construction for Phase 1 of this project would begin in Spring 2005 and would take approximately four to six (4-6) months to complete. Phase 2 of construction would occur once funding is awarded.

The construction site would be closed to the public during construction; however, the park's picnic and historic core areas would remain open. Work would occur during daylight hours. No work would occur during weekend, holidays, or park special event days unless approved by the State Representative. All trenches would be backfilled as work progresses and all construction areas would be fenced and plated as required to deter unauthorized entry.

Heavy equipment, such as a backhoe, excavator, grader, bulldozer, and dump truck, would be used during construction. Most equipment would be transported to the site and remain until the associated work is completed. Staging areas for the project would be on the project site. Transport vehicles for building components, pilot car, material delivery trucks, and crew vehicles would also be present intermittently at the site.

Staff and volunteers currently utilizing the trailer as locker rooms and business would be relocated to the modular building at the entrance to the historic core in the park. The shop buildings would be utilized for storage during construction.

2.7 VISITATION TO WILLIAM B. IDE ADOBE STATE HISTORIC PARK

The park unit receives an average of 25,207 visitors a year. Construction of a Visitor Center would not necessarily increase visitation, but would improve existing resource management, educational and interpretive programs.

Year	Free Day Use	Paid Day-Use	Overnight Camping	Total Attendance
1995/96	28,709	2,543	0	31,252
1996/97	18,167	1,883	0	20,050
1997/98	18,807	2,513	0	21,320
1998/99	20,668	2,743	0	23,411
1999/00	20,343	2,179	0	22,522
2000/01	23,127	1,813	0	24,940
2001/02	44,560	1,893	0	46,453
2002/03	20,070	1,055	225	24,350
2003/04	14,402	1,170	0	15,572
Total	208,853	17,790	225	226,868
Average Attendance	23,205.89	1,976.67	25	25,207.56

2.8 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

The office/visitor center project with the associated infrastructure, utility, and accessibility improvements would adhere to all applicable regulations, codes, ordinances, and permit requirements set forth by regulatory agencies. DPR has approval authority for implementation of projects within the boundaries of the William B. Ide Adobe SHP, including the Office/Visitor Center Construction project. However, the following permits and/or consultations may be required before work can begin.

- Tehama County Environmental Health and Safety
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) consultation would be necessary and a Stormwater Management Plan may be required.
- A permit for any temporary road closures or required traffic controls may be acquired from the Tehama County Department of Transportation and Public Works.

2.9 RELATED PROJECTS

DPR often has other smaller maintenance programs and rehabilitation projects planned for a park unit. Due to the condition and historic nature of buildings at the park there are numerous maintenance and restoration projects in progress at any given time.

**CHAPTER 3
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST**

PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title: Office/Visitor Center Project
2. Lead Agency Name & Address: California Department of Parks and Recreation
3. Contact Person & Phone Number: Michael Romo, (916) 445-8092
4. Project Location: William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park
5. Project Sponsor Name & Address: California Department of Parks and Recreation
Acquisition and Planning Division
Northern Service Center
One Capital Mall - Suite 500
Sacramento, California 95814
6. General Plan Designation: State Historic Park
William B. Ide Adobe SHP General Plan, 1990
7. Zoning: Recreation
8. Description of Project:
The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) proposes to construct an Office/Visitor Center on the grounds of the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The following is a summary of the proposed work:
 - Construct a new permanent, accessible park office/visitor center of approximately 2,800 square feet. The new facility will include a changing rooms, storage areas, laundry and utility room, kitchen, meeting room, exhibit space, and public restrooms;
 - Construct or relocate site improvements related to the new park office/visitor center including a subsurface drainage system (*surface water*), the relocation of the existing fence to expand picnic area, walkway and ramps/steps to new building, identification and directional signage, and landscape;
 - Connect utility to new office/visitor center including water, septic system, electricity, telephone, alarm system, and telecommunications infrastructure. The septic tank excavation will be approximately 8' Wide X 10' Long X 10' Deep, utility lines trenches will vary from 18-inches to 36-inches in depth and sewer line to 4-foot depth;
 - Convert existing park exit to main park entrance by widening the existing asphalt radius and changing directional pavement markings and signage. Eliminate existing park entrance by removing existing asphalt and converting to landscaping;
 - Construct a 12 ft wide asphalt travelway with adjacent concrete walk connecting the existing parking lot to Mayfair Drive, establishing the new exit. An approximate 10' x 20' concrete bus drop-off area will be constructed on the East of Mayfair Drive; and
 - Construct an approximate 17,000 sq. ft asphalt concrete parking lot to include 43 passenger car spaces and 5 bus spaces bordered by Mayfair Drive and Adobe Road.
9. Surrounding Land Uses & Setting: Refer to Chapter 3 of this document (Section IX, Land Use Planning)
10. Approval Required from Other Public Agencies: Refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.8

1. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

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

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input 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 checked="" 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.

Patricia DuMont
Environmental Coordinator

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 [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, § 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.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I. AESTHETICS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe SHP, a small, approximately four-acre park located just outside of Red Bluff, is surrounded on three sides by residential development and on the fourth by the Sacramento River. The park’s quiet, shade-covered landscape with the adjacent Sacramento River offers a cooling break from the severe summer heat of the Sacramento Valley. Separating the historic core of the park from the picnic area and parking/administrative area flows a small seasonal stream, which empties into the River. Views to the west, across the river looking on to open fields are impeded by homes built on the west bank of the river. Only views to the south, looking directly down the Sacramento River from the proposed project site would be considered scenic vistas. No designated scenic highways occur in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) As noted in the Environmental Setting above, only the south views down the Sacramento River from the proposed project site would be considered of significant visual interest. Existing large shade trees and shrubs would be surround the proposed project . Construction of the proposed structures would not block or interfere with local views from existing buildings nor from outlying areas to new construction. In addition, the visitor center would be sited in accordance with the general plan for Ide Adobe SHP, which specifically states that DPR “will emphasize harmony between buildings and sites”. Less than significant.
- b) According to the California Department of Transportation (“Cal Trans”) there are no scenic highways in the vicinity of this project. No impact.
- c) As with any construction project, there would be some temporary decrease in the visual appeal of the area immediately affected by the work being performed. However, the work

would be limited and the proposed office/visitor center would be mostly screened by the abundant growth of trees throughout the park. Oak seedlings grown from acorns of the large oak tree in the historic core have been planted around the proposed parking area to screen the area from surrounding residences. This project would be designed to maintain the existing visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings. Less than significant impact.

- d) Both interior and exterior permanent lighting are components necessary for the operation of the completed facility, but exterior lighting would be limited to fixtures and levels necessary for security and public safety. The majority of facility use would occur during normal business hours, reducing the amount of both interior and exterior illumination created during regular operation or after dark. Existing residences and adjacent roadways all maintain some level of interior, exterior, and security lighting within visual range of the proposed project. The lighting associated with this project would not add significantly to the current local or overall nighttime illumination of the area or create a defining point of illumination.

It is expected that all construction work for the proposed project would be limited to daylight hours, eliminating the need for work lights, however, unavoidable delays or emergency situations could require minimal use of exterior construction lights on a limited basis

The construction site would have night security lighting with video monitoring. Construction lighting may be in direct view of neighbors across the Sacramento River. However, all construction lights would be focused on the work site and would use glare shields to minimize the shine of lights. In addition, construction lights would be positioned to the extent feasible, in a manner to use the existing tree canopy as light shields. Once the project is complete all construction related lighting would cease. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is an approximately four-acre park, located just east of Interstate 5 in Tehama County. The park is zoned "Recreation" and does not support any commercial agricultural operations or farmland. None of the land within William B. Ide Adobe SHP, the land adjoining the park, or area impacted by the proposed project is included in any of the Important Farmland categories, as delineated by the California Department of Conservation, under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP).

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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 Department of Conservation as an optional model for use in assessing impacts on agricultural and farmland.

DISCUSSION

a-c) As noted in the Environmental Setting above, William B. Ide Adobe SHP lacks any ongoing commercial development of agriculture resources within the park boundaries. Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance would not be converted to non-agricultural use. No conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract would occur as a result of the proposed work. Farmland would not be converted to non-agricultural use as a result of procedures necessary to implement this project. No impact.

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III. AIR QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is located in Tehama County, included in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SVAB) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IX. Because of the topographical features of Tehama County the air pollution potential of the region is very high. Coastal air enters the Sacramento Valley through the Carquinez Straits and goes through a change in humidity and temperature. The air circulation in the SVAB allows the transportation of pollution over a long distance throughout the valley.

The northern area of the Sacramento Valley is classified as non-attainment for state ozone and PM-10 (particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less, i.e. dust and smoke particles). An area is classified as non-attainment if there was at least one violation of a state standard for the specified pollutant within the area boundaries. The state levels for nitrogen dioxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, and sulfates are in attainment. The state level for carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide are unclassified. There are no federal standards for visibility reducing particles and the state level is unclassified. A pollutant is designated unclassified if the data are incomplete and do not support a designation of attainment or non-attainment.

Tehama County's federal standard for ozone, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide are listed as unclassified/attainment. The unclassified/attainment designation is used for areas that cannot be classified or are better than the national standards. The classifications for PM-10 (dust and smoke particles), sulfur dioxide and lead are listed as unclassified. At the federal level, areas that cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant are designated unclassified.

Attainment Status Designations - Tehama County		
Pollutant	National Designation	State Designation
Ozone	Unclassified /Attainment	Non-attainment
PM ₁₀	Unclassified	Non-attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Unclassified
Nitrogen dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Unclassified	Attainment
Lead (particulate)	Unclassified	Attainment
Hydrogen sulfide	N/A	Unclassified
Sulfates	N/A	Attainment
Visibility-reducing particulates	N/A	Unclassified
Source: State and National Non-attainment Designations 2003		

WOULD THE PROJECT*:	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

* Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make these determinations.

DISCUSSION

- a) Work proposed in this project is not in conflict with or would not obstruct fulfilling any applicable air quality plan for Tehama County or the Sacramento Valley Air Basin. No impact.
- b,c) The proposed project would not emit air contaminants at a level that, by themselves, would violate any air quality standard or contribute to a permanent or long term increase in any air contaminant. However construction could produce short-term emissions of fugitive dust (PM-10) and involve the use of equipment that would emit ozone precursors in and around the project site. Performing the following mitigation measures would reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURES AIR-1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All active construction areas would be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions. • All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials on public roads would be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard. • All gasoline-powered equipment would be maintained in good mechanical condition (according to manufacture's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements. • Excavation and grading activities would be suspended when sustained winds exceed 15 mph, instantaneous gusts exceed 25 mph, or dust from construction might obscure driver visibility on public roads.

