

2<sup>nd</sup> Evaluation of Need for Environmental  
Documentation for Use Permit 99-017A1 and  
Addendum to the Eastside Aggregates Project  
Environmental Impact Report  
(SCH#200062079)  
**WITH**  
**References and Documentation**

Amendment 22-0002  
Hat Creek Construction & Materials, Inc.

December 1, 2023

Prepared by  
**SHASTA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**  
**PLANNING DIVISION**  
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# 2nd Evaluation of Need for Environmental Documentation for Use Permit 99-017A1 and Addendum to the Eastside Aggregates Project Environmental Impact Report

## 1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

**Project Title:** Eastside Aggregates Use Permit Amendment

**Lead Agency/Contact**

Shasta County Department of Resource Management  
Planning Division  
1855 Placer Street, Suite 103  
Redding, California 96001

**Project Location:** 24339 California Highway 89 (APN 023-250-014) (see Figure 1)

**Applicant:**

Perry Thompson, President  
Hat Creek Construction & Materials, Inc.  
24339 Highway 89 North  
Burney, California 96013  
(530) 335-5501

**Consultant:**

VESTRA Resources, Inc.  
5300 Aviation Drive  
Redding, California 96002  
(530) 223-2585 (office)

**General Plan Designation:** Industrial (I)

**Zoning:** General Industrial (M), Commercial-Light Industrial-Design Review (C-M-DR)

**Description of the Project:** Amendment of the Eastside Aggregates Project to include a proposed sawmill.

**Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** The project site is located approximately four miles north of State Route (SR)-299 and the SR-89 junction. The project site is east of SR-89 and includes Shasta County Assessor's Parcel No. (APN) 023-250-014. The Shasta County General Plan land use designations for the surrounding land uses include Timber (T), Public Land (PUB), and Rural Residential (RB). The Shasta County General Plan land use designations for the project site and adjacent properties are shown on Figure 2. The zoning of the project site and adjacent properties is included on Figure 3.

Lands to the north, east, and south are undeveloped timberland and open space with exception of residential parcels adjacent to the northwest corner of the project site. Lands to the west are primarily undeveloped timberland and open space. A cluster of rural residential are located near the northwest corner of the project site. The majority of these properties are less than two acres in size and are developed with single family residences. One of these parcels is developed with a recreational/mobile home park.

The project site is located on a 343-acre former wood products site that currently houses the Hat Creek Construction & Materials office, maintenance shop, wash plant, asphalt plant, concrete plant, a rock quarry, wild rice cultivation in the former log pond, construction equipment storage, and an approved bioenergy facility not yet constructed. The proposed sawmill will augment the bioenergy facility. The project site has been operated as an industrial site since 1955 as a large sawmill and plywood plant until the mill closed in 1989. Nine years later, Hat Creek Construction & Materials, Inc., purchased the site and applied for a use permit and subsequent amendments for the operations listed above. The site continues to operate as an industrial site. A forested buffer lies between the project area and SR-89.

**Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May be Required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement:**

Shasta County Department of Resource Management Building Division  
 Shasta County Department of Resource Management Air Quality Management District  
 State of California, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

**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"/> Agriculture / Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources     | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources               | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils            | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions         | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards and 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                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service System | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

**DETERMINATION; (to be completed by the Lead Agency)**


On the basis of the initial evaluation:

- I find that NONE of the conditions described in SECTION 15162 OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT would occur as a result of the proposed project and the proposed project WOULD NOT require the preparation of a SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, or ADDENDUM TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT and NO FURTHER DOCUMENTATION will be prepared.
- I find that NONE of the conditions described in SECTION 15162 OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT would occur as a result of the proposed project and the proposed project WOULD NOT require the preparation of a SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, and only MINOR TECHNICAL CHANGES OR ADDITIONS TO THE EIR are necessary. This document shall serve as an ADDENDUM TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT.
- I find that ONE OR MORE of the conditions described in SECTION 15162 OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT would occur as a result of the proposed project and that ONLY MINOR REVISIONS are necessary to make the EIR ADEQUATELY APPLY to the proposed project. A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.
- I find that ONE OR MORE of the conditions described in SECTION 15162 OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT would occur as a result of the proposed project and that MAJOR REVISIONS are necessary to make the EIR ADEQUATELY APPLY to the proposed project. A SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

Copies of the evaluation of and related materials and documentation may be obtained at the Planning Division of the Department of Resource Management, 1855 Placer Street, Suite 103, Redding, CA 96001. Contact Lio Salazar, Senior Planner at (530) 225-5532.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lio Salazar, AICP  
Senior Planner

12/1/23  
Date

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Paul Hellman  
Director of Resource Management

12/1/23  
Date

## **EVALUATION OF NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW:**

1) A brief explanation is provided for all answers that are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency. A “N/A” answer is adequately supported if all the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “N/A” answer should be explained in the where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

All answers take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3) Where the document has determined that a particular physical impact may occur from the project, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact would cause any of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the California Environmental Quality Act to occur. If there are one or more entries (columns 2, 3, and 4) are affirmative when the determination is made, a subsequent EIR or supplement to the EIR is required.

4) 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 or Negative Declaration. Section 15063(c) (3) (D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

- a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
- b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
- c) Mitigation Measures: For “Yes” answers in the “Do the Eastside Aggregates EIR Mitigation Measures Address/Resolve Impacts,” the mitigation measures are fully described in the EIR.

5) Incorporation into the record checklist references to information sources used for evaluating the project (e.g., General Plans, zoning ordinances) is encouraged. Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

6) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

7) A document of this form is not required to be completed by lead agencies; however, lead agencies may utilize this or a similar form to provide substantial evidence

## **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This document is the second addendum (Addendum #2) to the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the Eastside Aggregates Project (SCH No. 2000062079), which was certified by Shasta County in November of 2000 (2000 EIR). The first addendum (2016) analyzed revisions of the project (Amendment of Use Permit 99-017 (UP 99-017) to allow for development of a 3-megawatt (MW), community-scale bioenergy facility within a 9-acre portion of the site. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), this Addendum #2 further revises the project to include a sawmill that in addition to producing wood products would augment the bioenergy facility.

### **2.2 Background**

The project site has been operated as an industrial site since 1955. The site was originally developed in 1955 by the Lorenz Company as a large sawmill with a planer mill, log ponds, and log storage areas. The mill processed logs and later produced construction materials. In 1962, Farley and Loetscher constructed a plywood plant on the site. The sawmill was sold to and operated by the Fibreboard Corporation, then by Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, and again by Fibreboard Corporation. The plywood plant closed in 1985 and the sawmill closed in 1989.

Hat Creek Construction & Materials, Inc., purchased the site and applied for a use permit in 1998 for operation of a construction yard, quarry, rock crusher, asphalt plant, and concrete batch plant. An EIR was completed in August 2000 for site operations. Shasta County Use Permit 99-17 (UP 99-17) was issued for a period of 30 years. The site also serves as headquarters of Hat Creek Construction & Materials, Inc. In addition to these activities proposed during the August 2000 EIR, Hat Creek Construction & Materials proposed opening a commercial construction yard including a concrete trailer rental site, an outdoor sales area for landscaping materials, and a shop for the repair of company-owned vehicles. To allow for these operations to occur, 24 acres of the Hat Creek Construction & Materials site were rezoned from M (General Industrial) to C-M (Commercial-Light Industrial).

The site currently operates as a rock quarry (Eastside Aggregates) with screening and crushing operations, a concrete batch plant, and an asphalt batch plant on the site. The mine and construction materials operation occur on 85.48 acres of a 343-acre parcel. The quarry operation (Reclamation Plan No. 99-01) extracts between approximately 30,000 and 45,000 cubic yards of material annually. Material extraction is completed by removal of loose rock via loader and excavator with a breaker. The rock is blasted at a maximum of six times per year. Excavated material is transported to stockpiles where it is screened and/or crushed prior to sale.

The ready-mix concrete batch plant consists of silos, a gathering hopper, and a mixer and has an output of 8,000 cubic yards per year on average. The concrete batch plant operates Monday through Friday, and occasionally on Saturdays, from 4:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. The asphalt plant has



cold aggregate bins, a dryer, a pug mill for mixing the aggregate with asphalt oil, a heated storage bin, and conveyors. The asphalt oil is stored in a heated tank. The asphalt batch plant has a permitted average annual production of 100,000 cubic yards. Operating hours of the asphalt batch plant are the same as for the concrete batch plant.

The commercial construction yard operates under Shasta County Use Permit No. 99-05 (UP 99-05), which was evaluated in the 2000 EIR and approved in November 2000.

In 2013, UP 99-05 was modified to allow for operation of a 50-barrel brewery that produced up to 62,400 barrels of craft beer per year. The brewery operated under a 2,500 square-foot metal building with an adjacent storage area. Due to the small scale of the brewery operations, its dissimilarity to uses previously approved for the property, and its location within the C-M zone, a new environmental document (Mitigated Negative Declaration-SCH#2013032019) was prepared for the brewery projects. The brewery no longer operates on the Hat Creek Construction & Materials site.

The current mine and construction materials business operates under Shasta County UP 99-017, also adopted following certification of the 2000 Eastside Aggregates Project Environmental Impact Report by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors. The mine and construction materials operations are conducted on approximately 85.48 acres of the project site. In 2016, UP 99-017 was amended to allow for development of a 3-MW, community-scale bioenergy facility located on a 9-acre, unused portion of the site of the project site. The approved facility would use a gasification process to produce “syngas”, primarily from wood waste biomass, to use as fuel for electric generation combustion energy. The approved facility consists of the electricity-generating gasification plant, a biomass storage area, and a biochar storage area.

Due to Hat Creek Construction & Materials’ desire to expand their existing industrial use of the property, the similarity and proximity of the proposed project to heavy industrial uses evaluated in the 2000 EIR and approved for the property, and its proposed location within the General Industrial (M) zone district, Shasta County determined the addition of the bioenergy facility was not a separate, later project, but a change to the project for which 2000 Eastside Aggregates EIR was certified. An addendum to the 2020 EIR was prepared in July 2016, and the use permit addendum (Use Permit 99-017A1) was approved on August 18, 2016, for operation of the bioenergy facility.

### **2.3 Overview of Revised Project**

The applicant proposes a sawmill near the southwest boundary of the project site. The sawmill will receive approximately 375 tons of log each day (90,000 tons of logs each year) and produce up to 25.5 million board feet of lumber. The proposed sawmill operation will produce pallet boards, fence posts, fence boards, and various other specialty products.

### **2.3.1 Location and Site Plan**

The proposed sawmill is located at 24339 California Highway 89 (SR-89) and is approximately 4 miles north of the intersection of SR-89 and California Highway 299 (SR-299). The proposed sawmill facility will be located on the Hat Creek Construction & Materials Eastside Aggregates site, which currently operates under Shasta County Use Permit UP 99-017 and Reclamation Plan 99-01 as a construction yard, rock quarry, rock crushing and screening plant, and asphalt batch plant. A bioenergy facility has also been approved at the project site but has not yet been constructed. General site location is shown on Figure 1.

The site plan for the proposed sawmill operation is included on Figure 4. The project includes construction of additional steel-frame structures in a 9.7-acre area of the site including buildings for a log yard (main) office, mechanic shop, sawmill, pre-load east end building, kilns with attached cooling sheds, planer, planer/sorter and outdoor storage buildings, boiler, and with attached cooling sheds. The buildings will be located north of the approved bioenergy facility location and west of the material-processing area for mining operations at the project site. A log water recycle pond will be constructed north of the sawmill buildings. Log scaling will occur near the existing main office at the project site. The log yard will be located north of the sawmill and log decks will be located throughout the project site.

### **2.3.2 Equipment**

Logs will be received 6 to 8 months out of the year due to weather and conditions that limit access to the forest during the rainy season. Loaders will be required to unload, store and transport logs throughout the site. Following receipt of logs, debarking and head-sawing will be conducted, a process in which bark will be removed from the logs and initial cuts will be made to form a cant. The next step in the process is resawing, edging, and trimming. Through this process, cants are shaped into a rough cut of their final lumber size. The resaw uses multiple bandsaws or gang saw blades to cut the logs into merchantable logs. Edging and trimming define the final cut size. Following edging and trimming, lumber will be dried in three dry kilns powered by a gas-fired boiler. Planing and final trimming will be conducted before lumber is sent to market.

Equipment to be used at the operation will include log trucks, loaders (3), conveyors and mill equipment, forklifts (3), and water trucks for dust control.

### **2.3.3 Energy Source**

The primary source of power for the sawmill will be Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) electricity. The electrical system may be integrated with the Hat Creek bioenergy facility at a later date. The kilns will be powered by a gas-fired boiler.

### **2.3.4 Schedule and Hours of Operation**

An estimated workforce of 20 employees will be needed to work one shift between 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. at the sawmill. Log receipt and lumber export will occur during these hours. The workforce will include log delivery and lumber transport drivers. With the exception of the kilns, operations will not run twenty-four hours a day. The sawmill is estimated to operate 240 days each year. The kilns and boiler will operate 350 days each year.

### **2.3.5 Traffic**

According to UP 99-017, operations at the project site are permitted for a maximum of 500 roundtrips per day for the concrete batch plant truck and asphalt plant trucks. This number is not including roundtrips permitted for other industrial activities (60 roundtrips), employee commute vehicles (74 roundtrips), and miscellaneous vehicles (45 roundtrips).

The average truck traffic generated by existing operations at the site is approximately 14 roundtrips per day. The bioenergy facility is anticipated to generate an additional 10 roundtrip truck trips and 4 employee roundtrips per day when operational. Based on the projected board feet production per year and assumed 240 working days, the project will result in an average of 23 roundtrips per day for log delivery and lumber and by-product export. The project will require an additional 20 employees, generating an additional 20 roundtrip employee commute trips each day.

### **2.3.6 Water Use and Wastewater Generation**

Water supply will be provided to the sawmill and log deck from three existing onsite wells and the existing pumps on the property. The sawmill operation will require water for kiln operations, mill and planer equipment, offices, dust suppression, and to sprinkle logs. Estimated water use of the project is an additional 7.65 million gallons of water each year. No chemical uses are proposed for the sawmill; therefore, the water that is used to wet the logs will be recycled. The excess water will be captured in a newly established pond shown on Figure 4 and then used to sprinkle the logs. Approximately 15,788,000 gallons of water will be applied to the log decks annually. Most of the water will be collected in the pond and recycled for log watering. An estimated 5,000,000 gallons of water will be pumped from the groundwater wells for log watering annually to make up for water lost to evapotranspiration. Due to the relatively flat topography of the site, little surface flow from winter storm events will occur. The low-elevation areas, such as log ponds, will be able to pool water in heavy rain events and infiltration into the shallow groundwater layers and alluvium will be rapid.

### **2.3.7 Hazardous Material and Waste Management**

Potential hazardous materials associated with the sawmill operation will be small amounts of gasoline, motor fuels, propane, solvents, lubricating oils, welding gases, and boiler chemicals. Waste material transport is also factored in. Materials such as sawdust, bark, and waste lumber will be used as feedstock for the bioenergy facility. Solid waste will be transported to the Burney Disposal, Inc., facility.

## 2.4 CEQA Authority for an Addendum

Per Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, the lead agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or addition are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

According to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines, when an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

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

No significant and unavoidable impacts were identified within Eastside Aggregates EIR. There is no indication of mitigation measures that were previously found not to be feasible to address those impacts that were reduced to a less-than-significant level by mitigation measures adopted with certification of the Eastside Aggregates EIR.

Based on the analysis below there are no mitigation measures considerably different from those analyzed in the previous would be required to reduce significance effects of the project on the

environment. Additionally, alternatives analyzed in the EIR including among others, a no project alternative and alternative sites alternative. These alternatives were not determined infeasible and are suitable alternatives to be considered for this project. However, the conclusions of the EIR with respect to these alternatives would be similar when applied to this revised project and would not substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project

### 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

<b>I. AESTHETICS</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would the Substantial Changes in the Project or Circumstances Under Which the Project is Undertaken Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any New Information of Substantial Importance the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Section 4.2-4.2.2	No	No	Yes
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Section 4.2- Impact 4.2.1 and 4.2.2	No	No	Yes
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Section 4.2- Impact 4.2.1 and 4.2.2	No	No	Yes
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Section 4.2- Impact 4.2.3	No	No	Yes

#### Setting

The revised project is located on a site that has been previously developed for industrial uses. The majority of the original buildings were removed after closure of the former sawmill in 1989. Structures that remain on the site include a barn, a shop, an office building, and truck scales. There are also concrete slabs, a railroad spur, and an unimproved airstrip. A former log pond with surrounding levee is a prominent feature on the project site. A pond and two rice field wetlands

are the most notable semi-natural features on the site. Most of the project site has been graded, cleared of vegetation, and currently houses a rock quarry, wash plant, asphalt plant, concrete plant, office, maintenance shop, equipment storage, wild rice cultivation, and soon to be built bioenergy facility.