- d) Individuals or groups that would be especially reactive to pollutants are considered sensitive receptors, such as children, the elderly, and those who are acutely or chronically ill. Facilities where these sensitive receptors are likely to be located include schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement and convalescent homes, hospitals, medical clinics, and residences. All schools are at least one-half mile from the project site. The proposed project would, however, be located adjacent to residences. Any equipment use that could generate fugitive dust would be of limited duration, both in daily operation and as a percentage of the proposed work for this project. The construction area would be closed to the public and it is expected that most or all of the work would occur during daylight hours. These conditions, combined with full implementation of the mitigation measures included in **AIR-1** above, would result in a less than significant impact.
- e) The proposed work would not result in the long-term generation of odors. Construction related emissions could result in a short-term generation of odors, including diesel exhaust and fuel or solvent vapors. Some park personnel and adjacent residents might consider these odors objectionable. However, because construction activities would be short-term, odorous emissions would be limited and dissipate rapidly in the air, with increased distance from the source. The potential for impact during construction or operation of this project would be considered less than significant.

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IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is a small, approximately four acre, park unit that is situated on a raised terrace along the Sacramento River in Red Bluff, California. It is included in the Valley Floristic Region of the California Floristic Province characterized by long, dry summers and short, wet winters. The park unit supports three native plant communities following the Holland (1986) plant community classification system: freshwater seep, blue oak woodland, and Great Valley cottonwood riparian forest. The proposed project to construct a replacement unit office/visitor center would occur in what was once Great Valley cottonwood riparian forest plant community. Within the park unit, this community is dominated by cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*) and willow (*Salix* spp.). The site has been significantly disturbed by heavy use over the course of many years. The understory in the core area of the park has been converted into a lawn and picnic area for visitor use, or is dominated by non-native plant species such as periwinkle (*Vinca major*) in and near the seasonal drainage that traverses the unit. Natural recruitment of the native plant community in the core area of the park is absent and non-native tree species have been planted there. The field adjacent to the existing office buildings is heavily disturbed by its current use as an overflow parking lot and supports non-native annual grasses and forbs only.

The site for the proposed project would occur within the footprint of the existing park unit buildings, picnic area, parking lot and adjacent field. The proposed project would result in the removal of several non-native zelkova trees (*Zelkova serrata*) that are within the picnic area adjacent to the existing office buildings. No native trees would be removed as a result of this project.

Of special interest at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park are two very large valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees. One is 44 inches in diameter and the other is 77 inches in diameter. The trees are prized at the park unit and are protected for their historic and natural value. The trees are outside the project boundary and would not be impacted by the proposed project.

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is included in the California Wildlife Region. Typical wildlife species that use the park unit include the scrub jay, California quail, acorn woodpecker, spotted towhee, Cooper's hawk, raccoon, and mule deer.

Special-Status Species¹

Sensitive biological resources that occur or potentially occur on the proposed project site are discussed in this section. This section includes specific information on the biological resources and the potential impacts to those resources from the proposed project to construct a new replacement office.

¹ For purposes of this document, special status species are defined as plants and animals that are legally-protected or that are considered sensitive by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. Specifically, this includes species listed as state or federally Threatened or Endangered, those considered as candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered, species identified by the USFWS and/or CDFG as Species of Concern, animals identified by CDFG as Fully Protected or Protected, and plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (i.e., plants on CNPS lists 1 and 2).

Queries of the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2002) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2001) were conducted for sensitive species and habitats within the Red Bluff East (site of proposed project) and the surrounding 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps (i.e., Tuscan Springs, Los Molinos, Gerber, West of Gerber, Red Bluff West, Dales, Bend, and Hooker). Sensitive biological resources include the plants and animals that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local resource agencies and organizations. Also included are habitats that are listed as critical for the survival of a listed species or have special value for wildlife species, and plant communities that are unique or of limited distribution, if any.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND SPECIES OF CONCERN

Threatened and Endangered plants and wildlife species and Species of Concern are special-status species that have legal protection. There are no known Threatened or Endangered plants or wildlife species occurring within the boundaries of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. However, the following Threatened and Endangered species and Species of Concern are those in the CNDDDB and CNPS databases for the quadrangle maps noted above that also have the potential to occur within William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park because of the presence of suitable, or potentially suitable, habitat.

Plant Species

Adobe lily (*Fritillaria pluriflora*) – A CNPS List² 1B plant species that occurs typically in adobe soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. While there is a potential for the species to occur within the blue oak woodland in the park unit, the proposed project boundary is not within this plant community type. The proposed project would not affect this species.

Ahart's paronychia (*Paronychia ahartii*) – A CNPS List 1B plant species and Federal Species of Concern that occurs in cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. While there is a potential for the species to occur within moist places in the woodlands of the park unit, the proposed project would occur within the existing footprint of an already disturbed site and would not affect this species.

Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*) – A CNPS List 1B, Federal Species of Concern, and California Endangered plant species that occurs in marshes and swamp areas. There is a freshwater small seep located near the mouth of the seasonal stream that traverses the unit. Although there is a possibility that the Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop could occur there, the seep is not within the project boundary and would not be affected by the proposed project.

Four-angled spikerush (*Eleocharis quadrangulata*) – A CNPS List 2 plant species that occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps. There is a small seep located near the mouth of the seasonal stream that traverses the unit. Although there might be potential for the four-angled spikerush to occur there, the seep is not within the project boundary and would not be affected by the proposed project.

Fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*) – A CNPS List 2 plant species that occurs in wet places such

² CNPS List 1B = rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; CNPS List 2 = rare or endangered in California, more common elsewhere.

as freshwater marshes and swamps and riparian woodland. There is a small seep located near the mouth of the seasonal stream that traverses the unit. Although there might be potential for the fox sedge to occur there, the seep is not within the project boundary and would not be affected by the proposed project.

Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*) – A CNPS List 1B plant species that occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows, valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools in areas that are vernal moist. While there is a potential for the species to inhabit moist places in the oak woodlands of the park unit, the proposed project is not within this plant community type. Therefore, Red Bluff dwarf rush would not be affected by the proposed project.

Red-flowered lotus (*Lotus rubriflorus*) – A CNPS List 1B species and a Federal Species of Concern that occurs in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. The red-flowered lotus is known from only four occurrences that occur elsewhere. While there is still a possibility that the red-flowered lotus might occur in the oak woodlands of the park unit, the proposed project boundary is outside of the oak woodland plant community. This plant species would not be impacted by the proposed project.

Sanford's sagittaria (*Sagittaria sanfordii*) – A CNPS List 1B plant species and a Federal Species of Concern that occurs in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps. There is a freshwater small seep located near the mouth of the seasonal stream that traverses the unit. Although there is a possibility that the Sanford's sagittaria could occur there, the seep is not within the project boundary and would not be affected by the proposed project.

Silky cryptantha (*Cryptantha crinita*) – A CNPS List 1B plant species that occurs in riparian forests, riparian woodlands, cismontane woodlands, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland, and gravelly streambeds. While there is a potential for the species to occur within the riparian woodland in the park unit, the proposed project would occur within the existing footprint of an already disturbed site. The only understory that would be affected is a lawn in the existing picnic area and non-native grasses and forbs in a heavily disturbed field that is currently used for overflow parking. This project would not affect this species.

Plant Communities

Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest – This plant community occurs within the park unit. A narrow remnant of the community occurs just outside of the proposed project boundary along the edge of the Sacramento River. It is composed of white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), willows (*Salix* sp.), and some cottonwood trees. The proposed project area is adjacent to the remnant strip of this community type, but will not impact this resource. The proposed project boundary will remain within the footprint of the existing park unit offices, picnic area, parking lot, and adjacent heavily disturbed field.

Insect Species

Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) – This species is listed as Federal Threatened and its entire life cycle is spent on one plant species – the elderberry (*Sambucus* spp). Blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) is known to occur within the park unit. However, there are no elderberry shrubs within the proposed project area. Therefore, valley elderberry longhorn beetles would not be affected by the proposed project.

Wildlife and Fish Species

Chinook salmon winter run (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* winter run) – This fish is listed as both Federal and California Endangered. It occurs below Keswick Dam in the Sacramento River, where it spawns (CNDDDB, 2002). The proposed project is situated on a raised terrace that is approximately 250 feet above the Sacramento River and is not expected or likely to have an impact on the river or the Chinook salmon winter run. Best Management Practices for erosion control would be implemented to avoid potential impacts to these resources.

Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*) – Federal Species of Concern and California Species of Concern that occurs in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, and is rarely found far from permanent water (Zeiner et al., 1988). There are no known occurrences of foothill yellow-legged frog in William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park and there are no rocky streams, therefore, no habitat in the vicinity of the proposed project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected nor be likely to impact foothill yellow-legged frog.

Western pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*) – Federal Species of Concern and California Species of Concern. This species is associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats (Zeiner et al., 1988). The species could potentially occur near the project area near water's edge along the Sacramento River, however, the project area is approximately 250 feet above the level of the river on a site already heavily disturbed and modified by human use. The proposed project would not be expected nor be likely to impact this species.

Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*) – Federal Species of Concern and California Threatened species that requires fine-textured or sandy banks or cliffs to dig a nesting hole that is almost always near water (Zeiner et al., 1990). There are no known occurrences of the bank swallow at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, but potential nesting habitat does exist within the cliffs along the Sacramento River. However, the proposed project boundaries are greater than 40 feet from the cliff edge and would not impact the cliff face where potentially suitable habitat occurs. Therefore, it would not be expected nor be likely that impacts would occur to the bank swallow as a result of the proposed project.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) – A Federal Species of Concern and a California Species of Concern, the burrowing owl usually nests in old burrows of ground squirrel, or other small mammals in dry open grassland and desert habitats and in the grass, forb and open shrub stages of ponderosa pine and pinyon-juniper habitats (Zeiner et al., 1990). It is very unlikely that burrowing owls occur on the site. No burrows that could be potential burrowing owl burrows were detected in a preliminary site assessment conducted in December 2003. It would not be expected nor be likely that the proposed project would impact this species.

Raptors: All raptors and their nests are protected under the Fish and Game Code (Section 3503.5). While there are currently no known raptor nests within the project area, some potential exists for raptor species to nest within or near the proposed project site. The following sensitive raptor species may occur within the project area. **Swainson's hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) – Federal Species of Concern and California Threatened; **Cooper's hawk** (*Accipiter cooperi*) – California Species of Concern; **Northern harrier** (*Circus cyaneus*) - California Species of Concern; **Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) – California Species of Concern; If nests are present within or near the project area, impacts on raptor species could occur as a result of the proposed project.

Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) – A Federal Species of Concern and California Species of Concern that requires open water and protected nesting substrate. There are no known occurrences of the tricolored blackbird within the park unit. While there is a potential for the species to occur in patches of vegetation along the Sacramento River, the boundaries of the proposed project site do not include suitable habitat. It would not be expected nor be likely that the proposed project would impact the tricolored blackbird.

Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*) – California Endangered. The yellow-billed cuckoo is known to inhabit extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage, and which abut on slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps (Zeiner et al., 1990). Habitat for the western yellow-billed cuckoo does not occur within the project area, therefore, no impacts would be expected nor be likely to occur to this species from the proposed project.

Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*) – A California Species of Concern that inhabits riparian deciduous habitats in summer that support cottonwoods, willows, alders, and other small trees and shrubs (Zeiner et al., 1990). While this species may occur within the general vicinity of the proposed project site, there are no known occurrences with William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The proposed project would not impact habitat for the yellow warbler therefore, would not be expected nor be likely to affect this species.

Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) – A California Species of Concern that inhabits willow riparian thickets near watercourses (Zeiner et al., 1990). While this species may occur within the general vicinity of the proposed project site, there are no known occurrences within William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. The proposed project would not impact habitat for the yellow-breasted chat, and therefore would not be expected nor be likely to affect this species.

Wetlands and Waters of the United States

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) defines wetlands as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. The majority of USACE jurisdictional wetlands meet three wetland delineation criteria: (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soil types, and (3) wetland hydrology. The proposed project would not impact any wetlands or waters of the United States.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the 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, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §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 type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" 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"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) **Chinook salmon winter run** (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* winter run), a Federal and State Endangered fish species spawns in the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam and could potentially spawn within the project vicinity. This project has the potential to indirectly impact the Chinook salmon winter run with the erosion of soil from the construction site into the Sacramento River. The following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts to this species from project construction and soil erosion to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-1 – SOIL EROSION CONTROL

- BMPs would be used in all areas to control soil and surface water runoff during excavation, trenching and grading activities. Grading and excavation activities would not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction must occur during winter months, “winterizing” would occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil. Temporary erosion control measures (BMPs) would be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil would be stabilized (re-compacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These BMPs would include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, certified weed-free straw bales, or straw or rice coir rolls, to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies.
- Permanent BMPs for erosion control would consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and re-vegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed were not available, a weed-free native mixture would be used. Final design plans would incorporate BMP measures to be incorporated into the project.

Raptors: Raptors and their nests are protected under the Fish and Game Code (Section 3503.5). If nests are present, disturbance from construction noises could occur and result in an impact to the species. The following mitigation measures would reduce potential

impacts to raptor species from project construction to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-2 – RAPTORS

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential nesting habitat that would be impacted by this project would be surveyed for nesting species prior to construction. If any nests for raptors were found, construction would be delayed until after the nesting season (i.e., between March and August) in a minimum of 500-foot radius buffer zone around the nest.• If a nest were discovered in pre-construction surveys, an onsite biological monitor would be present during construction to prevent unanticipated impacts. If a nest were found during construction that wasn't identified during surveys, construction would be stopped in that area (minimum of 500-foot radius buffer zone around the nest) until the young have fledged. |
|--|

- b) The proposed project would occur within the existing footprint of the existing park trailer, picnic area, parking lot, and a heavily disturbed field used for overflow parking. No sensitive natural communities would be disturbed as a result of this project. No impact.
- c) There is one small seep within the park unit, but it occurs outside of the proposed project boundary. There would be no impacts to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetlands under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- d) The proposed project would not impede fish passage or wildlife movement. The project would occur within the existing footprint of current park facilities and would not impact any water body, wildlife corridor or nursery site.
- e) This project would not remove any native riparian or oak tree species and, therefore, does not conflict with any local tree removal policies or ordinances. No impact.
- f) This project does not conflict with any adopted habitat conservation plans. No impact.

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V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park (SHP) is located in Tehama County approximately 1.5 miles from the City of Red Bluff. The park unit is comprised of approximately four acres situated between Adobe Road and the Sacramento River, which forms the eastern boundary of the park. The majority of this unit is fairly flat, with elevations ranging from 250 feet along its eastern edge at the riverbank, to 325 feet above sea level at the northwest corner. Topographic aspect is primarily a southerly exposure. Vegetation in the park includes those plants associated with freshwater seep, blue oak woodland, and cottonwood riparian forest plant communities (GP 1989). The topography and natural resources in the area provided an ideal setting for prehistoric occupation and resource procurement.

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is registered as California State Historic Landmark No. 12. The only standing historic structure, the adobe and five historic replicas are located in the area designated as the “primary historic zone”. The adobe was nominated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1976 but the nomination was denied. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is located outside of the historic zone. The APE includes the areas where the existing office/visitor center, parking lot, and picnic grounds are located and the undeveloped lot west of Mayfair drive where overflow parking is currently directed.

In addition to the “primary historic zone,” three prehistoric sites have been recorded in the park. One, possibly two sites are situated within the project area. The other site is located a good distance from the APE. The prehistoric sites have not been assessed for NRHP or California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) eligibility.

Historic Resources:

The adobe is located adjacent to what is referred to as Fremont’s Crossing or Landing. Although William B. Ide was a prominent figure in the history of California, known as one of the leaders of the California Republic and for his role in the Bear Flag Revolt, evidence suggests he never owned the property, nor did he construct or live in the adobe. Due to William B. Ide’s importance to the history of California and because his house, located south of Red Bluff, no longer exists, he is interpreted at this site.

Archival research indicates Abraham M. Dibble probably built the adobe around 1852. On April 10, 1852, Dibble filed a homestead on the property that included the park unit. Ownership of the adobe changed frequently between 1852 and 1930. One of the owners, Daniel Howard built and operated a public ferry across the Sacramento River in 1862. The ferry operated in this location until 1865 when ownership changed. The new owner, Herbert Kraft moved the operation to Pine Street in Red Bluff. In 1874, William F. Erwin, A.J. Hammans, and George W. Hammans were authorized to build and operate a ferry at the adobe. Frank Erwin lived at the adobe during this time. Evidence of this operation has not been located in the park; however, a professional archaeological team participating in underwater research on the Sacramento River reported some type of anchor under the river opposite Fremont’s Landing that could be associated with the operation (GP 1989: 24).

When the State of California acquired the property in 1951, the adobe had undergone extensive additions and ownership had changed frequently. Adan Treganza, as part of the U.C. Archaeological Survey conducted a pre-reconstruction archaeological investigation at the park in the 1950s. The aim of this investigation was to discover, expose, and define any subsurface architectural features associated with the adobe (Treganza 1958). Based on the data generated from Treganza's subsurface investigation, due to extensive building deterioration the adobe was reconstructed in 1958. Today, the adobe is a single-story walled structure with a covered porch and brick fireplace. Only the front of the fireplace and the four walls are original to the adobe.

The historic adobe and five historic replicas are located in the northeastern section of the park. The "primary historic zone" is bounded on the east by the Sacramento River, on the north by a knoll, on the west by Adobe Road, and on the south by a drainage. The intent of the "primary historic zone" is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources and to restrict incompatible facilities in that area (GP 1989: 24). The APE for this project is located west of the creek, well out of the historic area.

Historic Archaeological Resources:

Although there are historic archaeological resources in this State Historic Park, there is no record to suggest that any of these resources have been officially recorded. During Treganza's (1958) subsurface investigation he noted in his report that glass and metal fragments were present in a subsurface deposit near the bank of the Sacramento River; nevertheless, the adobe and associated archaeological resources have not been recorded or given a trinomial from the North-East Information Center (NEIC).

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources:

The General Plan for the park (GP 1989: pg. 32) indicates there are no prehistoric sites located within the boundary of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. However, a record search, literature review, and a recent field investigation conducted for this project have revealed the presence of cultural resources. Archival information retained at the Northern Service Center (NSC) was consulted as well as the *DPR Index to Historic and Archaeological Resources owned by the California Department of Parks*. The index lists one prehistoric site recorded in the park (CA-TEH-88). A formal record search of the entire park was conducted by (NEIC) staff in December 2001. The search results indicate two prehistoric archaeological sites recorded in the park (CA-TEH-56 and CA-TEH-1563). Although CA-TEH-88 was listed on the DPR Index, the information search by NEIC did not show this site as being located in the park. No locational information was provided on the site record to confirm CA-TEH-88 is located within the boundary of the park.

The information compiled from the record search/literature review would suggest that three archaeological sites have been recorded in the park (CA-TEH-56, -88-, and 1563). CA-TEH-1563 was recorded by Breck Parkman in 1991 and appears to be only a surface manifestation. The site is located well out of the APE and will not be impacted by this project. Jay Werlhof of the U.C. Archaeological Survey recorded CA-TEH-56 in 1951. This site is situated on both park and private land. Werlhof described the site as a Wintun encampment that extended from the base of the hills to the Sacramento River 100 yards away. Found at the site was a profuse scattering of obsidian projectile points, spear points, debitage, awls, and other rock objects.

George Sutton a former owner of the property grew alfalfa and plowed the area annually, which brought artifacts to the surface. The depth of the cultural deposit is difficult to ascertain since the artifacts were brought to the surface during ground-disturbing activities and dispersed, destroyed or collected by unknown individuals. The site is located within the project APE. Numerous activities have impacted the site over the years (including the cultivation of alfalfa). Park development and maintenance, road construction, and public utilities have impacted the subsurface deposits associated with this site. A volunteer road bisects the site and is used by the residents on Mayfair Drive, adding further impacts to the site. Information regarding CA-TEH-88 is vague. CA-TEH-88 is a prehistoric site recorded by Adan Treganza in 1953 for the U.C. Archaeological Survey. The site record does not provide any information on the cultural resources found in the archaeological assemblage except to say the size was approximately 130 feet in diameter by 1-2 inches in depth. That the site is situated ¼ mile NE of Abbott Ranch on the south side of a dirt road is the only locational information provided. The limited and conflicting information available for CA-TEH-88 makes it difficult to determine if the site is located within the project area or even the park. The site was not located during the most recent field survey.

The record search by NEIC indicates that 31 previously recorded prehistoric sites are located within a one-mile radius of the project area. The sites range from small temporary camps to large occupation areas with house depressions to dance pits. The cultural assemblages at these sites include lithic scatters, flaked tools, and groundstone implements. One site includes a historic component as well. Based on the information compiled by the NEIC and given the local topography and natural environment, the proposed project is located in an area considered to be extremely sensitive for cultural resources.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The “Primary Historic Zone”, which includes the adobe is located in the northeastern section of the park and is located a safe distance away from the APE. The project area and the historic zone are separated by an ephemeral drainage that bisects the park unit. This facilities enhancement project would have no impact to the historic resources located in William B. Ide Adobe SHP.
- b) The region, the park unit, and the project area have a high degree of archaeological

sensitivity. The topography and the natural environment provided an ideal setting for prehistoric occupation and land use. Native American sites have been recorded in and around the park unit. One if not two archaeological sites are located in the project area. Construction activities associated with this project, including but not limited to ground disturbance and staging of equipment, could significantly impact archaeological resources. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **CULT-1**, **-2**, and **-3** would reduce impacts to archaeological deposits to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation or ground-disturbing work associated with the proposed new parking area at the vacant lot at Mayfair Drive loop would be limited. Excavation would be allowed to connect the new parking lot at the existing road connection (Mayfair Drive). The new parking lot would be constructed by capping over the exposed soil. If determined necessary, a DPR-qualified archaeologist would inspect rough-grade parking area. • Vehicle access and staging areas for the project would not occur in the immediate vicinity of CA-TEH-56. • The existing asphalt parking lot would remain in place with the exception of pavement removal at the existing entrance. • Site preparation for the foundation of the new visitor center would be restricted to no more than 12 inches below the surface soil of ground disturbance. • Changes in the footprint or construction techniques, resulting in impacts outside the survey area, would be reviewed and approved in advance by a DPR archaeologist. Additional surveys (a field inventory and pre-construction testing) would be conducted as necessary prior to the start of work. • In those areas of the APE where project redesign is impossible and ground disturbances are unavoidable, a pre-construction archaeological testing program would be implemented to determine if archaeological deposits exist below the surface. The data generated from this investigation would determine if a data recovery or archaeological monitoring would be implemented. • If archaeological monitoring were determined to be necessary during ground-disturbing activities, the work would be conducted by and at the discretion of the DPR archaeologist assigned to the project. The archaeological monitor would be notified a minimum of two weeks prior to the start of ground-disturbing work to schedule monitoring, unless other arrangements have been made in advance. • A report of the findings from the testing, data recovery, or monitoring would be completed and copies distributed to the Cultural Resource Division, California State Park Headquarters; the DPR Northern Service Center; and the Northern Buttes District.

A DPR archaeologist has recently surveyed the project area and recorded archaeological resources. However, because of the natural ambiguity of archaeological resources (often located below the surface) and the obscured ground visibility due to park landscaping, the full extent of the cultural resources may not be known. Ground-disturbing activities proposed as part of the project could significantly impact unknown archaeological deposits in the APE. The following mitigation measure, combined with Mitigation Measure **CULT-1** above, would reduce impacts to previously unidentified archaeological sites and features to

a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the event that previously unknown cultural resources (including but not limited to dark soil containing shellfish, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic trash) were encountered during project construction by anyone, the state representative would put work on hold at that specific location and contractors would be redirected to other tasks. A DPR-qualified archaeologist would record and evaluate the find and work with state representative to implement avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures as appropriate prior to any work resuming at that specific location.• In the event that significant cultural resources were found in a project location, a qualified historian, archaeologist, and/or Native American representative (if appropriate) would monitor all subsurface work including trenching, grading, and excavations in that area from that point forward to ensure avoidance of significant impacts to cultural resources.

Imported fill material necessary for the construction project could have a significant adverse impact to the cultural resources in the park and where the materials were procured. There is a potential for introducing irrelevant archaeological data or altering archaeological deposits with the importation of capping/fill materials. The fill material could contain cultural artifacts from another area that would inadvertently alter the archaeological record in the park and at the site where the fill material was obtained. Potential impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of Mitigation Measure **CULT-3**.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-3
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior to the start of construction, a DPR-qualified archaeologist would approve imported soil to avoid importing cultural deposits from other areas.• If imported fill were required, filter cloth or other DPR archaeologist approved method(s) would be used in those areas containing archaeological deposits. The filter cloth (or other DPR archaeologist approved method(s)) would be employed as a barrier between the archaeological deposit and the imported fill. This would prevent contamination of the archaeological deposits located in the park.• The archaeological site record (DPR Form 523) would be updated to show the distribution of the fill material in relationship to the site

c) No human remains or burial sites have been documented in William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. However, Native American human remains and artifacts were discovered less than a mile from the park property. Because Native American use of the area was extensive there is a potential of inadvertently discovering previously unknown burials. If any human remains or burial artifacts were identified, implementation of Mitigation Measure **CULT-4** would reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-4 HUMAN REMAINS

- In the event that human remains are discovered, work would cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor would notify the appropriate DPR personnel. Any human remains and/or funerary objects would be left in place or returned to the point of discovery and covered with soil. The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) would notify the County Coroner, in accordance with 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the Native American Heritage Commission (or Tribal Representative). If a Native American monitor were on-site at the time of the discovery, the monitor would be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American authorities.

If the coroner or tribal representative determines the remains represent Native American interment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento and/or tribe would be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work would not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC 5097.98). No human remains or funerary objects would be cleaned, photographed, analyzed, or removed from the site prior to determination.

If it is determined the find indicates a sacred or religious site; the site would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and review by the Native American Heritage Commission/Tribal Cultural representatives would also occur as necessary to define additional site mitigation or future restrictions.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Topography

The project site at William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park (Ide Adobe) is east off Interstate 5 north of the town of Red Bluff in Tehama County, on the northwest bank of the Sacramento River (see Appendix A, Figure G-1). The topography of the project site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 250 feet msl along the eastern edge at the Sacramento River and rising to 325 feet msl to the northwest on the knoll (DPR, 1990). The recent acquisition located to the west of the main park is a broad, flat open field (old river terrace) that will be utilized for parking.

Geology

Ide Adobe is located on the northeastern edge of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province (GVGP), a northwest-trending, relatively flat, alluvial plain extending from the Klamath Mountains in the north to the Tehachapi Mountains in the south, the Sierra Nevada to the east and the Coast Ranges to the west. The GVGP is an elongate structural trough that has been filled with a sequence of sediments, mostly derived from the erosion of the Sierra Nevada, and some input from the Coast Ranges to the west. The sediments are a mixture of gravel, sand, silt and clay, up to thousands of feet thick. The trough is an asymmetric geosyncline³ with a short western flank and a long, stable eastern shelf supported at depth by the granitic rocks of the Sierra Nevada. Folding, faulting and volcanic activity during the mid-Pleistocene Coast Range Orogeny⁴ has produced many folds and faults and interspersed volcanic deposits within the Great Valley sediments (DPR, 1990).

Geologic formations present near Ide Adobe are the Pliocene^{3a} Tehama Formation, the Pleistocene^{3b} Riverbank Formation, and Holocene^{3c} river and stream (alluvial) deposits (Helley & Harwood, 1985). The project site is underlain by the Tehama Formation, a pale green, gray or tan siltstone and sandstone with lenses of gravel conglomerate. The bluffs to the southeast and northeast are the Lower member of the Riverbank Formation, composed of red, semi-consolidated gravel, sand, and silt deposited as either river terraces or alluvial fans (Helley & Harwood, 1985).

Soils

According to the General Plan (DPR, 1990) two soil series are present within Ide Adobe; the Columbia silt loam and the Newville gravelly loam. Columbia soils are found on the gentler slopes (floodplains and levees), formed in alluvium derived from sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks. This soil is moderately well draining, has moderate permeability, and slow runoff. The Columbia silt loam has slow percolation for septic systems and can experience severe flooding due to its proximity to the Sacramento River.

³ Geosyncline: a large downwarded structural trough with a thick accumulation of sediments and volcanic rocks; often formed in part of a tectonic cycle with a subsequent orogeny.

⁴ Orogeny: The process of formation of mountains, by thrusting, folding, and faulting in the outer (shallower) layers, and plastic folding, metamorphism, and igneous intrusion in the deeper layers.

^{3a} Pliocene – 5.3 to 1.6 million years old; ^{3b}: Pleistocene – 1.6 million to 10,000 years old: ^{3c}: Holocene – 10,000 years old to present.

The Newville series is found on nearly level to very steep topography and are formed in sediments derived from siltstone and conglomerate of the Tehama Formation. Permeability is slow, runoff is medium, and erosion hazard is moderate. Percolation is slow for septic systems.

Seismicity

The nearest active faults are: the Corning Fault, located just 1 mile south of Ide Adobe (northern terminus); the Battle Creek Fault, located 12 miles to the north; and the Chico Monocline (northern terminus) 8 miles to the southeast (Jennings, 1994). These three faults are designated as Quaternary Faults that show evidence of movement within the last 1.6 million years. The eastern portion of the Battle Creek Fault has evidence of Pleistocene (10,000 to 700,000 years old) movement. The Foothills Fault system, located approximately 50 miles to the east, is also an active system with a slip rate of approximately 0.1 mm/year. The 1975 Magnitude 5.7 Oroville Earthquake occurred on the Cleveland Hills fault portion of this fault system.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 (1997), 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 disposal systems, where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature?

DISCUSSION

a) The project site is located within the Great Valley region, an area relatively free of large earthquake events. The chance of the surface rupture of an earthquake fault at the project site is highly unlikely. Seismic ground-shaking is possible from earthquake events on the faults discussed previously. The probability of seismic-induced landslides, liquefaction, or other phenomena is low in this area.

- i) The proposed project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (APEFZ) as designated by the California Geological Survey (CGS). Therefore, there is no expected impact from surface rupture due to this project.
- ii) The CGS has determined that the Battle Creek Fault is capable of generating a Maximum Credible Earthquake of magnitude 6.5 (Petersen, 1996). The various segments of the Foothills Fault System are capable of producing earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 6.3 to 6.7. The expected ground acceleration at the project site is low, on the order of 0.1g to 0.2g (Petersen, 1999). Any damage to property or risk to the public from the new visitor center would be reduced to less than significant by implementation of Mitigation Measure **GEO 1** below.

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-1 SEISMIC BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new visitor center would be constructed to conform to earthquake design requirements as specified in the current version of the California Building Code. • State Park staff would inspect all buildings as soon as possible after a large earthquake to ascertain any damage. Any major damage would require inspection by a qualified structural engineer before the buildings could resume use by Park staff or the public.

iii) Seismic-induced ground failure, such as liquefaction, usually occurs in unconsolidated granular soils that are water saturated. During seismic-induced ground shaking, pore water pressure can increase in loose soils, causing the soils to change from a solid to a liquid state (liquefaction). The site soils are relatively unconsolidated, but are not water saturated and the potential for liquefaction is low. Based on this information, there is a less than significant impact due to the project.

iv) No known landslides have been mapped at the project site, which is located on a relatively flat, gently sloping alluvial terrace. Therefore, there is less than significant impact from a seismically-triggered landslide.

b) A temporary increase in erosion could occur during the phases of this project during grading and trenching for building foundations and utility lines, and any other ground disturbing activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **Bio-1** would reduce soil erosion or loss of topsoil by the proposed project to a less than significant level.

- c) The project is not located within a geologic unit or soil that is known to be unstable, based upon available data. Therefore, there is a less than significant impact due to this project.
- d) The project site is not underlain by expansive soils, as indicated by available regional data. The Columbia and Newville soil series are both described as non-plastic. Expansive soils (expansive clays) are generally plastic clays. There would be no impact due to this project.
- e) The project does not involve the installation of a septic system or leach field. An existing septic system and leach field, installed in 1998, under a permit from Tehama County Environmental Health would be utilized. This system would be adequate to handle the expected usage, as this project would not result in a large increase in sewage generated. Therefore, there would be no impact to onsite soils from this project.
- f) No known unique paleontological resource exists within the project site. Therefore, there is no impact

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site at Ide Adobe State Historic Park (Park), prior to European occupation, was a riparian area utilized by Native Americans. The structures surrounding the adobe are historic replicas (DPR, 1990). West of the unnamed creek, the current picnic and office area was listed on a DPR map (1952) as an open, cultivated area with scattered trees (pear, almond, and apricot). The current office building (trailer) was installed in that area in the 1960's. There has been no known industrial use or construction of buildings on the parcel that could have been a source of hazardous materials. Currently, the area surrounding the park is rural with some developed housing areas.