A pine forest buffer is located between SR-89 and the revised project site. The forest buffer varies in width along the northwestern corner of the larger parcel. Along other segments of SR-89, the buffer exceeds 500 feet in width. Generally, the forest limits the visibility of site activities. At the entrance to the site, existing buildings and equipment onsite can be seen from SR-89. The southern portion of the site, where the revised project is to be located, is behind the thickest tree buffer and is obscured from highway views.

## Discussion

a) The Shasta County General Plan does not identify specific scenic vistas within the county. McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile north of the project site and is the closest scenic attraction along the highway. Lake Britton, a reservoir operated by Pacific Gas & Electric Company, is located north of and adjacent to the state park. The project site will not be visible from either location. The additional buildings constructed at the site will be located in a portion of the site that has historically been used for industrial purposes. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to a scenic vista and, as a whole, project impacts related to a scenic vista would remain less than significant.**

b) Mitigation Measure MM 4.2.1a included in the 2000 EIR required the applicant to screen the project site at a level adequate to obscure the view of the site from passenger vehicles on SR-89. The project site has a substantial forested buffer that separates the project site from Scenic Highway 89. The project does not include removal of trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings. The project will not damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway corridor. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to scenic resources within a state scenic highway corridor and, as a whole, project impacts related to a scenic vista would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

c) The project site is in a non-urbanized area and is surrounded by pine forest. A forested buffer is located between SR-89 and the project site obstructing public views of the project site. Changes to the visual character of the project site will be consistent with the industrial land use designation and zoning of the project site. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to the existing character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings and, as a whole, project impacts related to a scenic vista would remain less than significant.**

d) The project may require lighting in and around sawmill buildings of the project for security or safety purposes. As required by Shasta County general development standards, all lighting, exterior

and interior, shall be designed and located to confine direct lighting to the premises, and the light source shall not shine upon or illuminate directly on any surface other than the area required to be lighted. Shasta County requires the use of neutral and earth-tone building colors as a standard condition of approval for use permits. Implementation of Mitigation Measures MM 4.2.3a and MM 4.2.3b, included in the 2000 EIR, requiring 1) onsite lighting to be shielded from surrounding properties and buildings to be painted or constructed of materials of neutral or earth-tone colors, and 3) roofing material to be a non-glare, non-reflective material will ensure that the impacts from lighting and glare of the sawmill will be less than significant. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts from substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area and, as a whole, project impacts related to a scenic vista would remain less than significant after mitigation.**



<b>II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or 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?	The Initial Study Determined that there would be no impact.	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract?	The Initial Study Determined that there would be no impact.	No	No	N/A
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined in PRC section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government code section 51104(g))?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	The Initial Study determined that there would be no impact.	No	No	N/A

### Setting

The project site is zoned General Industrial (M) with a small portion as Commercial-Light Industrial (C-M) where the office and entry to the site is located. The land use designation is Industrial (I). The project site is not used for agricultural purposes and historically has been used for industrial purposes. A sawmill operation was present onsite from approximately 1955 to 1989.

## Discussion

a) The project site does not include Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on California Department of Conservation California Important Farmland Finder maps. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The project, as a whole, would continue to have no impact to Farmland.**

b) The revised project area is consistent with the existing zoning for Industrial use. The project site is not under a Williamson Land Use Contract. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to a Williamson Land Use Contract. As a whole, the project will continue to have no impact related to a Williamson Land Use Contract.**

c) Impacts to forest lands and timberlands from existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because forest land and timberland impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. The project area does not conflict with zoning of forested lands. The location of the sawmill site is zoned industrial. **The revised project will not result in impacts to forest land or timberland. No Impact.**

d) Impacts to loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use from existing operations and entitlement are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because impact to loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. The revised project will not result in a loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The project area is surrounded by forest; however, it is not forested and the location of the proposed sawmill has been cleared of all vegetation, therefore there will be no impact to forest land. **The revised project will not result in impacts to forest land. No Impact.**

e) The project includes storage of logs throughout the project site, including areas currently used for rice cultivation. Storage of logs in the rice cultivation area will not preclude agricultural use of the areas in the future. The project does not involve other changes in the existing environment that could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forestland to non-forest use. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forestland to non-forest use and, the project as a whole, would continue to have no impact related to conversion of farmland or forest land.**

<b>III. AIR QUALITY</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Section 4.3 – Impacts 4.3.1, 4.3.3, and 4.3.5	No	No	Yes
b) Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard (including releasing emission which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	Section 4.3 – Impacts 4.3.1, 4.3.3, and 4.3.5	No	No	Yes
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentration?	Section 4.3- Impact 4.3.2	No	No	Yes
d) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Section 4.3 – Impact 4.3.4	No	No	Yes

### Setting

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for six common air pollutants known as “criteria pollutants.” These air pollutants consist of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), volatile organic compounds (VOC) as reactive organic gases (ROG), particulate matter less than 10 micrometers (coarse or PM<sub>10</sub>), particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers (fine or PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and lead (Pb). Similar standards have been adopted by the state of California called California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

The project site is located in the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB). The Shasta County Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the air pollution regulatory agency for the portion of the NSVAB in Shasta County. Under federal air quality standards, Shasta County is designated as attainment for all criteria pollutants. Under State air quality standards, Shasta County is designated as nonattainment for ozone and is designated as attainment/unclassified for all other pollutants. The NSVAB is designated as nonattainment for the PM<sub>10</sub> State air quality standard.

SCAQMD's *Protocol for Review, Land Use Permitting Activities, and Procedures for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act* includes the following thresholds of significance for emissions for indirect emission sources (facilities that attract or generate mobile source activity):

- Daily emissions of 25 pounds per day of ROG and NO<sub>x</sub> and 80 pounds per day of PM<sub>10</sub> (Level A)
- Daily emissions of greater than 137 pounds per day of ROG, NO<sub>x</sub>, and PM<sub>10</sub> (Level B)

The SCAQMD and the Shasta County General Plan recommend that projects apply Standard Mitigation Measures (SMM) and appropriate Best Available Mitigation Measures (BAMM) when a project exceeds Level A thresholds and that projects apply SMM, BAMM, and special BAMM when a project exceeds Level B thresholds. Projects that cannot mitigate emissions to levels below the Level B thresholds are considered significant. All projects within Shasta County are subject to applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations in effect at the time of construction.

For direct emissions from stationary sources, District Rule 2:1- New Source Review establishes emissions at which Best Available Control Technology (BACT) is to be required for new or modified emissions sources. Projects are usually not recognized as having a significant environmental impact unless the direct stationary source emissions of either oxides of nitrogen, reactive organic compounds, or inhalable particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) exceed 25 tons per year.

## **Discussion**

An Air Quality Technical Report was prepared for the revised project by RCH Group and is included as Appendix A. The Air Quality Technical Report includes estimates of emissions generated by construction and operation of the revised project.

### Construction

Estimated unmitigated construction emissions of the sawmill are included in Table 1. Table 1 shows the estimated daily unmitigated emissions for construction related emissions (including combustion engine and fugitive dust emissions) for the proposed project. The total construction emissions for the revised project as well as the contribution from employee vehicle trips, pickup/delivery trucks, haul trucks, and off-road equipment are presented. The off-road equipment represents the largest contribution to the total construction emissions.

**Table 1**  
**Daily Unmitigated Construction Emissions (pounds) for Revised Project**

<b>Emission Source</b>	<b>ROG</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>
<b>Proposed Project</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>5.03</b>
Significance Thresholds (Level A)	25	-	25	80	-
Significance Thresholds (Level B)	137	-	137	137	-

Source: RCH Group, 2022

As shown in Table 1, the daily unmitigated NO<sub>x</sub> construction emissions generated by construction of the revised project would potentially exceed SCAQMD Level A thresholds. Therefore, appropriate measures are required (such as USEPA and CARB Tier 3 or better engine emissions standards for off-road diesel-powered construction equipment with more than 50 horsepower and periodic watering). The following measures describe several specific actions to reduce construction combustion and fugitive dust emissions. Application of SMM is required in order to strive toward the General Plan Policy of a 20 percent reduction in emissions to address small-scale cumulative effects. SMM applicable to the revised project address primarily short-term impacts related to construction and are standard development regulations promulgated in California Building Code and Shasta County grading permits.

The Eastside Aggregates EIR Mitigation Monitoring Program includes SMMs recommended by the Shasta County Air Quality Management District that were determined to reduce emissions to less than significant levels. Based on recommendations, from the Air Quality analysis additional SMMs were recommended and will be implemented as conditions of approval for the revised project. This is not important new information as defined above. Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the project applicant shall submit a grading plan for review and approval by the Shasta County Building Department. The following specifications shall be included to reduce short-term air quality impacts attributable to the proposed project:

1. Nontoxic soil stabilizers shall be applied according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more).
2. All grading operations shall be suspended when winds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 20 miles per hour.
3. Temporary traffic control shall be provided as appropriate during all phases of construction to improve traffic flow (e.g., flag person).
4. Construction activities that could affect traffic flow shall be scheduled in off-peak hours.
5. Active construction areas, haul roads, etc., shall be watered at least twice daily or more as needed to limit dust.
6. Exposed stockpiles of soil and other backfill material shall either be covered, watered, or have soil binders added to inhibit dust and wind erosion.

7. All truck hauling solid and other loose material shall be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the trailer). This provision is enforced by local law enforcement agencies.
8. All public roadways used by the project contractor shall be maintained free from dust, dirt, and debris caused by construction activities. Streets shall be swept at the end of the day if visible soil materials are carried onto adjacent public paved roads. Wheel washers shall be used where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or trucks and any equipment shall be washed off leaving the site with each trip.
9. All vehicle speeds on unpaved surfaces shall be limited to 15 miles per hour.
10. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
11. A publicly visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
12. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to five minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
13. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
14. Where access to alternative sources of power are available, portable diesel engines shall be prohibited.
15. All off-road equipment larger than 50 horsepower shall have engines that meet or exceed USEPA or CARB Tier 3 off-road emission standards and Level 3 Diesel Particulate Filters. Other measures may be the use of added exhaust devices, or a combination of measures, provided that these measures are approved by the agency and demonstrated to reduce community risk impacts to less than significant.
16. Haul truck shall be 2010 model year trucks or newer (a gross vehicle weight rating of at least 14,001 pounds), or best commercially available equipment, which meet CARB's 2010 engine emissions standards at 0.01 g/hp-hour of particulate matter and 0.20 g/hp-hour of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions or newer, cleaner trucks.
17. The VOC architectural coating limits specify that the use paints and solvents with a VOC content of 100 grams per liter or less for interior and 150 grams per liter or less for exterior surfaces shall be required.

Table 2 shows the estimated daily mitigated emissions for construction-related emissions (including combustion engine and fugitive dust emissions) for the revised project. Even with measures listed above, the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions would be above the SCAQMD Level "A" threshold (Level A). However, while an exceedance of the level "A" threshold must be addressed through the application of appropriate SMM and BMM in accordance with the Shasta County General Plan, the level "A" threshold is not used to determine whether the impact is significant or

adequately mitigated to a less-than-significant level. In accordance with the General Plan, projects can be determined to have been adequately mitigated to a less-than-significant level provided that after SMMs, BAMMs, and, if the level “B” thresholds are exceeded, special BAMMs have been appropriately applied and as a result project emissions levels are reduced below the level “B” thresholds.

**Table 2**

**Daily Mitigated Construction Emissions (pounds) for Revised Project**

<b>Emission Source</b>	<b>ROG</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>
<b>Proposed Project</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>1.69</b>
Significance Thresholds (Level A)	25	-	25	80	-
Significance Thresholds (Level B)	137	-	137	137	-

Operations

Estimated operational emissions of the revised project are included in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 presents the daily operational emissions of the revised project. Table 4 presents the annual operational emissions generated by the revised project. A majority of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions would be from operation of the boiler, a majority of the VOC/ROG emissions would be from the kilns, and a majority of the PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions would be from operation of the sawmill. As shown, the daily VOC/ROG emissions are greater than the significance thresholds (Level A). However, the daily emissions are less than the significant thresholds (Level B) for all pollutants, thus operational air quality impacts from the revised project would be less than significant.

Table 3 DAILY OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS (POUNDS) FOR REVISED PROJECT						
Emission Source	ROG	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM10	PM2.5	SOX
Area Sources	0.79	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Employee Vehicles	0.02	1.28	0.10	0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Off-road Equipment Onsite	1.52	23.6	8.85	0.52	0.48	
Offsite Haul Trucks	0.05	0.25	3.24	0.45	0.18	0.07
Kilns	117					
Natural Gas Boiler	3.30	58.8	6.60	4.56	4.56	0.36
Grinder/Planer	1.12	7.92	3.36	2.82	1.24	
Sawmill	0.28	1.41	2.53	46.5	24.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>0.44</b>
Significance Thresholds (Level A)	25	-	25	80	-	-
Significance Thresholds (Level B)	137	-	137	137	-	-

Source: RCH Group, 2022

Table 4 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS (TONS) FOR REVISED PROJECT						
Emission Source	ROG	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM10	PM2.5	SOX
Area Sources	0.14	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Employee Vehicles	<0.01	0.15	0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Off-road Equipment Onsite	0.18	2.84	1.06	0.06	0.06	<0.01
Offsite Haul Trucks	0.01	0.03	0.39	0.05	0.02	0.01
Kilns	21.3					
Natural Gas Boiler	0.19	3.43	0.39	0.27	0.27	0.02
Grinder/Planer	0.13	0.95	0.40	0.34	0.15	<0.01
Sawmill	0.03	0.17	0.30	5.58	2.92	<0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>0.03</b>

Source: RCH Group, 2022

a) The Northern Sacramento Planning Area 2021 Triennial Air Quality Attainment Plan (2021 Plan) was jointly prepared by the Air Quality Management Districts for the counties located in the northern portion of the Sacramento Valley including Shasta County. The Air Quality Attainment Plan includes control strategies necessary to attain the California ozone standard at the earliest practicable date.

In the Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area (NSVPA), ozone can be caused by stationary source emissions, such as internal combustion engines or boilers, mobile sources such as cars,



truck and trains, or area sources such as consumer products or wildfires (SVAQEEP 2021). The Air Quality Attainment Plan includes projected emissions of ozone precursor emissions including nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Reactive Organic Gases (ROG). The projected emissions show a downtrend for both ROG and NOx, which are the precursor emissions for ozone. The NOx emissions are forecasted to decrease by 44% and the ROG emissions are forecasted to decrease by 19% between 2012 and 2025.

The NSVPA air districts have adopted several control measures and programs that reduce emissions from new development during the planning process or through control of specific sources of emission. The rules and programs applicable to new development in Shasta County and applicable to the project include consistency with the Shasta County General Plan, and the Air District rules related to architectural coatings and fugitive dust during construction. The project is subject to all applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations. The project would not directly conflict with implementation of the 2021 Plan. However, project construction and operations would result in emissions of NOx and ROG which are precursors to ozone.

Based on construction emissions estimates included in Table 1 above, construction emissions could potentially exceed the SCAQMD thresholds of significance (Level A) for NOx. Implementation of standard mitigations measures (SMM) and appropriate Best Available Mitigation Measures (BAMM) would be required during construction and would ensure construction emissions are less than significant. As shown in Table 3, estimated emissions generated by operation of the project will be below Level A thresholds for NOx and below Level B thresholds for ROG. With implementation of SMM and BAMM, emissions generated by the project would not have a substantial effect on the regional or local air quality in the NSVAB and would not conflict or obstruct with the 2021 Plan. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to compliance with an applicable air quality plan and, as a whole, project impacts related to compliance with the air quality plan would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

b) Shasta County is designated as nonattainment for ozone. The County is classified as either unclassified or as in attainment with State and federal Standards for all other criteria pollutants, however, the rest of the Air Basin is classified as non-attainment of the State PM<sub>10</sub> standards. Construction and operation of the revised project will generate emissions of PM<sub>10</sub> and ozone precursors (NOx and ROG). As discussed above, construction and operational emissions of ROG and NOx for the revised project will be less than significant with implementation of SMM and BAMM. Construction and operational emissions of PM<sub>10</sub> will be below Level A thresholds and will also be less than significant. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to increases in NOx, ROG, or PM<sub>10</sub> and as a whole, project impacts related to increases of criteria pollutants would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

c) Land uses such as schools, children's daycare centers, hospitals, and convalescent homes are more sensitive than the general public to poor air quality because the population groups associated with these uses have increased susceptibility to respiratory distress. Persons engaged in strenuous

work or exercise also have increased sensitivity to poor air quality. CARB has identified the following people as most likely to be affected by air pollution: children less than 14 years of age, the elderly over 65 years of age, athletes, and those with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. These groups are classified as sensitive population groups (RCH, 2022).

Residential areas are considered more sensitive to air quality conditions than commercial and industrial areas, because people generally spend longer periods of time at their residences, resulting in greater exposure to ambient air quality conditions. Recreational uses are also considered sensitive, due to the greater exposure to ambient air quality conditions and because the presence of pollution detracts from the recreational experience. Burney Fall Resort RV Park is located beyond 3,000 feet to the northwest of the kilns. No schools, daycare facilities, or residential units are within ¼ mile from the project site, therefore the revised project is not anticipated to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and, as a whole, project impacts related to the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would remain less than significant.**

**d)** Potential localized odor sources associated with proposed project operation-related activities could originate from fumes from the three kilns, sawmill, diesel exhaust from off-road haul equipment, and diesel exhaust from incoming and out-going diesel-fueled heavy-duty transport vehicles. Due to the subjective nature of odor impacts, the number of variables that can influence the potential for an odor impact, and the variety of odor sources, there are no quantitative or formulaic methodologies to determine the presence of a significant odor impact. Rather, often air districts recommend that odor analyses strive to fully disclose all pertinent information. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. For example, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors, which includes facilities like wastewater treatment operations, sanitary landfills, composting facilities, and transfer stations. Sawmill operations are not on the list of potential odor sources.

This screening level for potential odor sources can be used as a screening tool to qualitatively assess a project's potential to adversely affect area receptors. The project site is in a generally rural area surrounded by open space; the nearest residential receptors are located approximately ½ mile to the south and north of the project site. Notably, the primary wind direction is from the south and north. Odor emissions are highly dispersive, especially in areas with higher average wind speeds. However, odors disperse less quickly during inversions or during calm conditions and air stagnation, which hamper vertical mixing and dispersion during early morning and wintertime. An odor source with five or more confirmed complaints per year averaged over three years could be considered to have a significant impact. However, it should be recognized that there is not one piece of information that can solely be used to determine the significance of an odor impact. Therefore, based on the previous information, the proposed project odor impacts would be less than significant. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts from objectional odors affecting a**

substantial number of people and as a whole project impacts related to odors would remain less than significant after mitigation.

<b>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Section 4.4 – Impact 4.4.2, 4.4.3, 4.4.4	No	No	Yes
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Section 4.4- Impact 4.4.1 and 4.4.3	No	No	Yes
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Section 4.4- Impact 4.4.2	No	No	Yes
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?	Section 4.4 – Impact 4.4.3	No	No	Yes

<b>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Section 4.4.2	No	No	Yes
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?	The Initial Study determined that there would be a less-than-significant impact	No	No	N/A

### Setting

The majority of the project site has been altered by industrial operation of a sawmill and construction site and from the quarrying operations. It has been an industrial site since 1955. Biological resources nearby have adapted to the use if they remain in close proximity to the area. The proposed sawmill facility would be located on a portion of the project site that has been significantly disturbed by past and present industrial use of the project site. The revised project is located on the southern end of the site and is not expected to have an impact on the 0.71 acres of wetland area as delineated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the northern portion of the property. In the past, CDFW determined that other than the wetland areas, the Hat Creek Construction & Materials site has little significant value as wildlife habitat.

To ensure compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the following measures will be implemented for construction of the revised project as requested by USFWS

- If ground-disturbing activities or construction occur within the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), then preconstruction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 7 days of activities to identify active nests within the work area, and surrounding 150 feet, wherever potential nesting habitat is present. Surveys would begin prior to sunrise and continue until vegetation and potential nesting habitat has been sufficiently observed. If an active nest is located during preconstruction surveys, a non-disturbance buffer of 50 to 150 feet shall be established around the nest by a qualified

biologist in consultation with the USFWS to comply with the MBTA. The buffer distance shall be selected to consider the species present and onsite conditions, such as potential for project activities to disturb or cause abandonment of a nest with nesting birds, eggs, or chicks present. The buffer shall remain in place until the chicks have fledged or the nest is deemed to be no longer active by a qualified biologist.

- If feasible, removal of any nesting substrate will be conducted outside of the nesting bird season to make the area unattractive to nesting birds.

## Discussion

a) A search of the California National Diversity Database (CNDDDB) for the presence of special-status species in the project area was conducted. Known species occurrences within a one- and five-mile radius of the project site are included on Figure 5.

The sawmill buildings and log storage areas are located in an area of the project site historically and currently disturbed by industrial activities. The sawmill processing area will be located on the foundations of the previous sawmill at the site and in areas currently used as driveways and material and equipment storage. Logs will be stored throughout the site in the areas shown on Figure 5. The project will not require tree removal.

As discussed in the 2000 EIR, other than the wetland areas located on the project site, the project site has little significant value as wildlife habitat. Sawmill operations will not occur in the wetland areas previously delineated at the project site. As discussed in the noise section of this document, the project will not result in significantly higher noise levels than current operations at the project site (blasting, screening, crushing). Sawmill operations will not result in a substantial increase in indirect impacts (noise, human disturbance) compared to existing activities at the project site.

A vernal pool and rare plant survey was prepared for a portion of the project site in 1996 by North State Resources. Mitigation Measure MM 4.4.3a included in the 2000 EIR requires that no site development or other disturbances shall be permitted outside the vernal pool and rare plant survey boundary previously conducted in a portion of the project site. If development is proposed a part of the site that was not surveyed, a vernal pool and rare plant survey shall be conducted. Since the survey referenced in the 2000 EIR was completed several decades ago, and a map of the area previously surveyed is not included in the EIR, a rare plant survey shall be conducted in accordance with Mitigation Measure MM 4.4.3a in areas of the site that could be disturbed by sawmill operations (including log storage). With implementation of MM 4.4.3a, as well as measures to ensure compliance with the MBTA included above, impacts of the revised project will be less than significant. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species and, as a whole, project impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special-status species would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

**b-c)** There are wetlands that occur within the northern portion of the 343-acre project site. The revised project is located on the southern end of the site and is not expected to have an impact on the 0.71 acres of wetland area as delineated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers north and south of the former log pond. There are no sensitive natural communities that will be impacted by the proposed sawmill operation. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to riparian habitat, sensitive natural community or state or federally protected wetlands. As a whole project impacts to riparian habitat, sensitive natural communities and state and federally protected wetlands would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

**d) No Impact.** There are no known significant wildlife migration corridors in the project area. There is little to no tree cover and high disturbance on the project site. The revised project includes development within an area of existing industrial operations. There are no streams on or near the site. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridor, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. As a whole, project impacts to movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, established native resident or migratory wildlife corridor or native wildlife nursery sites would remain less than significant.**

**e-f)** A review of Section 6.7 of the General Plan indicates that the revised project would not conflict with the Shasta County objectives or policies for Fish and Wildlife Habitat. The revised project would not interfere with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community, Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plans or ordinances to protect biological resources applicable to the project area. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to a conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources or with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan, and as a whole, project impacts would remain less than significant.**

<b>V. CULTURAL RESOURCES</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Section 4.1.4	No	No	Yes
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Section 4.1.4	No	No	Yes
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Section 4.1.4	No	No	Yes

**Setting**

**California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)**

According to Section 15064.5 of CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Lead agencies are required to identify any historic resources that may be affected by any undertaking involving state or county lands, funds, or permitting. Furthermore, the significance of such resources that may be affected by the undertaking must be evaluated using the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852).

**Public Resources Code Section 5024**

As set forth in Section 5024.1 (C) of the Public Resources Code, for a cultural resource to be deemed “important” under CEQA and thus eligible for listing on the CRHR, it must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;



3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The eligibility of archaeological sites is usually evaluated under Criterion (4) – its potential to yield information important to prehistory or history. Whether a site is considered important is determined by the capacity of the site to address pertinent local and regional research themes. Prehistoric sites can be eligible under any of the four criteria in addition to built environment eligibility if multi-component in nature.

### **Discussion**

**a-c)** The site has been substantially disturbed in the past during the construction and operation of the large lumber mill, which occupied the site from the late 1950s until 1989, and through Hat Creek Construction & Material's operations in the more recent past from 2000 to present. It is likely that any cultural resources that were present on the site would have already been impacted by previous development and disturbance. According to the Initial Study completed for the project site in 2000, cultural resources records and other information for the area and the site were reviewed by the Northeast Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at Chico State University. The center determined that the project site is not located within an area of high sensitivity and a site specific historical or archeological study was not recommended. In the event that cultural resources or human remains are discovered during construction of the project, implementation of the cultural resource mitigation measure included in Section 4.1.4 of the 2000 EIR will ensure impacts to cultural resources are less than significant. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to cultural resources, as a whole, project impacts related to cultural resources will remain less than significant after mitigation.**

<b>VI. ENERGY</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A

**Setting**

Shasta County does not currently have a renewable energy or energy efficiency plan. The Energy Element of the Shasta County General Plan contains the following objectives related to energy:

- E-1** Promote energy savings by integrating transportation, land use, and air quality planning;
- E-2** Increase utilization of renewable energy resources by encouraging development of solar, hydroelectric, biomass, waste-to-energy, and cogeneration sources;
- E-3** Promote energy education and information as a way of assisting the public in making informed decisions regarding energy efficiency; and
- E-4** Conserve renewable energy resources, specifically raw materials, transportation fuels, and resource land.

In addition to these goals, several policies related to energy are included in the Energy Element. The policies applicable to the project include:

- E-d** Priority shall be given to energy projects and programs that provide jobs and other economic benefits within the County for County residents.
- E-i** The County should support efforts to amend California’s timber harvest rules that encourage thinning and harvest of biomass fuels for purposes of improving wildland fire

protection and forest productivity in developed areas, such as in the Shingletown area, and which are capable of timber production.

## **Discussion**

a) Energy use of existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because energy impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR or previous EIR Addendum. The revised project will require use of energy (fuel) during construction of the sawmill facility and during operation of the project to transport logs and lumber to and from the project site. In addition, operation of mobile equipment for project operations will require the use of fuel. Electricity will be provided to the sawmill from PG&E and at a later time electricity produced by the bioenergy facility could be used at the proposed sawmill site. The kilns will be powered by a gas-fired boiler.

Compliance with local, State, and Federal regulations (e.g. limit engine idling times, requirement for the recycling of construction debris, etc.) would reduce and/or minimize short-term energy demand during construction to the extent feasible. Construction would not result in a wasteful or inefficient use of energy. The use of fuel to transport logs, byproducts, and lumber to and from the facility would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. The project includes minimal mobile equipment requiring fuel and with the exception of the kilns, equipment would be powered by electricity. **This impact is less than significant.**

b) Consistency with state and local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency of existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the project would require subsequent environmental review because energy impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR or EIR Addendum. The project will not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The proposed sawmill facility may utilize power from the bioenergy facility that will be onsite. The bioenergy facility will convert raw forest biomass to renewable heat and electricity. The project is consistent with Shasta County Energy Objective E-2 as well as Policy E-d. The project will not conflict with or obstruct Shasta County goals and policies related to renewable energy or energy efficiency. Project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to consistency with state and local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency. **No impact.**

<b>VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Publications 42.</li> <li>ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?</li> <li>iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?</li> <li>iv. Landslides?</li> </ul>	Section 4.5 – Impact 4.5.1, 4.5.2, and 4.5.3	No	No	Yes
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Section 4.5- Impact 4.5.4	No	No	Yes
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?	Section 4.5 – Impact 4.5.1, 4.5.2, 4.5.3	No	No	Yes
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-I-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Section 4.5 – Impact 4.4.5	No	No	Yes
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A

<b>VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	The Initial Study determined that there would be no impact	No	No	N/A

### Setting

Shasta County contains Quaternary faults in the eastern and southern portion of the county. Quaternary faults have had movement within the last two to three million years. The state of California Division of Mine and Geology considers Quaternary faults to be potentially active. There are active faults in the northeastern portion of Shasta County. The list of normal active faults includes portions of the following faults:

- Rocky Ledge Fault
- Southern and eastern portions of McArthur Fault
- Hat Creek Fault
- Pittville Fault

These faults form high, steep rims in the area contained mostly of Pliocene and early Pleistocene volcanic rocks. The largest of these faults is Hat Creek Rim, which is more than 25 miles long and 1,600 feet high. Shasta County has a low level of seismic activity; however, there is stronger seismic activity around Mt. Lassen and in the eastern half of the County. The last volcanic activity in Shasta County was in 1914-1917 when Mt. Lassen erupted.

Landslides occur throughout Shasta County but they are not considered a major problem. They are more prevalent in northern and eastern portions of the county where sedimentary and volcanic rocks are present. Liquefaction is found where water tables are high and those areas of Shasta County are found in the northern central valley region.

The project site lies along the eastern margin of the southern Cascade Arc in eastern Shasta County, California. While bedrock geology is a result of Cascade volcanism, the project site is bound to the east by the Basin and Range physiographic province whose extensional tectonics are the dominant forces shaping the landscape to the east. Bedrock in the vicinity consists of Pliocene to recent basalt flows associated with the volcanic centers of the Cascade Arc to the immediate

west (Luedke and Smith 1981). The Cascade Arc is an approximately 1,200-mile long north-south linear trend of volcanoes that runs along the west coast of North America. Volcanism along the arc is driven by the offshore subduction of the east-dipping Juan De Fuca and Farallon Plates under the North American Plate (Wills 1990). The project site is underlain by early Pliocene basalt flows believed to be derived from Hatchet Ridge to the east. These are in turn overlain by a thin cover of Quaternary alluvium (Luedke and Smith 1981). Quaternary to recent lacustrine sediments overlie this alluvium along the western margin of the project site.

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, soils at the project site consist mainly of Burney-Arkright complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes. Soils in the Burney-Arkright complex are well drained with medium surface runoff and formed from slope alluvium-derived basalt. The northwest portion of the project site contains Winnibull loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. The Winnibull loam is poorly drained soil with a high surface runoff formed from alluvium derived from igneous rock. Approximately 13% of the project site consists of Rubble land-Xerorthents complex, 50 to 70 percent slopes. The rubble land-xerorthents complex is well drained soil with a high surface runoff formed from colluvium derived from igneous rock. Soils within the project site are included on Figure 6.

## Discussion

**a) i-iv.** According to the California Division of Mines and Geology Earthquake Fault Zones (EFZ) map of the project area, there is an “active earthquake fault line which runs along the base of the steep slope that separates the upper and lower portions of the project site. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones Act requires that no commercial or industrial structures be located within the fault zones (300 feet on either side) delineated on the official map. No buildings or structures for the revised project will be located within this zone.

Sawmill structures on the project site could remain subject to a potential ground-shaking hazard, caused by potential activity on the fault. The current use permit requires that no permanent or fixed structures be located within the boundaries of the Earthquake Fault Zone as shown on the Earthquake Fault Zones map, Cassel Quadrangle, prepared by the State Geologist; and that construction of structures and the installation of equipment and buildings be in compliance with all State and local seismic safety regulations and building codes. Implementation of these reduces the potential severity of damage to structures on the project site, which would also increase the safety of people on the project site during a seismic event. With these requirements, there is no impact over baseline condition.

The project site is located on a valley floor underlain by basalt, with no alluvium. Therefore, it is unlikely to experience lateral spreading or lurch cracking. The only likely places where liquefaction would occur is around the pond located south of the former log ponds. Liquefaction at the pond, if it occurs, would likely be confined to its edges. No structures are planned to be constructed near the pond.