The project site is not located within an airport land use zone, or within 2 miles of an airport. The Red Bluff Municipal Airport is located approximately three miles southwest of the project site, on the southern outskirts of Red Bluff. There are no private airstrips in the vicinity of the park.

There are no schools located within one-quarter mile of the project location. The closest school, Mercy Catholic High School, is located approximately one-half mile to the south in the city of Red Bluff.

According to the General Plan (DPR, 1990), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) meets the park's fire suppression needs during the summer fire season. During the non-fire season, the CDF has an agreement with Red Bluff Rural Fire Department to provide structural fire protection.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Be 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? If so, would	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, 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 from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) Construction activities would require the use of certain potentially hazardous materials, such as fuels, oils, or other fluids associated with the operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. These materials are generally are contained within vessels engineered for safe storage. Large quantities of these materials would not be stored at or transported to the construction site. Spills, upsets, or other construction-related accidents could result in a release of fuel or other hazardous substances into the environment. The following mitigation would reduce the potential for adverse impacts from these incidents to a less than significant level

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment would be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park premises. • The contractor(s) and/or DPR would prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. This plan would include a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment may occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment would be at least 50 feet from the unnamed creek or the Sacramento River. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of the Park during construction, the contractor would immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative). ▪ Equipment would be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds would be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

- b) The existing office trailer will be demolished on-site, all recyclable materials will be removed, and the remainder will be hauled to the local landfill. There is potential for hazardous substances to be released to the environment during the demolition process.

The trailer may contain lead paint, possible mold, and/or rodent feces. Implementation of Mitigation measure **HAZMAT 2** below would reduce any risk to on-site workers, the public, or the environment to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 2 DEMOLITION HEALTH & SAFETY
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The State’s contractor would prepare a Health & Safety Plan for demolition that would include testing or inspection for the presence of lead paint or asbestos. The Plan would discuss the proper respiratory protection during demolition, the use of an exclusion zone to prevent exposure to the public, and the proper disposal procedures for any hazardous substances.
--

- c) As noted in the Environmental Setting, there are no schools in the general vicinity of the project or within one-quarter mile of the proposed project site. Therefore, there would be no impact from this project.
- d) No part of the Park is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 (Cortese List). No area within the project site is currently restricted or known to have hazardous materials present. Therefore, no impact would occur with project implementation.
- e, f) The Park is not located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public airport, or in the vicinity of a private air strip. The Red Bluff Municipal Airport is located 3 miles southwest. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of this project.
- g) All construction activities associated with the proposed project would occur within the boundaries of the Park and work would not restrict access to, cause delays, or block any public road outside the immediate construction area. The traffic on Adobe Road could be impacted for short periods of time for delivery of construction materials or construction equipment. Therefore, the impact of this project would be less than significant.
- h) The project work location for the building is in a riparian area with irrigated lawn and no dry grasses. The parking lot area is an open field with some grasses that could become flammable during the dry season (June-October) and could pose a fire hazard. Heavy equipment can get very hot with extended use; this equipment would sometimes be in close proximity to this vegetation. Improperly outfitted exhaust systems or friction between metal parts and/or rocks could generate sparks, resulting in a fire. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **HAZMAT-2** below would reduce the potential for adverse construction impacts from this project to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 3 CONSTRUCTION FIRE MANAGEMENT

- A fire safety plan would be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction. This plan would include the emergency calling procedures for both the CDF and the Red Bluff Rural Fire Department.
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers would be required for all heavy equipment.
- Construction crews would be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment would be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.
- Fire suppression equipment (fire extinguishers, fire hoses, etc.) would be available and located on park grounds.

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Watershed

Ide Adobe SHP (Park) is located within the Sacramento River Basin as designated by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB). A small, unnamed drainage flows through the Park, dividing the historic zone to the northeast from the administrative and parking area where the project site is located. This small creek flows for 0.8 mile from the highlands northwest of the Park to the southwest into a rock-lined section through the Park, and then drains to the Sacramento River (DPR, 1990). Most runoff from the Park drains to the unnamed creek and the remainder drains directly to the Sacramento River.

Flooding

The Visitor Center portion of the project, according to the most recent FEMA map (2004), is located outside the 100-year floodplain, but within the 500-year floodplain, of the Sacramento River. The new parking lot area, on the recently acquired parcel to the southwest, is partially within the 100-year floodplain. There has been no known flooding of the Visitor Center project area within the last 20 years, even during recent heavy El Niño storm events.

Water Quality

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) regulates water quality in the region and provides water quality standards and management criteria as required by the Clean Water Act. These standards and criteria are presented in the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Central Valley Region (CVRWQCB, 1998). The Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Central Valley region. Beneficial uses for the Sacramento River (Shasta Dam to Colusa Basin Drain reach) are listed in the following table:

Beneficial Use	Sacramento River
Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)	X
Agricultural Supply (AGR) – irrigation & stock watering	X
Industrial (IND & POW) – service supply & power	X
Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)	X
Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)	X
Wildlife Habitat	X
Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)	X
Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)	X
Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MGR) – warm and cold water	X
Spawning, Reproduction and/or Early Development for Fish (SPWN) – warm and cold water	X
Navigation (NAV)	X

Water Supply

The Park is located within the Red Bluff Sub-basin of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin, as defined by the Department of Water Resources (DWR, 2003). The Red Bluff Sub-basin aquifer system is composed of continental deposits of late Tertiary to Quaternary age. At the project site, the aquifer deposits are either the Pliocene Tehama Formation, the Pleistocene Riverbank Formation, or recent alluvial deposits.

Water supply for the Park is from an on-site well, installed in 2000 and located in the proposed new parking lot area. The old 1958 well, discussed in the General Plan, was located between the current garage/shop area and the Sacramento River. That well supplied water that was adequate (quantity and quality) for the current Park usage in 1990 (DPR, 1990), but it experienced turbidity problems in the winter when river flow was high. The 2000 well, which has an estimated yield of 100 gallons/minute, should supply adequate amounts of water for the new project and the increased use. The 2000 well has a total depth of 135 feet, a stainless steel casing, and a sanitary seal from 0 to 50 feet below ground surface (bgs). The screened interval was not indicated on the log, but the formation materials consist of interbedded gravels, clay, and sand and gravel. Static water level was at 45 feet bgs at the time of well completion.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| f) Substantially degrade water quality? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area? | <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 from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) During any grading, excavation, or utility trenching operations associated with the new building and parking lot, a release of sediment to surface waters (unnamed drainage and Sacramento River) could occur. Other impacts to water quality could result from releases of fuels or other fluids from vehicles and equipment during the construction process. These activities could result in a violation of water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. Mitigation Measures **BIO 1** and **HAZMAT 1** would control releases of pollutants in storm (or other) water runoff. A plan to prevent; contain; and clean up any spills (Spill Prevention and Response Plan) would be used to mitigate for any impacts to water quality.
- b) The project would involve a slight increase in water usage due to the new kitchen and laundry facility, but operations in the Park would not change. The existing well supply would be adequate and would not deplete any local aquifer. Therefore, there would be no impacts as a result of this project.
- c) No existing drainages would be altered by this project. Any siltation impacts would be less than significant. Post-construction BMPs to reduce sediment-laden runoff are specified in Mitigation Measure **Bio 1**.
- d) The drainage pattern would not be altered in a manner that would significantly increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding. However, the new parking lot area would be partially paved, increasing the amount of impermeable surface by approximately 17,000 square feet. The new building would be approximately 2,800 square feet, so there would be an additional area of runoff from the new building. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **HYDRO 1** below would reduce any impacts to less than significant.
- e) This project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, provided the new storm drainage system is designed to handle increased surface water runoff. No substantial additional sources of polluted runoff would be expected from this project, provided soil erosion BMPs are followed and a Spill Prevention and Response Plan is in place for vehicle fluid.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure **HYDRO 1** below would further reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

<p>Mitigation Measure Hydro 1 – Water Runoff □</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The amount of increased runoff due to the new building and paved parking lot areas would be determined and an appropriately sized and designed stormwater drainage system would be installed to prevent any on- or off-site flooding.• As part of the grading and landscaping design, surface water runoff would be directed as much as possible into existing stormwater drains, into new drains, if required, or would be channeled into the unpaved overflow parking area in a manner that would allow infiltration, or would be collected in a small detention basin and allowed to infiltrate.• A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and associated erosion control plan, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board, would include BMPs for control of runoff and erosion• Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO 1 and HAZMAT 1 would mitigate for impacts from siltation and from vehicle and equipment fluid spills.
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- f) This project has the potential to substantially degrade water quality if BMPs due to soil erosion and runoff or release of vehicle or equipment fluids were not implemented. Implementation of Mitigation Measures **BIO 1**, **HAZMAT 1**, AND **HYDRO 2** would reduce impacts to water quality to less than significant.
- g) Portions of the proposed parking lot area would be located within the FEMA-designated 100-year floodplain, but the proposed visitor center site would be located outside the 100-year floodplain (in the 500-year floodplain). Since the project does not place housing in the 100-year floodplain, there is no impact from this project.
- h) This project would not place structures that could impede or redirect flood flows within any FEMA-designated 100-Year flood plain. Only portions of the proposed parking lot area would be within the FEMA-designated 100-year floodplain for the Sacramento River. Therefore, no impact.
- i) The proposed project would not expose people or structures to an increased significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam. Failure of Shasta Dam would affect the Sacramento River as far south as Knights Landing (Sacramento County, 1993). This is not a new impact, however, since the new visitor center would be located in the same location as the existing. Therefore, there is no impact from this project.
- j) No known landslides have occurred within the Park. The project area topography is relatively flat and not prone to landslides. The proposed project is not located in an area that would be severely inundated by either a seiche or a tsunami. Therefore, there is no risk from this project.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the city of Red Bluff, in an unincorporated area of Tehama County. Approximately 27% of the county's nearly 2 million acres is in public ownership. Tehama County has been characterized as an agricultural county whose residents either are actively involved in agriculture or recognize the benefits of rural or non-urban living. Preservation of Tehama County's agricultural resources was identified as a key objective of the county's general plan (TCGP).

The TCGP is based on four fundamental concepts: (1) accommodating growth, not limiting growth or accepting controlled growth; (2) locating major growth along the Interstate 5 (I-5) transportation corridor; (3) organizing growth according to a range of community types; and (4) preserving agricultural land resources. The park is located in the "North I-5" planning area, where the county's general plan encourages growth. County growth projections anticipate that 70% will occur in the area in and around Red Bluff; however, anticipated growth near the park is expected to be slower than average for the vicinity. This is due to its desirability as low-density high-value residential real estate with expansive views of the natural and agricultural environment.