The project is located on pre-existing cleared and leveled ground within the Hat Creek Construction & Materials site and is not expected to expose people to additional landslide risk. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to geologic hazards. As a whole, project impacts related to geologic hazards would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

b) The project site is flat. Operation of the revised project will not result in erosion of the project site since most of the site will be gravel and pavement. Construction of the project will result in soil disturbance which could result in erosion if soils are exposed to precipitation. A grading permit is required prior to any grading activities. The grading permit would include requirements for erosion and sediment control, including retention of topsoil and be subject to the requirements of Mitigation Measure MM 4.5.4a of the 2000 EIR. During construction activities, BMPs will be followed to minimize erosion and sediment during construction. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Project impacts to soil erosion and loss of topsoil would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

c) The project site is located on an active industrial mining site which includes asphalt and concrete batch plants. The revised project will be constructed on already disturbed ground on the industrial areas of the site, and not in the vicinity of the mined slopes on the project site where potential slope instability could occur. As described in the EIR, the project site is located on a valley floor underlain by basalt, with no alluvium. Therefore, it is unlikely to experience lateral spreading or lurch cracking. The most likely places where liquefaction would occur is around the pond located south of the former log ponds. Liquefaction at the pond, if it occurs, would likely be confined to its edges. The revised project does not include construction of structures near the pond. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to geologic stability. As a whole project impacts related to geologic stability would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

d) Soils on the project site consist of Burney-Arkright Complex which is a gravelly loam formed from lava plateaus of weathered bedrock, Winnibullli loam which consists of loam and clay loam formed from fan terraces of igneous rock, and rubble land-xerorthents which consists of loam and fragmented material from ash-influenced mountains of weathered bedrock. The sawmill structures will be constructed on the Burney-Arkright complex soil with moderate shrink-swell. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to expansive soils. Project impacts related to expansive soils would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

e) Logs will be watered on a recycled process whereby excess water is captured in the existing log ponds/log storage areas and used to re-sprinkler the logs. After log water is completed, water infiltrates into the alluvium and shallow groundwater layers. The revised project will require construction of an additional septic tank at the project site. The project site contains two existing functioning septic system indicating soils at the project site are capable of adequately supporting septic tanks. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or**

**substantially more severe significant impacts related to soils at the project site supporting septic tanks. The project as a whole would continue to have no impact.**

**f) There are no known unique geologic features or paleontological resources at the project site. The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The project, as a whole, will continue to have no impact to a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.**



<b>VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/a

### Setting

Various gases in the Earth’s atmosphere, classified as atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in determining the Earth’s surface temperature. Solar radiation enters Earth’s atmosphere from space and a portion of the radiation is absorbed by the Earth’s surface. The Earth emits this radiation back toward space, but the properties of the radiation change from high frequency solar radiation to lower-frequency infrared radiation. Greenhouse gases absorb infrared radiation that otherwise would have escaped back into space. This results in a warming of the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), water vapor, nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) contribute to GHG emissions.

Most emissions of GHGs are attributable to human activities. Carbon dioxide equivalents are the measurement used to account for the fact that different GHGs have different potential to retain infrared radiation in the atmosphere. Expressing GHG emissions in carbon dioxide equivalents takes the contribution of all GHG emissions to the greenhouse effect and converts them to a single unit equivalent to the effect that would occur if only CO<sub>2</sub> were being emitted. Generally, GHG emissions are measured in metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e/yr.

While the presence of the primary GHG in the atmosphere are naturally occurring, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O are also emitted from human activities, accelerating the rate at which these compounds occur within earth’s atmosphere. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> are largely byproducts of fossil fuel combustion, whereas methane results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Other GHG include hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, and are generated in certain industrial processes.

CO<sub>2</sub> is the reference gas for climate change because it is the predominant GHG emitted. The effect that each of the aforementioned gases can have on global warming is a combination of the mass of their emissions and their global warming potential. Global warming potential indicates, on a pound-for-pound basis, how much a gas is predicted to contribute to global warming relative to how much warming would be predicted to be caused by the same mass of CO<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O are substantially more potent GHG than CO<sub>2</sub>, with GWP of 25 and 310 times that of CO<sub>2</sub>, respectively.

In emissions inventories, GHG emissions are typically reported in terms of pounds or metric tons (MT) of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e). CO<sub>2</sub>e are calculated as the product of the mass emitted of a given GHG and its specific global warming potential. While CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O have much higher global warming potential than CO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> is emitted in such vastly higher quantities that it accounts for the majority of GHG emissions in CO<sub>2</sub>e.

At this time, neither the SCAQMD nor the County has adopted numerical thresholds of significance for GHG emissions that would apply to the proposed project. The SCAQMD, however, recommends that all projects subject to CEQA review be considered in the context of GHG emissions and climate change impacts, and that CEQA documents include a quantification of GHG emissions from all project sources, as well as minimize and mitigate GHG emissions as feasible. The proposed project would generate GHG emissions through short-term construction activities and long-term operational activities.

Considering the lack of established GHG emissions thresholds that would apply to the proposed project, CEQA allows lead agencies to identify thresholds of significance applicable to a project that are supported by substantial evidence. Substantial evidence is defined in the CEQA statute to mean “facts, reasonable assumptions predicated on facts, and expert opinion supported by facts” (14 CCR 15384(b)). Shasta County recommends the use of SMAQMD GHG thresholds of CO<sub>2</sub>e (1,100 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year for construction or 10,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year from stationary source projects). The 10,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year threshold is used by other air districts for industrial and/or stationary source emissions of GHG. Since the proposed project is an industrial project that includes stationary sources, the proposed project’s GHG emissions were compared to the 10,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year quantitative threshold. The substantial evidence for this GHG emissions threshold is based on the expert opinion of various California air districts, which have applied the 10,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year threshold in numerous CEQA documents where those air districts were the lead agency.

## **Discussion**

**a-b)** GHG emissions generated by existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because GHG impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. An analysis of GHGs generated by the bioenergy facility were analyzed in the 2016 EIR Addendum and the bioenergy facility was determined to have a net benefit related to GHG emissions.

The Air Quality Technical Report prepared for the project by RCH Group included estimates of GHG emissions generated by the revised project. Estimated construction GHG emissions for the project are included in Table\_. The estimated construction GHG emissions for the proposed project are 489 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Given the two-year construction period, the annual construction GHG emissions for the proposed project are 245 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. As indicated, the 30-year amortized construction related GHG emissions would be approximately 16 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year.

**Table 5: Estimated Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the Proposed Project.**

**Table 5 Estimated Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons)**

<b>Construction</b>	<b>CO<sub>2</sub>e Metric Tons</b>
<b>Total Construction Emissions</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>30-Year Amortized Construction Emissions</b>	<b>16.3</b>

*Source: RCH Group, 2022*

The estimated operational GHG emissions are presented in Table 6. The estimated operational GHG emissions for the proposed project are 5,903 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. When including the 30-year amortized construction related GHG emissions, the total estimated construction and operational GHG emissions are 5,919 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Therefore, the revised project would be less than the 10,000 metric ton threshold and would not have a significant impact related to a conflict with a GHG reduction plan. **The revised project would not result in in new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts related to the generation of greenhouse gas emissions that may have an impact on the environment and would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.**

**Table 6**  
**Estimated Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons)**

Emission Source	CO <sub>2</sub> e Metric Tons
Employee Vehicles	44
Off-road Equipment Onsite	427
Offsite Haul Trucks	884
Natural Gas Boiler	3,810
Grinder/Planer	465
Sawmill	19
Electrical Usage	226
Water	14
Waste	13
<b>Total Operational Emissions</b>	<b>5,903</b>
<b>30-Year Amortized Construction Emissions</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total Construction plus Operational Emissions</b>	<b>5,919</b>
Significance Threshold	10,000
Potential Significant?	No

*Source: RCH Group, 2022*

**IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Would the project:

	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Section 4.6 – Impact 4.6.3	No	No	Yes
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous material into the environment?	Section 4.6 – Impact 4.6.3	No	No	Yes
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 1/4 mile of an existing or proposed school?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact.	No	No	Yes
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65692.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	Yes
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard to the	Section 4.6 – Impact 4.6.2	No	No	Yes

<b>IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
public or the environment?				
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	Section 4.6-Impact 4.6.1	No	No	Yes

**Setting**

Hazardous materials and waste are substances that are considered toxic, ignitable, corrosive, or reactive (as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, and Sections 66261.20-66261.24). The release of hazardous materials into the environment could contaminate soils, surface water, and groundwater supplies. Under Government Code Section 65962.5, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) maintains a list of hazardous substance sites. This list, referred to as the “Cortese list,” includes CALSITE hazardous materials sites, sites with leaking underground storage tanks, and landfills with evidence of groundwater contamination. DTSC maintains a list of hazardous substances and contaminated sites as part of the Envirostor database. Waste sites are also overseen by the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and information is listed on the GeoTracker database.

**Discussion**

**a-b)** During construction of the project and operation of the project, common hazardous materials used at the project site could include fuel, propane, solvents, lubricating oils, welding gases, and boiler chemicals. Hat Creek Construction & Materials maintains a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) submitted to Shasta County Environmental Health Division via the California Electronic Reporting System (CERS). The HMBP will be updated to include any additional hazardous materials in reportable quantities that will be used for sawmill operations. The HMBP will include a map and inventory of the hazardous materials and wastes at the project

site including an Emergency Response and Contingency plan which outlines emergency response, evacuation and containment, and cleanup procedures for the site as well as required training for employees. Shasta County Environmental Health Division will provide the HMBP information to agencies responsible for the protection of public health and safety of the environment (e.g. fire departments, hazardous material response teams). The use and storage of hazardous materials and wastes will comply with all applicable local, state and safety standards. Impacts associated with the use, transport, disposal, or accidental release of hazardous materials. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to the transport, use, disposal, or accidental release of a hazardous material. As a whole, project impacts would remain less than significant with mitigation.**

c) There are no existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the project site. **The project revision would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to hazardous emissions or handling of acutely hazardous materials in the vicinity of a school. As a whole, the project will continue to have no impact related to hazardous emissions or handling of acutely hazardous materials in the vicinity of a school.**

d) A search of the Envirostor and GeoTracker databases was conducted to identify cleanup sites, permitted sites, or other records for the project site. The closest site to the project site is located 0.9 miles north of the project area. The site is a LUST clean-up site at the Kaupangers Country Store (T0608900274) adjacent to the project site off SR-89. Cleanup has been completed on this site and the case closed as of March 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013. Another nearby site is located 2.4 miles north of the project area on the west side of SR-89 at the McArthur-Burney Falls State Park (T0608900230). This site is a LUST clean-up site as well and the case was closed in early 2005. The project site is not located on a property that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. **The project revision would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts and, the project as a whole, will continue to have no impact.**

e) There is no public airport or airport land use plan within two miles of the project site. The project will not result in a safety hazard related to airports for the people working in the project area. **The project revision would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to a public or private airstrip. The private airstrip that was in operation at the time the 2000 EIR was adopted is no longer operational, therefore mitigation measures related to the airstrip in the EIR are no longer required. The project, as a whole, would have no impact related to hazards from airport safety hazards.**

f) The project site will be accessed from entrances off Highway 89. The project will not interfere with any emergency response plan or evacuation plan. **The project revision would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts. The project, as a whole, will continue to have no impact to an emergency response or evacuation plan.**

g) The project includes potential fire sources including the sawmill facility, equipment operation, and storage of lumber that could act as fuels. The project site is adjacent to forest stands and has the potential to increase risk of wildland fires in the area. The project includes measures to decrease fire risk at the project site including sprinklers and water trucks. California Fire Code contains requirements for mills, lumber storage, and wood chip storage. Compliance with the California Fire Code requirements will ensure impacts related to wildland fires from the project revision will be less than significant. **The project revision would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to risk of wildfire. As a whole, project impacts related to risk of loss, injury or death from wildland fires would remain less than significant after mitigation.**



<b>X. HYDROLOGY</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	Section 4.7 – Impact 4.7.1	No	No	Yes
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Section 4.7- Impact 4.7.3 and 4.7.6	No	No	Yes
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would: i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; iii) 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; or iv) impeded or redirect flood flows?	Section 4.7 – Impact 4.7.1, 4.7.4, 4.7.5, 4.7.6	No	No	Yes
d) In a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones,	Section 4.7- Impact 4.7.2	No	No	Yes

<b>X. HYDROLOGY</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Section 4.7- Impact 4.7.4 and 4.7.5	No	No	Yes

### Setting

There are no streams located on the Hat Creek Construction & Materials site. Overall, surface drainage on the site, which includes the quarry, plants, and revised project site, flows from the south to the northwest. Flow is intercepted by the historical log pond (now used for wild rice production) and another adjacent detention basin, also used to produce wild rice. No stormwater discharges from the site.

The project site is part of the Hat Creek Basin in a portion of the southernmost Cascade mountain range that includes Hat Creek and Burney Creek. Most of the surface water in the Hat Creek Basin originates from five large-volume springs that discharge from volcanic rocks. The total volume of discharge from these five springs is approximately 700 cubic feet per second (cfs). The springs represent approximately 10 percent of the total volume of water flowing into Shasta Lake. One of these springs is the primary source of water at Burney Falls. The Burney Falls spring has a discharge of approximately 1,483 cfs. In 1993-1994, a study of the hydrology of the Hat Creek Basin determined the origin of water for this spring by testing samples of water from Burney Falls, Burney Creek, and other areas. It was presumed that Burney Creek, which disappears south of Burney Falls in the drier season, is a main source. However, the results of the study indicated that a main recharge area for Burney Falls spring is an area approximately 5890 to 6833 feet in elevation, which would correspond with Burney Mountain and/or the northern Crater Peak area, approximately 12 to 20 miles south of the project site. More recent studies indicate that up to possibly 39 percent of the flow from Burney Falls may come from inflows from the Hat Creek groundwater basin, east of the project site.

Existing wells onsite with a supply of up to 6,000 gallons per minute supply water to the site. These well currently supply water to the cement and asphalt plants, maintenance shop, and office.

## Discussion

a) Construction of the project could result in temporary surface water quality impacts if soils disturbed during construction are exposed to precipitation. The project site is greater than one acre in size and will require coverage under the Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ during construction activities. The Construction General Permit requires development of a SWPPP which will include Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion and sediment during construction. Stormwater at the project site flows to the former log pond now used as a stormwater retention basin, and stormwater does not discharge from the project site. Construction and operation of the project will not substantially degrade surface water quality.

Log sprinkling will occur at the project site, requiring Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) issued by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board). Waste discharge requirements adopted under the WDR program protect surface water by either prescribing discharge of a pollutant to Waters of the U.S. or prescribing requirements for discharge land. WDRs protect groundwater by prescribing waste containment, treatment, and control requirements. The applicant will be required to obtain the applicable permits from the Regional Board.

Compliance with these permits will ensure the revised project does not substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality or violate water quality standards or waste discharge compliance. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to ground or surface water quality. As a whole, project impacts related to degradation of surface and groundwater quality would remain less than significant with mitigation.**

b) The revised project will require the use of water for the log sprinkling, sawmill operations, kiln operations, and for dust suppression onsite. Water for the project will be sourced from existing groundwater wells. The maximum permitted annual groundwater extraction volume for the primary uses of the property is currently 13.8 acre feet (4.5 million gallons) annually. This limitation does not include ancillary uses of water such as for handwashing and drinking and was not imposed as a mitigation measure as the Eastside Aggregates EIR which determined that impacts of the project water supply in the Burney Creek watershed would be minimum. In the intervening years there has not been any significant growth or projects that have increased groundwater demand in the Burney Creek watershed. The revised project would require an additional 7.65 million gallons (23.5 acre feet) of water annually. If a small public water system permit is required it would involve the drilling of a new well, but no substantial increase in water usage. Neither would the drilling of the well be expected to create any environmental impacts of greater significance than were analyzed with respect to construction activities described in the Eastside Aggregates and/or considered in the 1<sup>st</sup> addendum and/or this document. Based on information contained in the 2000 EIR, the existing water use of the project represents 0.0000554 percent of the annual outflow in the water budget for the Burney Basin developed for the Three Mountain Power Plant project and 0.0001045 percent of the flow over Burney Falls utilizing the same water budget. The water use of the revised project (total of 37.3 acre-feet) would represent 0.00015

percent of the annual outflow of the Burney Basin and 0.00283 percent of the flow over Burney Falls using the same water budget. With the increased water use of the sawmill, the project as a whole will still represent a small percentage of the overall outflow of the Burney Basin water budget outflow. In addition, based on permeability testing conducted at the site, minor groundwater level drops associated with pumping should rebound to natural levels quickly as stated in the 2000 EIR. The project as revised will not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that the project would impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to substantial decreases in groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge. As a whole, project impacts related to groundwater use and recharge would remain less than significant.**

c) The project will not alter the course of a stream or river or substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site. All stormwater onsite will continue to flow to the onsite retention basins. Soils on the site are highly permeable and there is little to no standing water and no runoff from the site. The project will not include a significant increase in impervious surfaces that would increase the rate of surface runoff resulting in flooding on or offsite. Additional runoff will be created from log sprinkling at the site, however excess water will be captured in the existing log pond/log storage area and used to re-sprinkle the logs. After log watering is completed, water infiltrates in the alluvium. The revised project will not impede or redirect flood flows. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impact or substantially more severe significant impacts related to alteration of the existing drainage pattern of the site. As a whole, project impacts related the existing drainage pattern of the site would remain less than significant with mitigation.**

d) The revised project is not within a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. There is no risk of the revised project to become inundated and risk release of pollutants. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts from the risk of the project to become inundated and risk release of pollutants, as a whole, project impacts related to inundation and release of pollutants would remain less than significant with mitigation.**

e) The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) applies to all California groundwater basins and requires that high- and medium-priority groundwater basins form Groundwater Prioritization Agencies and be managed in accordance with locally developed Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) or Alternatives to GSPs. The project site is part of the Hat Creek Basin that includes Hat Creek and Burney Creek. The project site is not located medium or high priority groundwater basin. A groundwater sustainability plan has not been prepared for the basin and the revised project will not conflict with or obstruct with implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan. As discussed above, compliance with the applicable permits from the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board will protect surface water quality. **The project revisions would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control**

plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. As a whole, project impacts would remain less than significant with mitigation.

<b>XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Physically divide an established community?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A

### Setting

The project site is located northeast of the community of Burney in unincorporated Shasta County. The project site includes a former sawmill and more recently the project site has been used for industrial purposes.

As shown on Figure 2, the current land use of the project site as designated by the Shasta County General Plan is Industrial (I). According to the Shasta County General Plan, the General Industrial land use provides for the intermixing of industrial uses with varying degrees of impacts, scales of operation, and service requirements (including rail access). General Industrial land use should be located along a freeway, highway, or arterial roadways. The project area is located along SR-89.

### Discussion

a) The project site includes industrially developed land northeast of Burney, California. The revised project will not physically divide an established community. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts by physically dividing an established community, as a whole, the project would continue to have no impact related to physically dividing an established community.**

b) The majority of the revised project site is designated General Industrial land use and zoned industrial. The purpose of the general industrial district is to provide suitable areas for a variety of industrial uses. The project is not permitted outright in the M district but is allowable in this zoning district with a use permit. Impacts related to noise, dust, odors, smoke, bright light, and

hazardous materials are considered in this document and will be less than significant or less than significant with mitigation incorporation. The remainder of the project site is zoned commercial-industrial (C-M).

A use permit amendment (amending the current use permit for the site) will be obtained for the revised project. The revised project will not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation for purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect with implementation of mitigation measures included in the Air Quality and Noise sections of this document. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. As a whole, the project would continue to have no impact.**

<b>XII. MINERAL RESOURCES</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	Yes
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?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	Yes

### Setting

California’s Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) requires the State Geologist to classify land into mineral resource zones based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The primary goal is to ensure that important mineral resources do not become inaccessible due to uniformed land-use decisions. To this end, the California Geological Survey performs objective mineral land classifications to assist in the protection and wise development of California’s mineral resources (California Department of Conservation 2019).

A search of the SMARA Mineral Lands Classification Portal shows the project site within the study area *Mineral Land Classification of Alluvial Sand and Gravel, Crushed Stone, Volcanic Cinders, Limestone and Diatomite within Shasta County*. The project site is located within mineral resources zone MRZ-2b for Rim Rock Basalt. MRZ-2b are areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant informed resources are present. Areas classified as MRZ-2b contain discovered mineral deposits that are significant inferred resources as determined by their lateral extension from proven deposits or their similarity to proven deposits.

### Discussion

**a-b)** The sawmill structures will be constructed outside of the area of the project site approved for mining. Logs could be stored within the reclamation plan boundary; however, this would not preclude mining in the future and would be consistent with the reclamation plan end use which is



industrial. The revised project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and residents of the state or loss of availability of a locally important resource recovery site. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to mineral resources. As a whole, project impacts to mineral resources would remain no impact.**

<b>XIII. NOISE</b>				
Would the project result in:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Section 4.8- Impact 4.8.2 through 4.8.8	No	No	Yes
b) Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	Section 4.8- Impact 4.8.8	No	No	Yes
c) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	Section 4.8 – Impact 4.8.9	No	No	Yes

### Setting

The proposed sawmill is located on the Hat Creek Construction & Materials site which contains existing industrial noise sources including an aggregate quarry, asphalt batch plant, and concrete batch plant. Material is removed via off-road equipment and blasting. A portable crushing and screening operation is used to process quarried material which is then stored in stockpiles onsite. A 3MW bioenergy power facility has been permitted at the project site and is under construction.

As described in the Noise Element, “noise sensitive land uses” include residential areas, parks, schools, churches, hospitals, and long-term care facilities. The closest noise-sensitive land uses to the project site include the Burney Falls Resort RV Park and residences northwest of the project site on Clark Creek Road and Black Ranch Road, more than 2,000 feet from the sawmill location. The location of the closest sensitive receptors to the project site are shown on Figure 7. These

residences are located within 750 feet of the highway. A noise assessment was conducted near these receptors in May 2000 as part of the Eastside Aggregates EIR. This investigation noted that the daytime average and maximum levels at the sensitive receptors were approximately 50 dB Leq and 70 dB Lmax.

Projected noise levels for equipment currently used at the project site included in the 2000 EIR are summarized in Table 7. The combined/cumulative predicted noise levels of the existing operations at the nearest residences to project was 54 dB Lmax and 46 dB Leq.

<b>Table 7 EXISTING MAJOR NOISE-PRODUCING EQUIPMENT AND ASSOCIATED NOISE LEVELS</b>		
<b>Equipment Type</b>	<b>Approximate Noise Level at 100 feet, dBA</b>	
	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Average</b>
Combined Excavating Equipment (Water Truck, Grader, Loader, Dozer)	90	80
Portable Crushing/Screening Plant	85	80
Asphalt Plant	85	80
Concrete plant	85	80
Truck Repair Facility:		
Air Compressor	70	60
Impact Wrench	75	65
Die Grinder	70	60

The Shasta County General Plan Noise Element contains noise standards for transportation and non-transportation noise sources. As required by the Noise Element, noise likely to be created by a proposed non-transportation land use shall be mitigated so as not to exceed the noise level standards of Table N-IV of the Noise Element measured immediately within the property line of adjacent land uses designated as noise-sensitive. The Shasta County noise standards for non-transportation sources are included in Table 8.

<b>Table 8</b> <b>(Table N-IV of Shasta County General Plan Noise Element)</b> <b>NOISE LEVEL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR NEW PROJECTS AFFECTED BY</b> <b>OR INCLUDING NON-TRANSPORTATION SOURCES</b>		
<b>Noise Level Descriptor</b>	<b>Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)</b>	<b>Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)</b>
Hourly Leq (dB)	55	50
<p>The noise levels specified above shall be lowered by 5 dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g., caretaker dwellings).</p> <p>The County can impose noise level standards which are more restrictive than those specified above based upon determination of existing low ambient noise levels.</p> <p>In rural areas where large lots exist, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied at a point 100' away from the residence. Industrial, light industrial, commercial, and public service facilities which have the potential for producing objectionable noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive uses are dispersed throughout the County. Fixed-noise sources which are typically of concern include, but are not limited to, the following:            HVAC Systems, Cooling Towers/Evaporative Condensers, Pump Stations, Lift Stations, Emergency Generators, Boilers, Steam Valves, Steam Turbines, Generators, Fans, Air Compressors, Heavy Equipment, Conveyor Systems, Transformers, Pile Drivers, Grinders, Drill Rigs, Gas or Diesel Motors, Welders, Cutting Equipment, Outdoor Speakers, Blowers</p> <p>The types of uses which may typically produce the noise sources described above include, but are not limited to:            industrial facilities including lumbermills, trucking operations, tire shops, auto maintenance shops, metal fabricating shops, shopping centers, drive-up windows, car washes, loading docks, public works projects, batch plants, bottling and canning plants, recycling centers, electric generating stations, racetracks, landfills, sand and gravel operations, and athletic fields.</p> <p>Note: For the purposes of the Noise Element, transportation noise sources are defined as traffic on public roadways, railroad line operations, and aircraft in flight. Control of noise from these sources is preempted by Federal and State regulations. Other noise sources are presumed to be subject to local regulations, such as a noise control ordinance. Non-transportation noise sources may include industrial operations, outdoor recreation facilities, HVAC units, loading docks, etc.</p>		

Noise created by new transportation sources shall be mitigated to satisfy the levels specified in Table N-VI at outdoor activity areas and/or interior spaces of existing noise-sensitive land uses. Transportation noise shall be compared with existing and projected noise levels shown in Tables N-1 and N-II of the Noise Element. Shasta County noise standards for transportation sources are included in Table 9.

<b>Table 9</b> <b>(Table N-VI of the Shasta County General Plan Noise Element)</b> <b>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NOISE EXPOSURE</b> <b>TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES</b>			
<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Outdoor Activity Areas<sup>1</sup></b> <b>Ldn/CNEL, dB</b>	<b>Interior Spaces</b>	
		<b>Ldn/ CNEL, dB</b>	<b>Leq, dB<sup>2</sup></b>
Residential	60 <sup>3</sup>	45	--
Transient Lodging	60 <sup>4</sup>	45	--
Hospitals, Nursing Homes	60 <sup>3</sup>	45	--
Theaters, Auditoriums, Music Halls	--	--	35
Churches, Meeting Halls	60 <sup>3</sup>	--	40
Office Buildings	--	--	45
Schools, Libraries, Museums	--	--	45
Playground, Neighborhood Parks	70	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Where the location of outdoor activity areas is unknown, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving land use. Where it is not practical to mitigate exterior noise levels at patio or balconies of apartment complexes, a common area such as a pool or recreation area may be designated as the outdoor activity area.

<sup>2</sup> As determined for a typical worst-case hour during periods of use.

<sup>3</sup> Where it is not possible to reduce noise in outdoor activity areas to 60 dB Ldn/CNEL or less using a practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, exterior noise levels of up to 65 dB Ldn/CNEL may be allowed provided that available exterior noise level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with this table.

<sup>4</sup> In the case of hotel/motel facilities or other transient lodging, outdoor activity areas such as pool areas may not be included in the project design. In these cases, only the interior noise level criterion will apply.

## Discussion

a) The project will result in additional noise sources within the project site during construction and operation of the project. Noise levels generated by construction and operation of the sawmill will not exceed Shasta County Noise standards. Sawmill equipment will not generate noise levels higher than equipment currently operated for mining and processing activities within the property. Temporary and permanent noise increases from the revised project are discussed below.

### Construction

Construction activities will be temporary in nature and are anticipated to occur during normal daytime working hours. The noise level generated during construction will depend on the type and number of pieces equipment operating, which will vary during each phase of construction. Typical ranges of noise levels from construction sites for varying phases of construction are included in Table 10.

Table 10 TYPICAL RANGES OF ENERGY-EQUIVALENT NOISE LEVELS (LEQ IN DBA) AT CONSTRUCTION SITES								
	Domestic Housing		Office Buildings, Hotel, Hospital, School, Public Works		Industrial Parking Garage, Religious Amusement & Recreation, Store, Service Station		Public Works Roads & Highways, Sewers, and Trenches	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Ground Clearing	83	83	84	84	84	83	84	84
Excavation	88	75	89	79	89	71	88	78
Foundations	81	81	78	78	77	77	88	88
Erection	81	65	87	75	84	72	79	78
Finishing	88	72	89	75	89	74	84	84

**Notes:** I- All pertinent equipment present at site; II- Minimum required equipment present at site  
Noise levels included in the table assume the equipment producing the highest noise levels is located 50 feet from an observer and all other equipment was considered as being 2,000 feet from the observer.  
Source: USEPA 1973

As shown in Table 10, typical hourly average noise levels during construction can range from 65 to 89 dB at a distance of 50 feet. Stationary point sources of noise, including construction equipment attenuate (lessen) at a rate of 6 to 7.5 dB per doubling of distance from the source depending on ground absorption. Soft sites attenuate at 7.5 dB per doubling of distance because they have an absorptive ground surface such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees.

Construction activities at the project site will occur more than 2,000 feet from the property line of the closest sensitive land uses (Burney Falls Resort RV Resort) northwest of the project site. Assuming an attenuation rate of 7.5 dB per doubling of distance from the source due to soft site conditions surrounding the project site, and a reference noise level of 89 dB at a distance of 50 feet, the estimated noise level 2,000 feet from construction of the sawmill could be up to 48.9 dB Leq.

Noise generated during construction of the sawmill would not exceed the Shasta County daytime noise standard for non-transportation sources of 55 dB Leq or the nighttime noise standard of 50 dB Leq at the nearest sensitive land use to the project site. Construction noise generated by the revised project would not exceed applicable noise standards..

### Operation

Operation of the project will result in permanent noise level increases in the project vicinity. Operational noise sources will include operation of the sawmill, unloading and decking of logs, and loading finished lumber. Equipment to be used includes trucks, conveyors, saws, loaders, forklifts, and water trucks for dust control. The sawmill will be located within a building. Reference noise levels for equipment that could be used at the sawmill are included in Table 11.

<b>Table 11 TYPICAL OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT NOISE LEVELS</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Maximum Noise Level at 50 feet (dBA)</b>
Forklift <sup>1</sup>	88
Front-End Loader <sup>2</sup>	79
Water truck <sup>1</sup>	72
Saw <sup>2</sup>	76
Truck <sup>2</sup>	84
1 The reference sound level for water truck is from Peninsula Heights Noise and Vibration Assessment	
2 Reference noise level from FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model User Guide	

Overall noise levels generated by the sawmill will depend on the number of pieces of equipment operating simultaneously. The Shasta County General Plan Noise Element contains reference noise levels for existing noise sources within the county including several lumber mills and manufacturing facilities in operation at the time the Noise Element was prepared. The distance to the 50 dB Leq noise level contour for these facilities is included in Table 12. As shown in Table 12, Sierra Pacific Industries facility in Burney generates the highest noise level of the lumber facilities included in the Noise Element. Sierra Pacific Industries operations are 50 dB Leq at a distance of 1,400 feet from the boundary of the facility. The noise levels from the other lumber facilities decreases to below 50 dB Leq at distances ranging from 275 to 800 feet from the boundary of the facility.

The proposed sawmill will be a smaller-scale operation than Sierra Pacific Industries (Burney), with less equipment and lower noise levels. Therefore it can be assumed the 50 dB noise contour of the proposed sawmill will be less than 1,400 from the boundary of the proposed sawmill. The proposed sawmill operations will not exceed 50 dB at the location of the closest noise sensitive land uses located more than 2,000 feet from the proposed sawmill. The project will not exceed Shasta County daytime (55 dB Leq) or nighttime (50 dB Leq) noise standards for non-transportation sources at closest noise sensitive land uses.

<b>Table 12 REFERENCE NOISE LEVELS SHASTA COUNTY SAWMILLS &amp; WOOD MANUFACTURING FACILITIES</b>	
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Distance to 50 dB Leq Noise Level Contour</b>
Sierra Pacific Industries 19758 Riverside Avenue	500 feet
Siller Brothers, Inc. 2457 Latona Road and 19214 Latona Road	800 feet 500 feet
Siskiyou Forest Products	275 feet
Keller Lumber 10910 Iron Mountain Road	425 feet
Sierra Pacific Industries 36336 Highway 299 East Burney	1,400 feet
Source: Shasta County General Plan Noise Element	

### Traffic

The sawmill will generate an average of 23 round-trip truck trips and 20 employee round-trips each day at the project site. The 2000 EIR included predicted noise levels from truck traffic at the nearest existing residences for traffic generated by the project. Traffic noise levels were estimated for an average daily traffic volume of 170 and worst-case traffic volume of 621 daily trips. The predicted Ldn at 200 feet from the centerline of State Route 89 was 49.7 dB Ldn for typical project operations and 58.1 dB Ldn for peak project operations.