The dominant land use of the remainder of the North I-5 planning area is livestock grazing. Some of the county's more valuable grazing lands are located here. In addition to their agriculture function, grazing lands in this planning area provide an important open space resource.

The park occupies approximately four acres in an area zoned R-1-A, suburban residential, with a 10,500 square foot minimum lot size for single family homes. It is bordered by developed lots on three sides and the Sacramento River on the fourth. The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation owns the riverbank between the park and the river. Elements of the TCGP specific to the North 1-5 planning area also recognize the importance of the Sacramento River and major creeks as habitat areas, drainage courses, visual amenities, and recreational resources

Development and uses within Ide Adobe SHP are guided by the park's General Plan, the TCGP, and the regulations of various agencies with jurisdiction over areas in or immediately adjacent the park. As a recreational facility, the development of permanent housing is not a planned use of the park. The park is both a local recreational resource and a destination park, used by locals and out-of-town visitors alike, but does not offer residential opportunities within its boundaries. There are no private business opportunities associated with this state park unit.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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 the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The proposed project site is wholly within the boundaries of William B. Ide Adobe SHP, in rural suburban Tehama County. The site does not contain or define an established community and no project activities would disrupt or divide any community functions. Project activities or operations following construction would not prevent access to adjacent parcels. No impact.
- b,c) As noted in the Environmental Setting and Discussion IX(a) above, the proposed project site is located entirely within the SHP and is subject to land use restrictions contained in the Ide Adobe SHP GP, the Tehama County GP, and regulatory agency requirements. No project elements are in conflict with the zoning, regulatory policies, land use plans, conservation plans or ordinances for this area. All appropriate consultation and permits would be acquired, in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements. No impact.

X. MINERAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No significant mineral resources have been identified within the boundaries of the project area, William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park. Mineral resource extraction is not permitted under the Resource Management Directives of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or 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"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource because no known mineral resources exist within the project boundary. No impact.
- b) The project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site because none exist within the project boundary. No impact.

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XI. NOISE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located north of California’s Great Valley in Tehama County, two miles from the downtown area of Red Bluff on Adobe Road. The maximum length of the park northwest to southwest is approximately 885 feet and maximum width east to west is about 330 feet. The western boundary of the park roughly follows the center of Adobe Road. The northeast and southwest boundaries are adjacent to private properties.

Current noise levels are minimal. The park hosts occasional events where historic acoustic music is played, however, neighbors from surrounding areas are reported to have never complained of excessive park noise.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Be 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? If so, 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) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, 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"/>

DISCUSSION

a) Heavy equipment, including excavators and bulldozers, along with vehicle and delivery traffic, would operate throughout the construction phase of the project. Construction noise levels at and near the project area would fluctuate, depending on the type and number of construction equipment operating at any given time. Depending on the specific construction activities being performed, short-term increases in ambient noise levels could result in speech interference near the project site and annoyance to neighbors or visitors.

Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE NOISE 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction activities would generally be limited to daylight hours, between 7 am and 7 p.m. Work on weekends and holidays would not begin prior to 8 am.• Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site would be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction would utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g. engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary.• Stationary noise sources and staging areas would be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible. If they must be located near receptors, stationary noise sources would be muffled to the extent feasible and/or, where practicable, enclosed within temporary sheds.

- b) Construction activity would not involve the use of explosives; pile driving; or other intensive construction techniques that could generate significant ground vibration or noise. Minor vibration immediately adjacent to excavating equipment would only be generated on a short-term basis. Therefore, ground-borne vibration or noise generated by the project would have less than significant impact.
- c) Once the proposed project is completed, all related construction noise would cease. Nothing within the scope of the proposed project would result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. The proposed building replaces the existing office modular designated for visitors and park personnel. Daily functions would not present contributions to noise levels that exceed the existing conditions. No significant impact to permanent ambient noise levels would be anticipated. No impact.
- d) Construction of the proposed project would result in temporary, intermittent increases in ambient noise levels. Construction noise levels at the project area would fluctuate depending on the particular type, number, and duration of use of various construction equipment.

The effect of construction noise would depend on the volume generated and the distance between construction activities and noise-sensitive receptors. Depending on the specific construction activities being performed, short-term increases in ambient noise levels could result in speech interference near the project site and a potential increase in annoyance to visitors in other areas of the park. There are no human sensitive receptors, such as schools, hospitals, and churches, within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of the park. However, there are some neighborhoods adjacent to park boundaries, where sensitive individuals could reside. As a result, construction-generated noise would be considered to have a potentially significant short-term impact to nearby noise-sensitive receptors. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **NOISE-1** would reduce those potential impacts to a less than significant level.

- e) This project is located more than two miles beyond the boundaries of a public airport. Red Bluff Municipal Airport is located 2 miles south of the city of Red Bluff and 4.1 miles south of William B. Ide Adobe SHP. This airport will not impact those working in the project area or promote exposure to excessive noise levels. No Impact.
- f) No private airstrip is located within the vicinity of this project. No Impact.

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XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

In 1999, approximately 23 percent of Tehama County's total population resided in the City of Red Bluff. The city's population is stable at around 13,150 residents, with less than 1 per cent growth during the 1990-1999 decade. The California Department of Finance estimates the population of Tehama County will reach 70,567 people in 2020, an approximate 25% increase over the decade 2000-2010.

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is one of California's popular historic parks, located in a rural suburban area north of Red Bluff. There are no residences within the park boundaries. As an historic and recreational facility, the development of housing is not a planned use of the park. The park is both a local recreational resource and a destination park, used by locals and out-of-town visitors alike, but offers no business or residential opportunities within its boundaries.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
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"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The proposed project would provide a new visitor center/office and improve parking and traffic circulation within the park. The project would have no housing component and all work would take place within the confines of the park boundaries. There would be no additions or changes to the existing local infrastructure, other than a single encroachment access onto an existing county road and extension of existing utilities. No new public or private projects are expected to be initiated as a result of construction or operation of the new visitor center. Therefore, the project would have no impact on population growth in the area.
- b,c) As noted in XII(a) Discussion above, the project would have no housing component and would neither modify nor displace any existing housing nor displace any persons, either temporarily or permanently. No impact.

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XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is a small historic park located 1.5 miles outside the city of Red Bluff in Tehama County. The park site includes the adobe built in the 1800s and historic replicas - the smokehouse, carriage house, animal shelter, corral, and the woodshop-smithy building. In addition, there exists the Adobe Heritage Garden, a demonstration planting of typical varieties of vegetables and herbs grown in the 1850s. An interpretation program illustrates life in the Gold Rush by bringing together the sights, sounds, smells, tastes and textures of the 1850s in a way that makes them feel real for visitors.

Picnic areas are available in the non-historic section of the park and parking is available on park property as well as on adjacent city streets.

The Red Bluff Fire Department Fire provides fire protection. Both city and county law enforcement officers have jurisdiction in and around William B. Ide Adobe SHP; however, DPR park rangers are trained police officers and serve the public in that capacity within park boundaries.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from construction associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

a) Use of construction equipment around flammable annual vegetation presents an increased fire risk that could result an additional demands in CDF and local fire response teams. Any impact on these services would be temporary and nothing in the project scope would contribute to the need for an increase in the level of public service. Implementation of Mitigation Measure **HAZMAT 3**, combined with the availability of on-site fire suppression equipment and support for State Park Rangers, would reduce the potential impact to Fire Protection Services to a less than significant level.

State Park Rangers have full law enforcement authority and only require assistance from local police as backup for unusual situations. No additional demands on rangers or local police are expected as a result of this project. No impact on police protection.

No schools exist within or adjacent to the project area. No changes would occur that would affect existing schools or require additional schools or school personnel. No impact.

Only the proposed construction site would be closed to public use during construction. Picnic areas would be open. William B. Ide Adobe SHP is a destination park, and as such, has limited impact on park usage in adjacent communities. No other parks in the surrounding areas should show a related increase in use. No impact.

The project, as a whole, would have a less than significant effect on any public services.

XIV. RECREATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park is located approximately two miles from the downtown area of Red Bluff in Tehama County. The Sacramento River flows along the East Side of the park. William B. Ide Adobe consists of approximately four acres and is one of the smallest state parks in California. Picnic areas, the old adobe home, a carriage shed and blacksmith shop provide opportunities for recreation and public use.

The cultural heritage of early California’s Red Flag rebellion and the Gold Rush interpretation dominate principal recreation experiences in the park. Interpretive programs are offered February through June at the park. Adobe Day scheduled in August is the park’s biggest event of the year and offers a wide variety of pioneer activities. A Horseshoe throwing tournament in October offers a different approach to making “sports history”. The third Saturday in December, the Park hosts the *Pioneer Christmas*, which recreates the earliest Christmas celebrations in the North Valley.

Picnicking, interpretive hikes, visiting historic structures, nature study, viewing boat races, swimming, wading and fishing are among the other opportunities for recreation at the park. Day-use facilities currently include the historic structures themselves, 13 standard picnic sites complete with picnic tables and barbecue pits, 23 paved parking sites, and restroom facilities. Recreational constraints at this unit include low river water temperatures limiting swimming activities as well as a small yield derived from fishing endeavors.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The proposed project site is located within the visitor area of William Ide Adobe SHP. The new visitor center is unlikely to accelerate significant physical deterioration of surrounding areas. Replacing the office and visitor’s center would produce a less than significant impact on the acceleration of physical deterioration of existing areas.
- b) This project would not impact use of the river or have an adverse effect on the surrounding environment. The new visitor center/park office would be constructed at the same location as the existing modular, thus allowing less opportunity for new and adverse impacts on

existing environmental conditions. The physical environment would experience less than significant impact due to the completion of the project.

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project site is located within the boundaries of William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the City of Red Bluff, in central Tehama County. The Park occupies approximately four acres in a “rural suburban” area.

Adobe Road, a two-lane county-maintained collector roadway, with traffic volume equivalent to LOS-B (LOS-C during special events) provides access to the park. Adobe Road passes over Interstate 5 by bridge and connects to Main Street, the major arterial of Red Bluff. Travelers on I-5 reach Adobe Road via the Main Street off-ramp from the north, and Adobe Road from the south.

General circulation in and around Red Bluff is largely dependent on the automobile. Public transportation in the community is limited to fixed bus routes and dial-a-ride paratransit (ADA van) services. Ide Adobe SHP is the outlying point in the paratransit service area. Red Bluff lacks passenger rail service, but Amtrak operates bus service to connect to its train stations in the Central Valley. Transportation for school participation in the park’s Environmental Studies Program is provided by school district bus systems. In addition to its function as a destination park and local recreation center, Ide Adobe SHP provides access to and from the Sacramento River for rafters and canoeists.