Traffic volumes generated by existing operations at the site are far lower than the traffic volumes analyzed in the 2000 EIR. Currently, 14 truck roundtrips and less than the average 50 estimated employee roundtrips are generated daily at the facility. The biomass facility that has not been constructed at the site, and will generate an additional 10 daily truck round-trips and 4 daily employee roundtrips during operation. The sawmill will generate an additional daily average of 23 truck roundtrips and 20 employee roundtrips. The project combined with existing operations and the biomass facility that has not yet been constructed will not exceed the traffic numbers or traffic noise levels estimated in the 2000 EIR. Noise levels from traffic will not exceed Shasta County standards for Transportation Sources (60 dB Ldn) at the closest residential land use

Based on noise estimates for existing operations included in the 2000 EIR, the revised project could exceed Shasta County noise standards when combined with existing operations and the approved biomass facility. Mitigation measures were included in the 2000 EIR to ensure that the combined noise levels generated by individual component the project would not exceed Shasta County noise standards. Mitigation Measure MM 4.8.9a, was included and requires short-term noise level measurements at the nearest sensitive receptor and implementation of additional noise control measures as needed. Mitigation Measure MM 4.8.9b outlined procedures in the event of noise or vibration complaints.

**The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant noise impacts from construction or operation (including traffic), and as a whole, project impacts related to compliance with noise standards would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

b) The revised project will require operation of equipment during construction that will produce short term increases in vibration in the immediate project vicinity. Equipment used for construction of the project will result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the specific equipment involved. Ground borne vibration levels associated with various types of construction equipment are included in Table 13. Construction vibration is assessed in terms of peak particle velocity (PPV) and ground-borne vibration related to human annoyance is related to rms velocity levels expressed in VdB.



Table 13 REPRESENTATIVE VIBRATION SOURCE LEVELS FOR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT			
Equipment		Peak Particle Velocity at 25 Feet (in/sec)	Approximate Lv* at 25 feet
Pile Driver (impact)	upper range	1.518	112
	typical	0.644	104
Pile Driver (sonic)	upper range	0.734	105
	typical	0.170	93
Vibratory Roller		0.210	94
Large Bulldozer		0.089	87
Loaded Trucks		0.076	86
Small Bulldozer		0.003	58
<b>Notes:</b> RMS velocity in decibels, VdB re 1 micro-in/sec Source: Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual			

Construction vibration damage criteria for buildings ranges from 0.5 PPV in/sec for reinforced-concrete steel or timer buildings to 0.12 PPV (in/sec) for buildings extremely susceptible to vibration damage (FTA 2018). The following equation can be used to apply the propagation adjustment to the source reference level to account for the distance from the equipment to the receiver:

$$PPV_{\text{equip}} = PPV_{\text{ref}} \times (25/D)^{1.5}$$

The closest structures on nearby properties are more than 2,000 feet from the proposed sawmill location and across State Route 89. At this distance, the Peak Particle Velocity of equipment operated for sawmill construction would not exceed 0.1 PPV and would be below the damage criteria threshold for any building. The vibration threshold of perception in humans is approximately 65 VdB and a vibration level of 85 VdB in a residence can result in strong annoyance (FTA 2018) The closest residence to the project site is located more than 2,000 feet from where construction equipment would be used and, due to this distance, vibration from construction equipment would not be perceptible at these residences.

Sawmill operation does not include equipment or processes that would generate significant levels of ground borne vibration or noise levels (i.e. blasting, pile driving) that would be detectible off of the project site. Loaded log trucks are a source of vibration, however the project is not anticipated to result in significant increases in truck traffic that would result in noticeable increases in vibration in the vicinity of State Route 89.

Vibration from the construction and operation of the revised project will not exceed 0.1 PPV at the nearest offsite structure or 65 VdB at the nearest residence to the project site. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe**

significant impacts related to ground borne noise or vibration. As a whole, project impacts related to ground borne noise and vibration would remain less than significant after mitigation.

c) The project is not within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public airport, or within the vicinity of an operational private airstrip. The project site previously contained a private airstrip, but it is no longer operational. The project will not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from aircraft. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to noise from aircraft. As a whole, project impacts related to noise from airports/airstrips would remain less than significant.**

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING				
Would the project:				
	Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.	Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?
A) Induce substantial unplanned 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)?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A

**Setting**

This project site is located northeast of Burney on SR-89 approximately 4 miles north of the SR-89 intersection with Highway 299. Surrounding properties include private timber, national forest service land, Burney Falls Resort RV Park, and other private forested lands.

**Discussion**

a) The revised project will provide up to 20 additional jobs in the community. The workforce is expected to come from the Burney area. The project will not induce unplanned population growth in the area or include the expansion of major roads or infrastructure. The revised project will not generate commercial activities that would induce substantial growth in the project area. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to substantial unplanned population growth and, as a whole, project impacts related to population growth would remain no impact.**

b) The project site is industrially developed land not designated or zoned for residential use and does not contain housing. The project will not displace houses or require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to displacement of**

existing people or housing and, as a whole, the project would continue to have no impact to existing people and housing.

**XV. PUBLIC SERVICES**

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

	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
Fire protection?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
Police protection?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
Schools?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
Parks?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
Other public facilities?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	N/A

**Setting**

The project site is in an unincorporated area of Shasta County. The site is in a State Responsibility Area in which fire protection services are provided by Cal FIRE. The property is bordered by a few Federal Responsibility Areas recognized as the National Forest Service lands.

The Shasta County Fire Department provides emergency service in the area. The unincorporated areas of Shasta County receive public safety and law enforcement services from the Shasta County Sheriff's Office. A Sheriff's station is located in Burney. The project site is within the Fall River Joint Unified School District. There are several parks within the community of Burney including Washburn-Bue Park, Lions Civic Park, Bailey Park, and Bailey Little League Field.

## Discussion

The project will not result in population changes that would require new or physically altered schools, parks, or other public facilities. The project will not result in an impact to service ratios, response time or other performance objectives for fire or police protection which would require the construction of new or physically altered governmental facilities. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to public services and, as a whole, project impacts to public services would remain no impact.**

<b>XVI. RECREATION</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Section 4.9 – Impact 4.9.1 and 4.9.2	No	No	Yes
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Section 4.9 – Impact 4.9.1 and 4.9.2	No	No	Yes

### Setting

Burney is a popular destination for outdoor recreation. It is located between Mt. Lassen and Mt. Shasta and has winter recreation including snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobile riding, cross-country skiing and hundreds of miles of roads and trails. Some main attractions in the area are Burney Falls State Park, Lassen National Park, Lassen National Forest, The Pacific Crest Trail, mountain biking, road cycling, and The Great Shasta Rail Trail. Many outdoor activities are available at these main attractions such as camping, hiking, boating, fishing, backpacking, ATV adventures, equestrian trails, and wilderness areas as well as many lakes and boating opportunities.

### Discussion

a) The revised project will not result in a population increase that would increase the rate of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities that substantial deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts to existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities and, as a whole, project impacts to existing recreational facilities would remain less than significant.**

b) The project does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe**

significant impacts related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities and, as a whole, project impacts related to new or expanded recreational facilities would remain less than significant.



<b>XVII. TRANSPORTATION</b>				
Would the project:				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	The Initial Study determined there would be less-than significant impact	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA guidelines 15064.3, subdivision?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Section 4.1.4	No	No	Yes
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	The Initial Study determined there would be less-than significant impact.	No	No	N/A

### Setting

The project site will be accessed via SR-89. According to the Caltrans Traffic Census Program, Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) on SR-89 at Four Corners PM 80.085 was 4,450 AADT west of the intersection, and 3,200 AADT east of the intersection.

### Regulatory Setting

#### State

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has jurisdiction over state highways. Caltrans requires a traffic impact study when a project:

1. Generates over 100 peak hour trips assigned to a state highway facility
2. Generates 50 to 100 peak hour trips assigned to a state highway facility – and, affected

state highway facilities are experiencing noticeable delay; approaching unstable traffic flow conditions (LOS “C” or “D”).

3. Generates 1 to 49 peak hour trips assigned to a state highway facility – the following are examples that may require a full TIS or some lesser analysis:
  - a. Affected state highway facilities experiencing significant delay; unstable or forced traffic flow conditions (LOS “E” or “F”).
  - b. The potential risk for a traffic incident is significantly increased (i.e., congestion related collisions, non-standard sight distance considerations, increase in traffic conflict points, etc.).
  - c. Change in local circulation networks that impact a state highway facility (i.e. direct access to a state highway facility, a non-standard highway geometric design, etc.).

### County

Shasta County Transportation policies that could potentially apply to the revised project included in the Circulation Element of the Shasta County General Plan are as follow.

C-6d New commercial and industrial development accessing arterial and collectors shall provide access controls for public safety by means such as limiting the location and number of driveway access points and controlling ingress and egress turning movements.

C-6e Discretionary uses located in areas designated Mixed Use (MU), Commercial (C), or Industrial (I) shall be served by a paved road. The County shall obtain street right-of-way dedications with the approval of subdivisions, use permits, and other discretionary actions. All other non-residential discretionary uses not located in a General Plan area described above, excepting resource designations, shall ultimately be served by a paved road, unless deferred or waived, based on traffic generation factors.

C-6j New development shall provide circulation improvements for emergency access by police, fire, and medical vehicles; and shall provide for escape by residents/occupants in accordance with the Fire Safety Standards.

C-6l New development which may result in exceeding LOS E on existing facilities shall demonstrate that all feasible methods of reducing travel demand have been attempted to reach LOS C. New development shall not be approved unless traffic impacts are adequately mitigated. Such mitigation may take the form of, but not limited to, the following:

- provision of capacity improvements to the specific road link to be impacted, the transit system, or any reasonable combination;
- provision of demand reduction measures included as part of the project design or project operation or any feasible combination

C-8b Working in conjunction with Caltrans, the County shall designate and provide signed truck routes, ensure that adequate pavement depth, lane widths, loading areas, bridge capacities, vertical height of overpasses and utility lines, and turn radii are

maintained on the designated truck routes, and prohibit commercial truck traffic from non-truck routes except for deliveries

C-8c Adequate truck access to off-street loading areas in commercial and industrial areas shall be provided in all new development applications.

## Discussion

a) The project will not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The project will result in traffic increases on SR-89 during construction and operation. Traffic increases during construction will be temporary (up to 18 months) and will cease following construction of the project. Estimated traffic increases during operation of the project include an average additional 20 employee roundtrips each day and 23 truck roundtrips each day. A maximum of 40 log/lumber truck trips per day could occur during peak operations. Traffic volumes generated by sawmill operations in combination with future bioenergy facility operations and existing traffic at the project site will not exceed volumes analyzed in the 2000 EIR. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to a conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system and, as a whole, project impacts related to conflict with circulation system policies would remain less than significant.**

b) Section 15064.3 was recently added to the CEQA Guidelines and states that “vehicle miles traveled” (VMT) is the preferred method for evaluating transportation impacts. The estimated additional operational VMT generated by the project is included in Table 14.

Shasta County has no specific thresholds regarding VMT. The Office of Planning and Research (OPR) *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* contains screening thresholds for land use projects. Absent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than significant transportation impact.

VMT generated by existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because VMT impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. The project will result in an additional 23 truck round trips and 20 employee roundtrips each day. The project will result in an average additional 43 roundtrips (86 one-way) each operating day. The revised project will not generate or attract greater than 110 trips per day which reflects less-than-significant impacts according to the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* guidance for small projects.

Table 14 ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL VMT- SAWMILL OPERATIONS				
	Average Daily Roundtrips	Roundtrip Distance	Daily VMT	Annual VMT
Sawmill Employees	20	20	400	96,000
Log Delivery	15	140	2,100	504,000
Lumber Export	4	280	1,120	268,800
Byproduct Truck	4	20	80	19,200

The revised project will not result in an increase in total trips permitted for the project. In addition, the additional VMT generated by the revised project will not be substantially greater than other industrial projects in the region. **Less than significant impact.**

c) The revised project will not include a change in the existing road design or construction that will increase hazards. The existing entrance to the project site will be adequate to handle the additional traffic for the project. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts by increasing hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible use and, as a whole project impacts related to transportation hazards would remain less than significant after mitigation.**

d) There are two access points to the subject property which could be used for emergency access. The revised project would not be located near and would not affect either access point. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to inadequate emergency access and, as a whole, project impacts related to emergency access would remain less than significant.**

**XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1 (k) or	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	Not Analyzed	No	No	N/A

**Setting**

AB 52 was enacted on July 1, 2015, and establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (Public Resources Code Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

Public Resources Code Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and meets either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or

- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California cities, counties, and tribes regarding tribal cultural resources. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project if: (1) the California Native American tribe requested to the lead agency, in writing, to be informed by the lead agency through formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe, and (2) the California Native American tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification, and requests the consultation.

### **Discussion**

**a-b)** The County has prepared an addendum to the EIR and does not intend to release a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or EIR for the revised project. The project site does not contain any known cultural resources or tribal cultural resources. Implementation of MM 4.1.4a included in the 2000 EIR will ensure impacts to tribal cultural resources are less than significant. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to inadequate emergency access and, as a whole, project impacts related to emergency access would remain less than significant.**

**XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS**

Would the project:

	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	The Initial Study determined that there would be a less than significant impact.	No	No	Yes
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	The Initial Study determined that there would be no impact	No	No	Yes
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	The Initial Study determined there would be no impact	No	No	Yes
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	The Initial Study determined that there would be no impact.	No	No	N/A
e) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	The Initial Study determined that there would be no impact	No	No	N/A

## Setting

The project is located on the existing Hat Creek Construction & Material's facility. Water at the project site is provided by private wells and septic tanks are used for wastewater treatment. Electricity is provided to the project site by Pacific Gas and Electric. Once the bioenergy facility is operational it will provide electricity for operation of the sawmill. Solid waste is disposed at the Burney Disposal Transfer Station.

## Discussion

The revised project includes construction of a new sawmill facility. Electricity will be provided by PG&E and electricity generated by the bioenergy facility could be used to power operations at the project site in the future. Onsite connections to the existing electrical system at the project site will be required. The revised project will require installation of an additional septic tank at the site as well as a pond for recycling water that is applied to logs. The revised project does not include construction of additional stormwater drainage features. New utilities (log water recycle pond and septic tank) as well as utility connections within the project site are considered within this document. The project revisions will not require construction of new power electrical, gas or telecommunication facilities offsite. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to construction of new water or wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities and, as a whole, project impacts from construction of new utilities would remain less than significant.**

b) The project will require water for sawmill operations, log water, and for dust suppression onsite. Existing wells onsite with a supply of up to 6,000 gallons per minute supply water to the site. These well currently supply water to the cement and asphalt plants, maintenance shop, and office. Water used for log watering will be a recycled process whereby excess water is captured in the existing log ponds/log storage areas and used to re-sprinkler the logs. Peak water use for sawmill operations will be 150 gallons per minute. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to sufficient water supply and, as a whole, project impacts related to sufficient water supply would remain no impact.**

c) Septic tanks are used for wastewater disposal at the project site. The project site is not served by a wastewater treatment provider. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to capacity of a wastewater treatment provider and, as a whole, project impacts related to wastewater treatment provider capacity would remain no impact.**

d) The project is not expected to generate any significant amount of solid waste. Wood waste from sawmill operations will be used as feedstock for the bioenergy facility at the project site or immediately loaded for transport to a local cogeneration plant. Solid wastes generated by the project will not exceed state or local standards, exceed local infrastructure, or impair the attainment



of solid waste reduction goals. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related generation of solid waste in excess of state or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals and, as a whole project impacts related to the volume of solid waste generated by the project would remain no impact.**

e) The project will comply with all federal state and local statutes and regulations relating to solid waste and disposal. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to compliance with federal state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and, as a whole, project impacts related to solid waste would remain no impact.**

**XX. WILDFIRE**

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	The Initial Study determined that there would be no impact	No	No	N/A
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
c) Require installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Not analyzed	No	No	N/A

## Setting

A Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) is a mapped area that designates zones (based on factors such as fuel, slope, and fire weather) with varying degrees of fire hazard (i.e., moderate, high, and very high). FHSZ maps evaluate wildfire hazards, which are physical conditions that create a likelihood that an area will burn over a 30- to 50-year period. The project is located within a State Responsibility Area, an area where the state has financial responsibility for wild land fire protection. Based on the Shasta County Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area map adopted by CAL FIRE on November 7, 2007, the project site is located in a Fire Hazard Severity Zone classified as Very High.

## Discussion

a) The project will not block traffic. The project will result in an increase in traffic on SR-89 and SR-299 but would not result in traffic volumes that would interfere with evacuation. The project will not result in any changes that will impair an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. **The project revisions would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts related to impairing an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and, as a whole, the project would continue to have no impact to an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.**

b) Fire risk of existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because fire risk impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. The revised project could increase risk of fire at the site due to operation of the sawmill facility, operation of equipment, and the storage of logs and wood products at the project site. The project includes measures to decrease fire risk at the project site including sprinklers and water trucks. Logs will be managed in accordance with the requirements of California Fire Code including limits on the size and heights of piles. California Fire Code contains additional requirements for mills, lumber storage, and wood chip storage. A water truck will be maintained onsite for dust and fire suppression. These measures will ensure impacts related wildfire risk at the project site will be **less than significant**.

c) Installation and maintenance of infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources power lines, or other utilities for existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because fire risk impacts were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. The project will not include installation or maintenance of fuel breaks. The revised project includes construction of a pond to recycle log water that could be used as an emergency water source, internal roadways, and connection to existing power lines at the project site. The construction and maintenance of these features would not exacerbate fire risk at the project site. Environmental impacts of additional internal infrastructure are considered in this document (See Utilities Section above) and will be less than significant. **Less than significant impact.**

d) Exposure of people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes from existing operations and entitlements are considered baseline for consideration of whether the revised project would require subsequent environmental review because these risks were not required to be, nor analyzed in the EIR. The revised project will not add a new risk for downslope or downstream flooding or landslide as result of runoff, post-fire slope instability or drainage changes. The project site is not downslope or downstream of areas recently impacted by wildfire. Workers will not be exposed to downslope or downstream flood or landslides as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. **No Impact.**

<b>XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
	<b>Environmental Issue Area Where Impact was Analyzed in the Eastside Aggregates Project FEIR.</b>	<b>Would Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Is There any Substantially New Information the Analysis of Which Shows New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?</b>	<b>Would the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR Mitigation Measures Continue to Adequately Address/Resolve Impacts from the Project?</b>
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Section 4.4	No	No	Yes
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)	Section 4.2 through Section 4.9	No	No	Yes
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	Section 4.2 through 4.9	No	No	Yes

### **Discussion**

a) As discussed in sections above, the revised project has the potential to result in impacts to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, noise, and tribal cultural resources. With the implementation of mitigation measures identified in the 2000 EIR, potential impacts to the quality

of the environment, fish and wildlife species, and cultural/tribal cultural resources will remain **less than significant**

**b)** Impacts of the sawmill operation are cumulatively considerable with current operations at the project site as well as the permitted bioenergy facility that is under construction. Impacts of the sawmill that are cumulatively considerable include hydrology, noise, air quality, greenhouse gases, and transportation. The project in combination with all other activities at the project site will not exceed traffic volumes analyzed in the 2000 EIR and would not result in increased traffic impacts. The water use of the sawmill in combination with all other activities at the project site will not result in significant impacts to groundwater supply.

Potential cumulative noise impacts of operations at the project site were addressed in Impact 4.8.9 of the 2000 EIR that determined the predicted noise levels generated by individual components of the project could have a significant impact when combined. Mitigation measure M.8.9a included in the 2000 EIR requiring noise level measurements at the nearest residences would ensure noise levels generated by the sawmill in combination with other activities at the project site would not exceed County noise standards. Implementation mitigation measures included in the 2000 EIR would ensure cumulative noise impacts at the project site remain less than significant.

The additional emissions generated by the revised project are less than applicable thresholds for air quality and GHG emissions that would constitute a significant cumulative impact. Implementation of BMM and SMM for the project would ensure cumulative air quality impacts remain less than significant. Cumulative impacts of the project will be **less than significant**.

**c)** All environmental impacts including those that could affect human beings (Noise, Air Quality, Transportation, etc.) will be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures included in the 2000 EIR and standard air quality mitigation measures. No additional mitigation measure will be required for impacts to human beings. The impact remains **less than significant**.

**2<sup>nd</sup> EVALUATION & ADDENDUM TO EIR COMMENTS  
AMND22-0002 (Hat Creek Construction & Materials, Inc.)**

**GENERAL COMMENTS:**

Special Studies: The following project-specific studies have been completed for the revised project and will be incorporated in the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR as by reference in this 2<sup>nd</sup> Evaluation and Addendum to the Eastside Aggregates Project EIR. These studies are available for review through the Shasta County Planning Division and online at CEQA <https://www.shastacounty.gov/planning/page/ceqa-documents-andnotices-non-eir-documents>.

1. Air Quality Technical Report for Burney Hat Creek Sawmill, prepared by RCH Group, April 14, 2023.

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2<sup>nd</sup> Evaluation and Addendum to EIR – AMENDMENT 22-0002



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**Figures**



PROJECT LOCATION

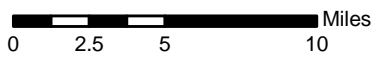
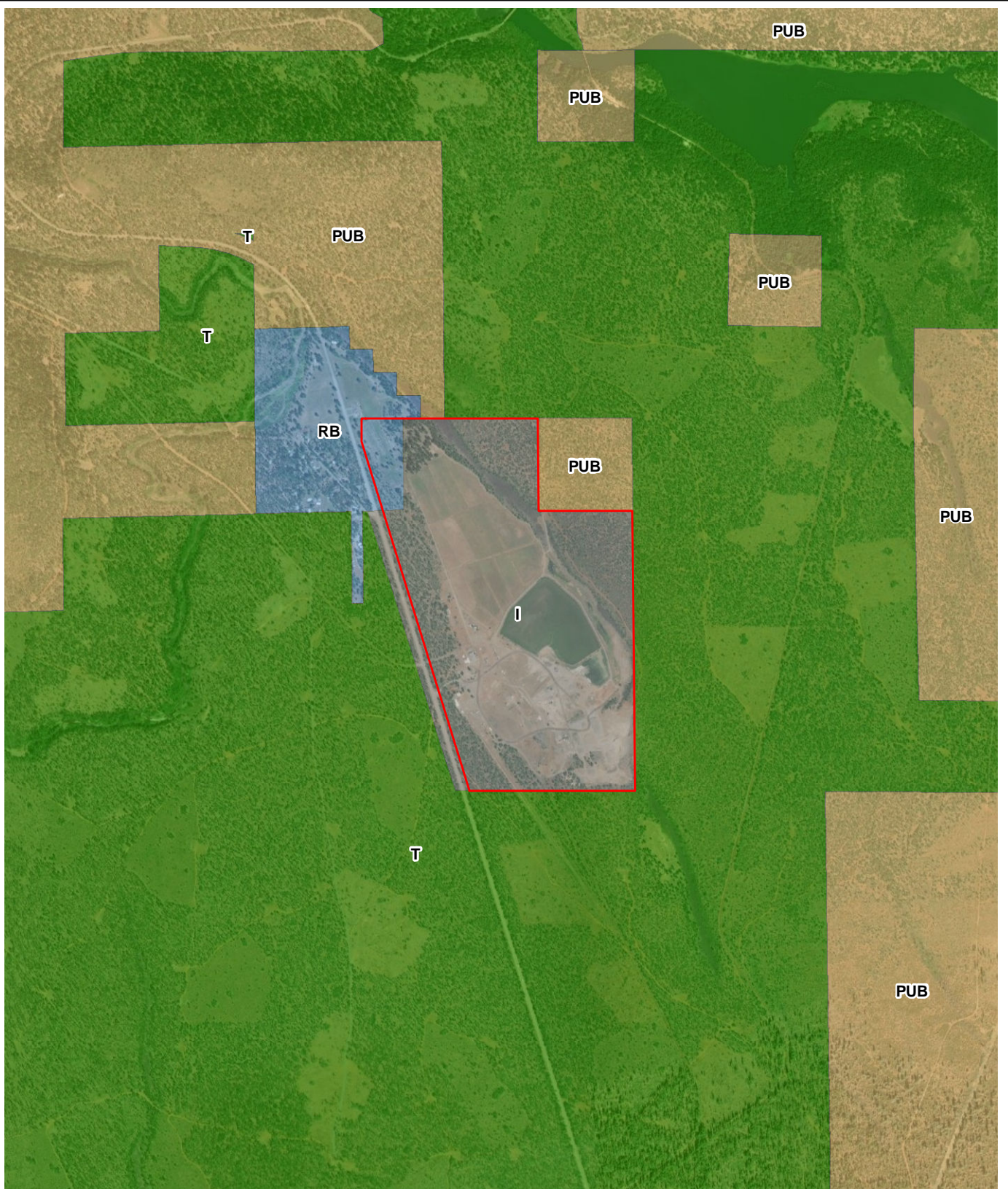


FIGURE 1  
 GENERAL SITE LOCATION  
 HAT CREEK SAWMILL  
 SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



- Approximate Parcel Boundary
- RB - Rural Residential B
- I - Industrial
- T - Timber
- PUB - Public Land

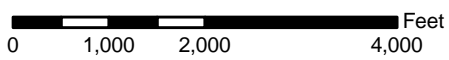
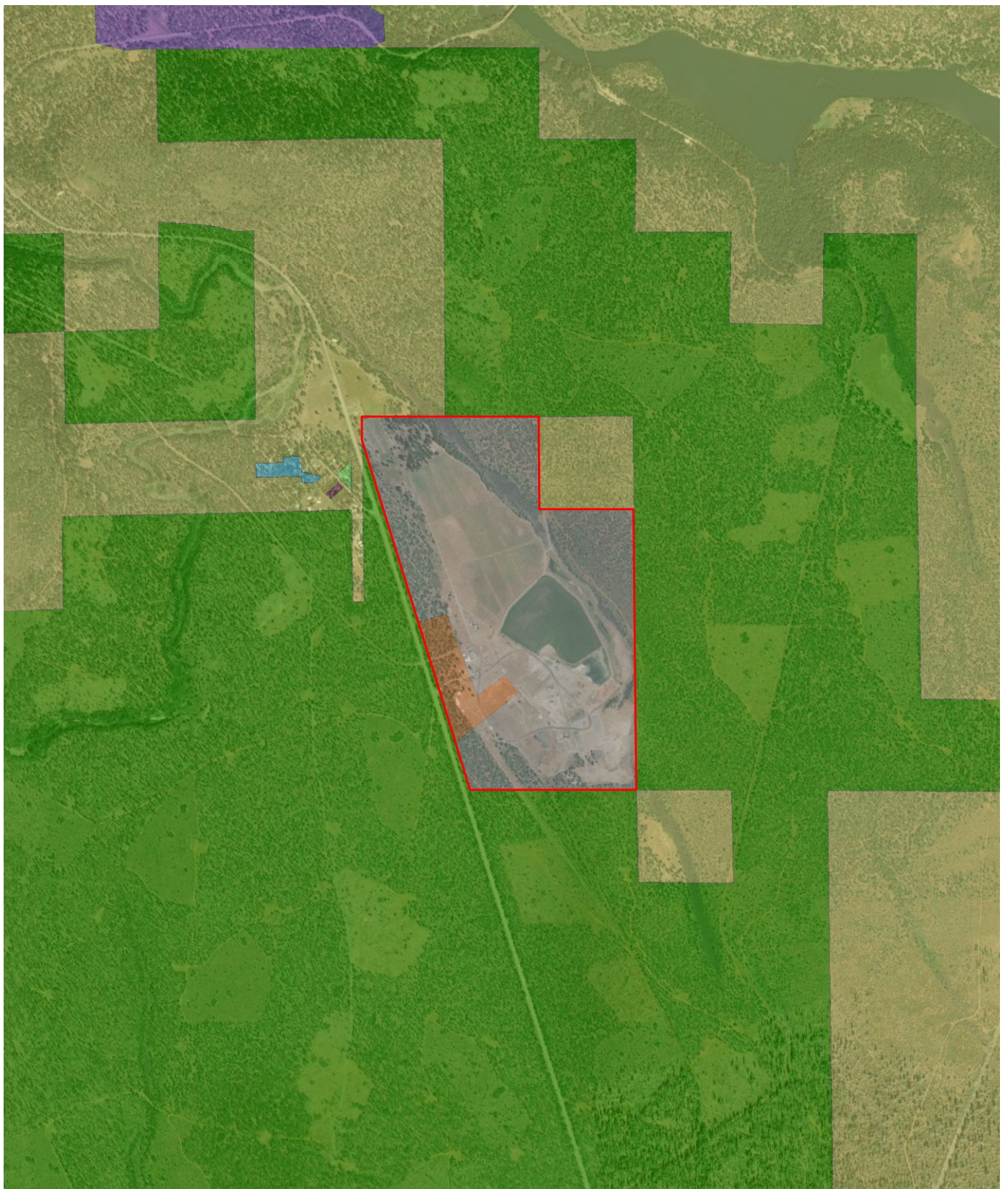


FIGURE 2  
 GENERAL PLAN LAND USE  
 HAT CREEK SAWMILL  
 SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



SOURCE: MAXAR 2018 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH; SHASTA COUNTY 2021



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Approximate Parcel Boundary                              | R-R-BSM: Rural Residential, Building Site Minimum                         |
| A-1-BA-5: Limited Agriculture, 5-Acre Minimum Lot Area   | R-R-T-BSM: Rural Residential, Mobile Home District, Building Site Minimum |
| C-1-BSM: Local Convenience Center, Building Site Minimum | TP: Timber Production   |
| C-M-DR: Commercial-Light Industrial, Design Review       | U: Unclassified   |
| M: General Industrial                                    |   |

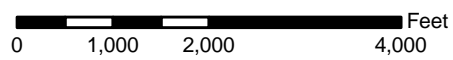
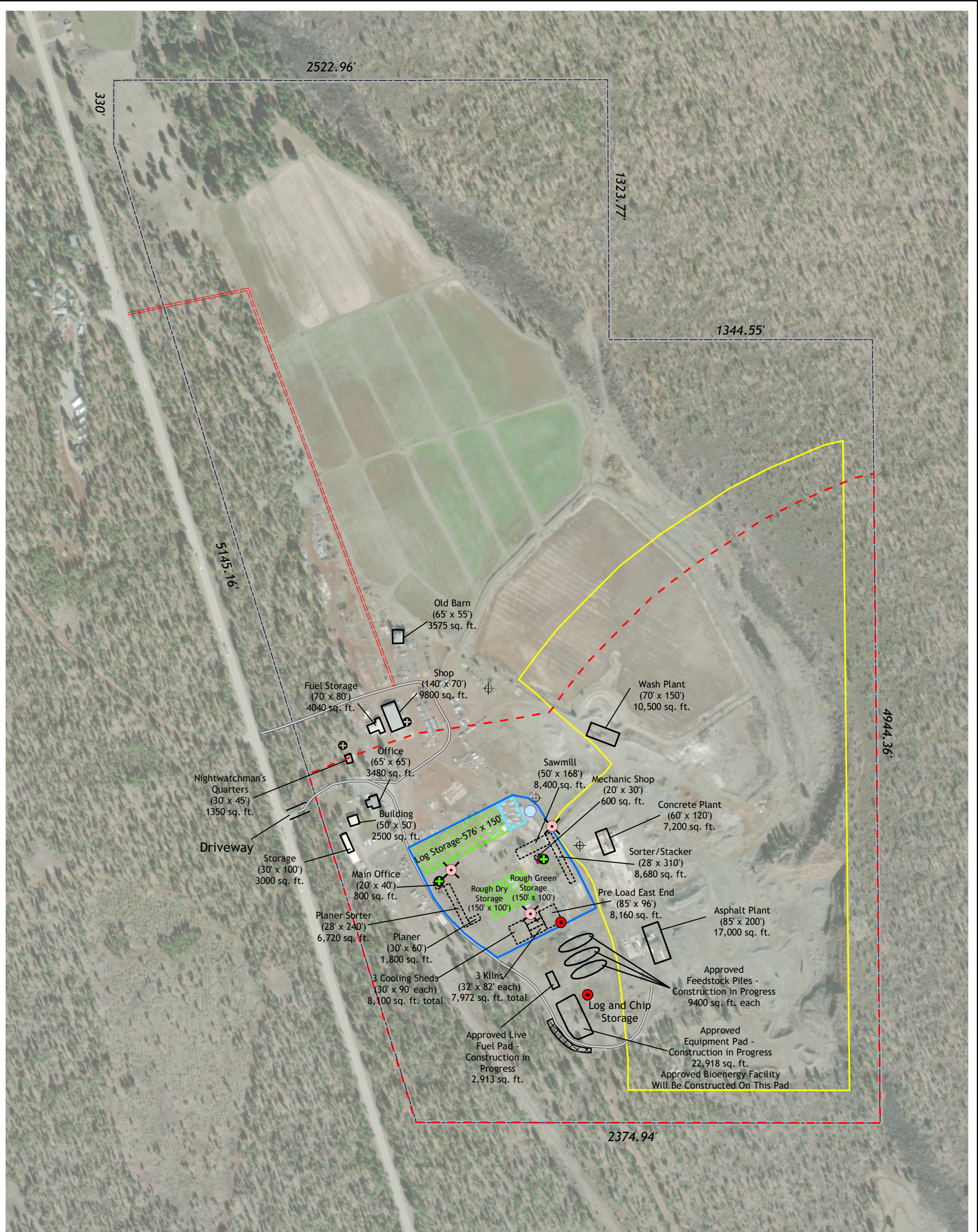