The park is approximately one mile east of Interstate 5, with adequate signage leading to the park. Adobe Road runs along the western edge of the park. The asphalt-concrete-paved road consists of two 11-foot lanes with 2-foot outside shoulders (no shoulders in some stretches), and is 3.69 miles long. Adobe Road is signed for a 25 mph speed limit past the park, due to its fairly sharp horizontal curves, narrowness, the limited shoulder area, absence of separate turning or acceleration/deceleration lanes, and the narrowness of the park entrance, which combine to create a potentially dangerous situation. Vehicles exiting the parking lot have limited sight distance due to a hill and curve to the north.

Despite this apparent hazard, there have been no accidents involving vehicles exiting the park. Traffic passing the park is almost entirely local, and the drivers are evidently alert to existing conditions. The average daily traffic on Adobe Road measured just south of the park is 1,435 vehicles (Tehama County, 1988). At this volume (10% of capacity), traffic flows freely without obstruction.

The park attracts approximately 25,000 visitors per year. The special event that has drawn the greatest attendance over the years is Adobe Day, held annually in August. An average of 1,500 people visit the park on Adobe Day, most arriving by private motor vehicle. The existing parking lot can hold 18 cars and two buses, which has proven inadequate for special events. In recent years, visitors obtained special permission from an adjacent landowner to park on a vacant lot at Adobe Road and Mayfair Drive. The Department of Parks and Recreation has purchased this informal parking area, and intends to pave it as part of this project. The existing parking lot would then be redesigned for four ADA-compliant parking spaces only. The proposed main parking lot west of Mayfair Drive would include 30 passenger vehicle spaces, 5

bus spaces and 13 non-paved overflow passenger spaces. A bus/passenger drop off area and travel way would be constructed to connect the existing parking lot to the new main lot.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial increase in traffic, in relation to existing traffic and the capacity of the street system (i.e., 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards 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) Cause 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) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

DISCUSSION

a) All construction activities associated with the project would occur within the boundaries of William B. Ide Adobe SHP. Only construction of the driveway encroachment or delivery of construction materials would have the potential to cause limited traffic delays on a public road (Adobe Road). Adobe Road would remain the primary access road leading to the project site, with a turn into the existing park entry/exit or the proposed new entrance to enter the project area. As noted in the Environmental Setting above, Adobe Road experiences traffic volumes averaging 1,435 vehicles daily. The addition of an estimated 10-12 construction vehicles (crew pickups, delivery trucks, and equipment haulers) making 1-2 trips daily would not constitute a substantial increase in traffic volume for this road or result in additional congestion. Minimal delays may occur when any vehicles arriving from the north wait to turn left into the parking area (there is no left turn lane), but no more than with the regular daily traffic flow. In addition, work crews and equipment would typically arrive or leave the site outside the normal periods of congestion. Less than significant impact.

- b) Interstate 5, 40.63 miles in length in Tehama County, is the freeway nearest the project area. State Highway mileage (Routes 32, 36 and 99) in Tehama County totals 168.87 miles. Neither Caltrans nor Tehama County have officially established the highway standard for the Red Bluff area; however, both Interstate-5 and Adobe Road generally operate at a level of service equivalent to an LOS-B, with occasional periods of LOS-C level congestion (i.e. very good to good). As noted in Discussion XV(a) above, the limited number of construction-related vehicles visiting the site daily would not substantially increase traffic volume or congestion on I-5 in the Red Bluff vicinity. No impact.
- c) The project site is not located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public airport, in the vicinity of a private airstrip, and does not serve as a normal reporting point for air traffic in the area. Nothing in the proposed project would affect or change existing air traffic patterns in the area. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of this project.
- d) The only transportation-related design change associated with this project is the construction of a new park entrance at Mayfair drive, which would constitute a second encroachment on Adobe Road. The new entrance would relieve traffic at the existing entry/exit point and significantly improve traffic flow in and out of the park while contributing to improved safety on Adobe Road. All proposed work and uses are consistent with the William B. Ide Adobe SHP General Plan. Less than significant impact.
- e) All construction activities associated with the project would occur within the boundaries of William B. Ide Adobe SHP and work would not restrict access to or block any public road outside the immediate construction area. Minor delays could occur along Adobe Road during delivery of construction materials and structural components and during construction of the new park entrance. However, minimum access requirements for emergency vehicles would be maintained at all times. Therefore, the impact of this project on emergency access or response would be less than significant.
- f) The proposed project includes construction of a parking lot (5 bus and 30+ car spaces) and the conversion of the existing 18-space conventional parking lot to 4 ADA-compliant spaces. This would be sufficient to accommodate employees, visitors, and normal fluctuations in staffing during the life of the facility. The construction of the visitor center/office is not expected to increase visitation, but would improve existing programs. No impact.
- g) There are no policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation that apply to this project. No impact.

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XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

William B. Ide Adobe SHP is located within the city limits of Red Bluff, in Tehama County. All water for the unit is supplied by an on-site well. The well and pump house are located within the park boundaries and provide 100 gallons/minute of water to the park and all its facilities.

Sewage treatment is provided via an existing septic system. The park septic system consists of a septic tank and a leach field located to the north of and the comfort station. This system is adequate for existing uses. A separate tank and line serve the existing trailer/park office.

Solid waste (refuse) is handled by a private contract. The park has three dumpsters, one for solid waste, another for "green" waste (composting) and a final dumpster for recyclables. The contractor picks up and transports solid waste, "green" waste, and recyclables to the Tehama County/Red Bluff Landfill, Material Recovery, and Compost Facility.

The park is served by an underground gas line, supplied by Pacific, Gas & Electric (PG & E). PG & E also supplies electricity by overhead lines on the south boundary of the park. Electrical power is then supplied overhead to the shop building and pump house, park offices, comfort station, and underground to the historic core.

Telephone service is supplied by SBC.

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 that serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to service the project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

existing commitments?

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

DISCUSSION

- a) William B. Ide Adobe SHP is within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control District. The proposed project would be in compliance with all applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements (see Mitigation Measure **HAZMAT 1** regarding potential impacts from accidents, spills, or upset). No impact.
- b) As noted in the Environmental Setting above, water for the park is supplied from DPR-owned water supplies. The proposed project would connect a 2,800 square foot visitor center to existing utility systems. Although the facility would be larger than the existing trailer, water use is projected to increase only slightly, therefore, the proposed project contains nothing that would have an impact on public water or wastewater treatment facilities. Less than significant impact.
- c) The proposed project would construct a 2,800 square foot visitor center and install an approximately 17,000 square foot partially paved parking lot. This project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, provided the new storm drainage system is designed to handle increased surface water runoff (see Mitigation Measure **HYDRO 1 – Water Runoff**). Less than significant impact.
- d) As indicated in the Environmental Setting above, potable water is supplied for both the construction site, and the park in general, from DPR-owned and/or controlled private water supplies. Current supplies are adequate for existing demands; the minimal additional demands associated with the proposed construction, and projected future use. Less than significant impact.
- e, f) DPR personnel provide wastewater treatment services with DPR-owned facilities. The proposed work would not increase the park's wastewater or solid waste disposal needs. No impact.
- g) The proposed project would comply with all federal, state, and local regulations on solid waste. No impact.

CHAPTER 4

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	<u>POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION</u>	<u>LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT</u>	<u>NO IMPACT</u>
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have the potential to 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"/>
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probably future projects?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION

- a) The proposed project was evaluated for potential significant adverse impacts to the natural environment and its plant and animal communities. The project site may support certain special status plants. It has been determined that the project could have the potential to degrade the quality of the potential nesting habitat for sensitive raptor species and reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal (Chinook Salmon). However, full implementation of all mitigation measures incorporated into this project would reduce those impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to a less than significant level.
- b) The proposed project was evaluated for potential significant adverse impacts to the cultural resources of William B. Ide Adobe SHP and its immediate environment. The “Primary Historic Zone”, which includes the adobe, is located in the northeastern section of the park at a safe distance from the APE. The project area and the historic zone are separated by an ephemeral drainage that bisects the park unit. This facilities enhancement project would have no impact to the historic resources located in William B. Ide Adobe SHP. However, it has been determined that activities associated with the proposed project could have the potential to cause a significant adverse impact to archaeological resources during installation of the septic tank and during other earth-disturbing project activities. However,

full implementation of all mitigation measures incorporated into this project would reduce those impacts, both individually and cumulatively, to a less than significant level.

- c) DPR often has smaller maintenance programs and rehabilitation projects planned for a park unit. Due to the condition and historic nature of the buildings at the park, there are numerous maintenance and restoration projects in progress at any given time. No other DPR projects, other than routine maintenance, are planned for the proposed project area in the foreseeable future. Additionally, impacts from other environmental issues addressed in this evaluation do not overlap in such a way as to result in cumulative impacts that are greater than the sum of the parts. Less than significant impact.
- d) Most project-related environmental effects have been determined to pose a less than significant impact on humans. However, possible impacts from construction emissions (Air Quality), construction accidents, seismic events, fire (Hazards and Hazardous Wastes), and noise, though temporary in nature, have the potential to result in significant adverse effects on humans. These potentially significant adverse impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level if all mitigation measures incorporated into this project were fully implemented.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would be implemented by DPR as part of the William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park Office/Visitor Center Project.

AIR QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURES AIR-1

- All active construction areas would be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.
- All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials on public roads would be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- All gasoline-powered equipment would be maintained in good mechanical condition (according to manufacture's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements.
- Excavation and grading activities would be suspended when sustained winds exceed 15 mph, instantaneous gusts exceed 25 mph, or dust from construction might obscure driver visibility on public roads.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-1 SOIL EROSION CONTROL

- BMPs would be used in all areas to control soil and surface water runoff during excavation, trenching and grading activities. Grading and excavation activities would not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction must occur during winter months, "winterizing" would occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil. Temporary erosion control measures (BMPs) would be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil would be stabilized (re-compacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These BMPs would include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, certified weed-free straw bales, straw or rice coir rolls, to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies.
- Permanent BMPs for erosion control would consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and re-vegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed were not available, a weed-free native mixture would be used. Final design plans would incorporate BMP measures to be incorporated into the project.

MITIGATION MEASURES BIO-2 – NESTING RAPTORS

- Potential nesting habitat that will be impacted by this project would be surveyed for nesting species prior to construction. If any nests for raptors were found, construction would be delayed until after the nesting season (i.e., between March and August) in a minimum of 500-foot radius buffer zone around the nest.
- If a nest were discovered in pre-construction surveys, an onsite biological monitor would be present during construction to prevent unanticipated impacts. If a nest were found during construction that wasn't identified during surveys, construction would be stopped in that

area (minimum of 500-foot radius buffer zone around the nest) until the young have fledged.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURES CULT-1

- Excavation or ground-disturbing work associated with the proposed new parking area at the vacant lot at Mayfair Drive loop would be limited. Excavation would be allowed to connect the new parking lot at the existing road connection (Mayfair Drive). The new parking lot would be constructed by capping over the exposed soil. If determined necessary, a DPR-qualified archaeologist would inspect rough-grade parking area.
- Vehicle access and staging areas for the project would not occur in the immediate vicinity of CA-TEH-56.
- The existing asphalt parking lot would remain in place with the exception of pavement removal at the existing entrance.
- Site preparation for the foundation of the new visitor center would be restricted to no more than 12 inches below the surface soil of ground disturbance.
- Changes in the footprint or construction techniques, resulting in impacts outside the survey area, would be reviewed and approved in advance by a DPR archaeologist. Additional surveys (a field inventory and pre-construction testing) would be conducted as necessary prior to the start of work.
- In those areas of the APE where project redesign is impossible and ground disturbances are unavoidable, a pre-construction archaeological testing program would be implemented to determine if archaeological deposits exist below the surface. The data generated from this investigation would determine if a data recovery or archaeological monitoring would be implemented.
- If archaeological monitoring were determined to be necessary during ground-disturbing activities, the work would be conducted by and at the discretion of the DPR archaeologist assigned to the project. The archaeological monitor would be notified a minimum of two weeks prior to the start of ground-disturbing work to schedule monitoring, unless other arrangements have been made in advance.
- A report of the findings from the testing, data recovery, or monitoring would be completed and copies distributed to the Cultural Resource Division, California State Park Headquarters; the DPR Northern Service Center; and the Northern Buttes District.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-2

- In the event that previously unknown cultural resources (including but not limited to dark soil containing shellfish, bone, flaked stone, groundstone, or deposits of historic trash) were encountered during project construction by anyone, the state representative would put work on hold at that specific location and contractors would be redirected to other tasks. A DPR-qualified archaeologist would record and evaluate the find and work with state representative to implement avoidance, preservation, or recovery measures as appropriate prior to any work resuming at that specific location.
- In the event that significant cultural resources were found in a project location, a qualified historian, archaeologist, and/or Native American representative (if appropriate) would monitor all subsurface work including trenching, grading, and excavations in that area from that point forward to ensure avoidance of significant impacts to cultural resources.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-3

- Prior to the start of construction, a DPR-qualified archaeologist would approve the source of imported soil to avoid importing cultural deposits from other areas.
- If imported fill were required, filter cloth or other DPR archaeologist approved method(s) would be used in those areas containing archaeological deposits. The filter cloth (or other DPR archaeologist approved method(s)) would be employed as a barrier between the archaeological deposit and the imported fill. This would prevent contamination of the archaeological deposits located in the park.
- The archaeological site record (DPR Form 523) would be updated to show the distribution of the fill material in relationship to the site.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-4 HUMAN REMAINS

- In the event that human remains are discovered, work would cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor would notify the appropriate DPR personnel. Any human remains and/or funerary objects would be left in place or returned to the point of discovery and covered with soil. The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) would notify the County Coroner, in accordance with 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and the Native American Heritage Commission (or Tribal Representative). If a Native American monitor were on-site at the time of the discovery, the monitor would be responsible for notifying the appropriate Native American authorities

If the coroner or tribal representative determines the remains represent Native American interment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento and/or tribe would be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work would not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete (PRC 5097.98). No human remains or funerary objects would be cleaned, photographed, analyzed, or removed from the site prior to determination.

If it is determined the find indicates a sacred or religious site; the site would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Formal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and review by the Native American Heritage Commission/Tribal Cultural representatives would also occur as necessary to define additional site mitigation or future restrictions.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MITIGATION MEASURES GEO-1 SEISMIC BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

- The new visitor center would be constructed to conform to earthquake design requirements as specified in the current version of the California Building Code.
- State Park staff would inspect all buildings as soon as possible after a large earthquake to ascertain any damage. Any major damage would require inspection by a qualified structural engineer before the buildings could resume use by Park staff or the public.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MITIGATION MEASURES HAZMAT-1

- All equipment would be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park

premises.

- The contractor(s) and/or DPR would prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. This plan would include a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment may occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment would be at least 50 feet from the unnamed creek or the Sacramento River. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of the Park during construction, the contractor would immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative).
- Equipment would be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds would be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 2 DEMOLITION HEALTH & SAFETY

- The State's contractor would prepare a Health & Safety Plan for demolition that would include testing or inspection for the presence of lead paint or asbestos. The Plan would discuss the proper respiratory protection during demolition, the use of an exclusion zone to prevent exposure to the public, and the proper disposal procedures for any hazardous substances.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 3 CONSTRUCTION FIRE MANAGEMENT

- A fire safety plan would be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction. This plan would include the emergency calling procedures for both the CDF and the Red Bluff Rural Fire Department.
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers would be required for all heavy equipment.
- Construction crews would be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment would be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.
- Fire suppression equipment (fire extinguishers, fire hoses, etc.) would be available and located on park grounds.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURES – HYDRO 1 – WATER RUNOFF

- The amount of increased runoff due to the new building and paved parking lot areas would be determined and an appropriately sized and designed stormwater drainage system would be installed to prevent any on- or off-site flooding.
- As part of the grading and landscaping design, surface water runoff would be directed as much as possible into existing stormwater drains, into new drains, if required, or would be channeled into the unpaved overflow parking area in a manner that would allow infiltration, or would be collected in a small detention basin and allowed to infiltrate.
- A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and associated erosion control plan, as required by the State Water Resources Control Board, would include BMPs for control of runoff and

erosion

- Implementation of Mitigation Measures **BIO 1** and **HAZMAT 1** would mitigate for impacts from siltation and from vehicle and equipment fluid spills.

NOISE

MITIGATION MEASURES NOISE-1

- Construction activities would generally be limited to daylight hours, between 7 am and 7 p.m. Work on weekends and holidays would not begin prior to 8am.
- Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site would be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction would utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g. engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary.
- Stationary noise sources and staging areas would be located as far from sensitive receptors as possible. If they must be located near receptors, stationary noise sources would be muffled to the extent feasible and/or, where practicable, enclosed within temporary sheds.

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Mineral Resources

Noise

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CHAPTER 7

REPORT PREPARATION

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APPENDIX A
MAPS, TABLES, AND CHARTS

William B. Ide Adobe SHP
122°14.000' W WGS84 122°13.000' W

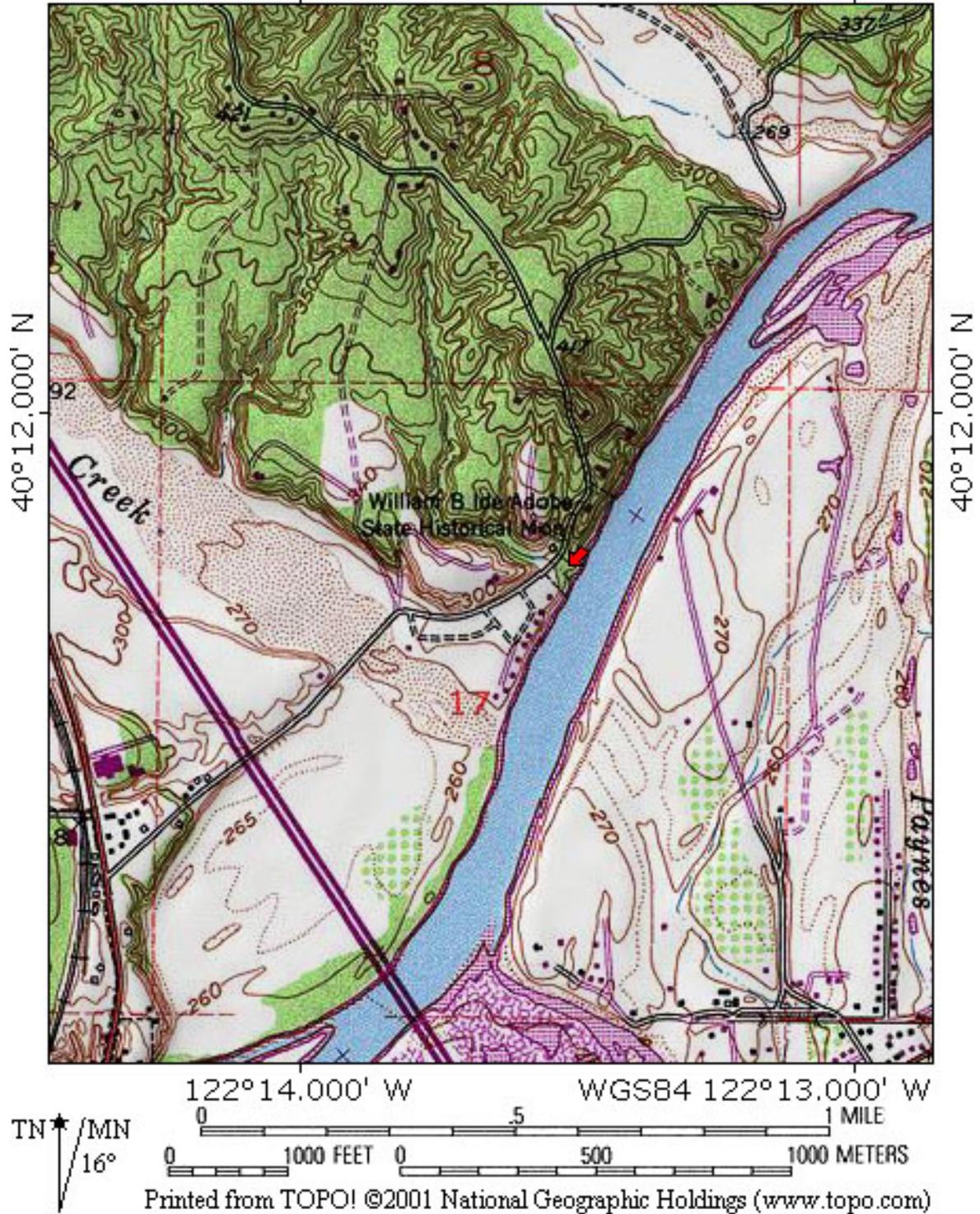


Figure G1 - Topographic Map

APPENDIX B
PROJECT DESIGN GRAPHICS

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SEE PROJECT DESIGN ATTACHMENT (PDF FILE)

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APPENDIX C
ACRONYMS

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Appendix C Acronyms

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APE	area of potential effect
APEFZ	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning
ARB/CARB	California Air Resources Board
bgs	below ground surface
BMP	Best Management Practices
CBC/UBC	California Uniform Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGS	California Geologic Society
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database (Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game)
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks)
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GP	General Plan
GVGP	Great Valley Geomorphic Province
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
LOS	level of service
msl	mean sea level
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEIC	North-East Information Center
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSC	Northern Service Center
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PM10	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
PRC	Public Resources Code
SHP	State Historic Park
SVAB	Sacramento Valley Air Basin
TEH	Tehama
TCGP	Tehama County General Plan
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Service