FIGURE 3  
ZONING  
HAT CREEK SAWMILL  
SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SOURCE: MAXAR 2018 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH; SHASTA COUNTY 2022



- + Proposed Septic Tank
- + Existing Septic System
- ⊕ Existing Well
- Existing Fire Hydrant
- ⊗ Proposed Fire Hydrant
- Fire Suppression Water Storage Tank (If Needed)
- Driveway
- Proposed Leach Field
- Proposed Secondary Fire Access Road
- Log Water Pond, 0.2-0.4 Acres, 5'-10' Deep May Be Used For Fire Suppression
- Employee Parking (Gravel)
- Revised Project (AMND22-0002)
- 2000 EIR Project Boundary
- Reclamation Plan Boundary
- Storage Area
- Existing or Previously Approved Facility
- Proposed Facility
- Approximate Parcel Boundary

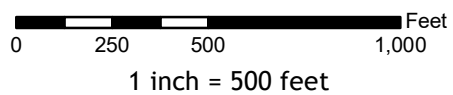
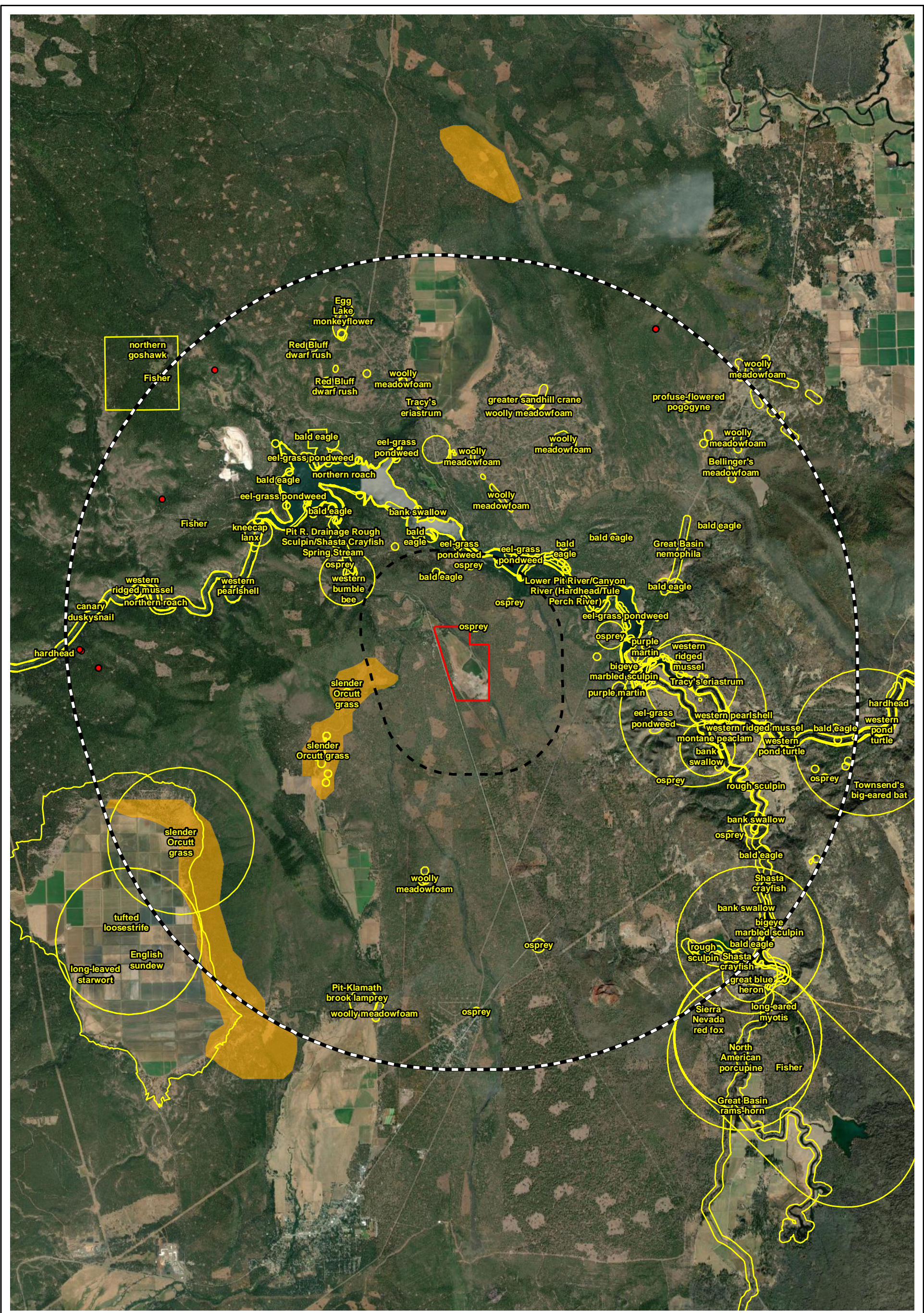
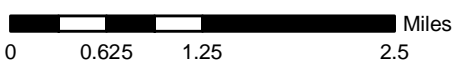


FIGURE 4  
SITE LAYOUT  
HAT CREEK SAWMILL  
SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



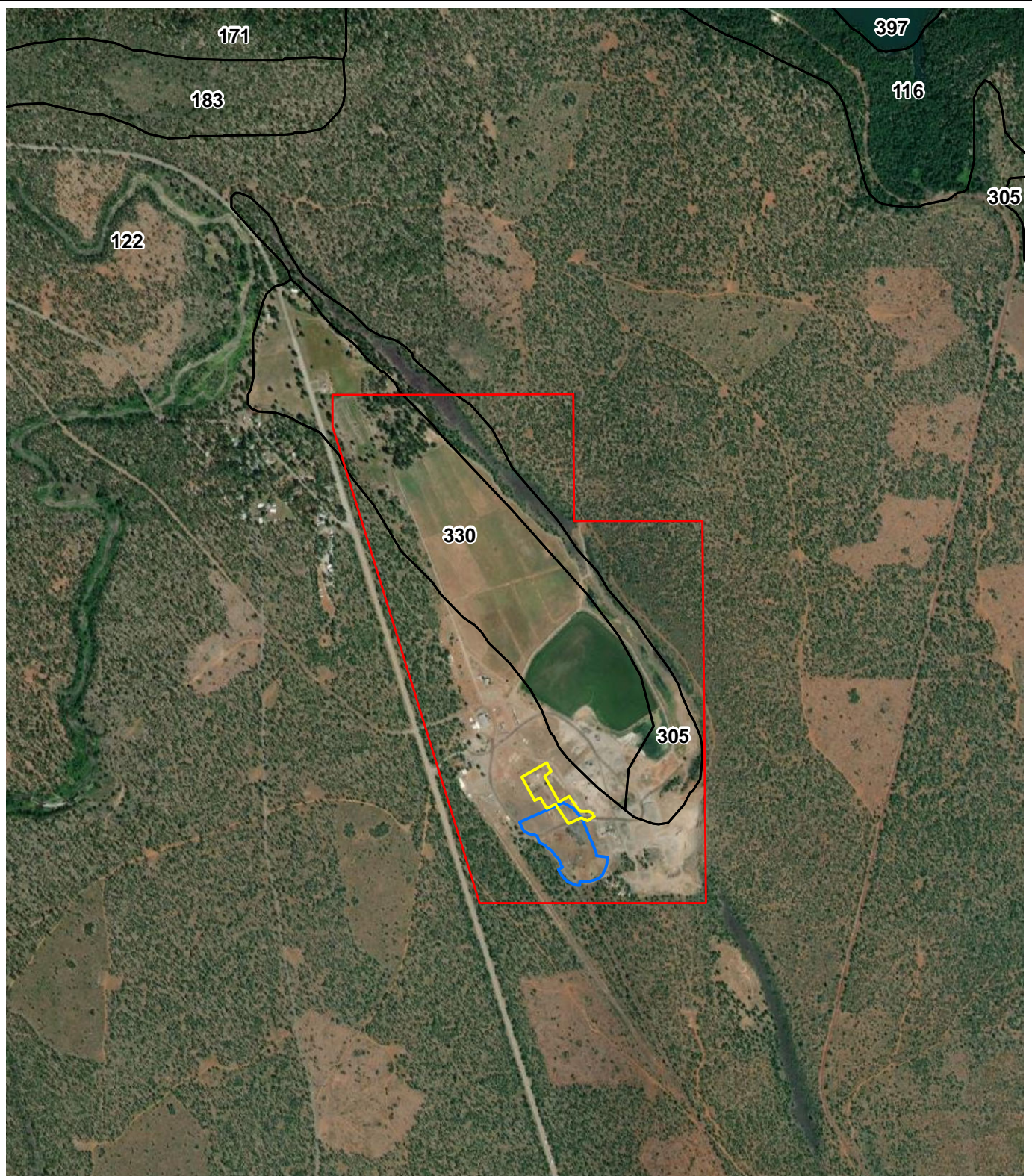
- Spotted Owl Observation Location
- (Yellow) CNDDDB Occurrence
- (Orange) USFWS Critical Habitat
- (Yellow) Slender Orcutt grass
- (Red) Approximate Property Boundary
- (Dashed) 1-Mile Buffer Around Property Boundary
- (Dashed) 5-Mile Buffer Around Property Boundary



SOURCE: CDFW CNDDDB JANUARY 2022; USFWS DECEMBER 2021

FIGURE 5  
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES  
HAT CREEK SAWMILL  
SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



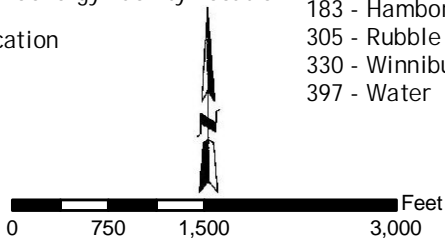


- Approximate Parcel Boundary
- Previously Approved Bioenergy Facility Location
- Proposed Sawmill Location
- Soil Map Unit

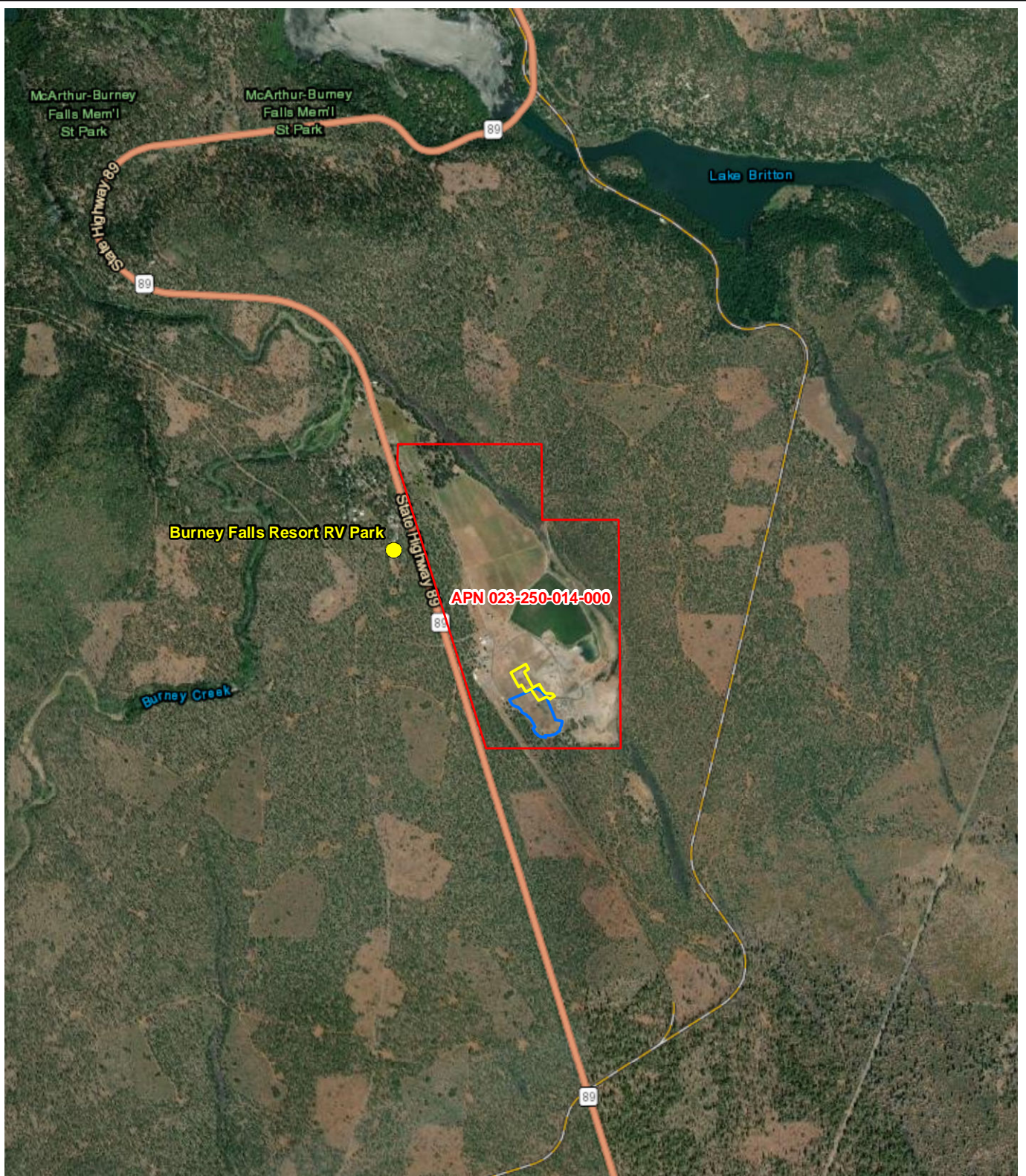
- 116 - Britton silty clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
- 122 - Burney-Arkrigh complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes
- 171 - Gaspar-Scarface complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes
- 183 - Hambone-Boardburn complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes
- 305 - Rubble land-Xerorthents complex, 50 to 70 percent slopes
- 330 - Winnibullli loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 397 - Water



SOURCE: NRCS 2014



**FIGURE 6**  
**SOILS**  
**HAT CREEK SAWMILL**  
**SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



- Nearest Noise Sensitive Receptor
- Proposed Sawmill Location
- Approved Bioenergy Facility Location
- Approximate Parcel Boundary

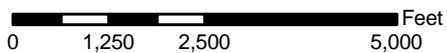


FIGURE 7  
 NEAREST NOISE  
 SENSITIVE RECEPTOR  
 HAT CREEK SAWMILL  
 SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA