



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
YUROK TRIBE  
JUSTICE CENTER

**JUNE 2013**

LEAD AGENCY:

U.S. Department of Justice  
Orbin Terry, NEPA Manager  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
810 Seventh Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531



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# SECTION 1.0

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## PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (DOJ) to address the environmental impacts associated with the funding of a 3,530 square foot Tribal Justice Center on Yurok Tribe (Tribe) trust lands in Klamath, California (Proposed Project). DOJ's decision to provide grant funding for the development of the Proposed Project (Proposed Action) requires compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

This document has been completed in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 [42 United States Code (USC) §4321 et seq.]; the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Guidelines for Implementing NEPA; and the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics Procedures Related to the Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (28 CFR Chapter I, Part 61, Appendix D). **Section 2.0** of this EA provides a detailed description of the Proposed Project and project alternatives. **Section 3.0** provides a description of the existing environmental conditions on and in the vicinity of the project site and an analysis of the potential environmental consequences associated with the Proposed Project and project alternatives. This EA also includes a discussion of impact avoidance and mitigation measures for the Proposed Project and alternatives in **Section 3.0**. Consistent with the requirements of NEPA, DOJ will review and analyze the environmental consequences associated with the Proposed Action and Proposed Project, and will either determine a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is appropriate, request additional analysis, or request an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared.

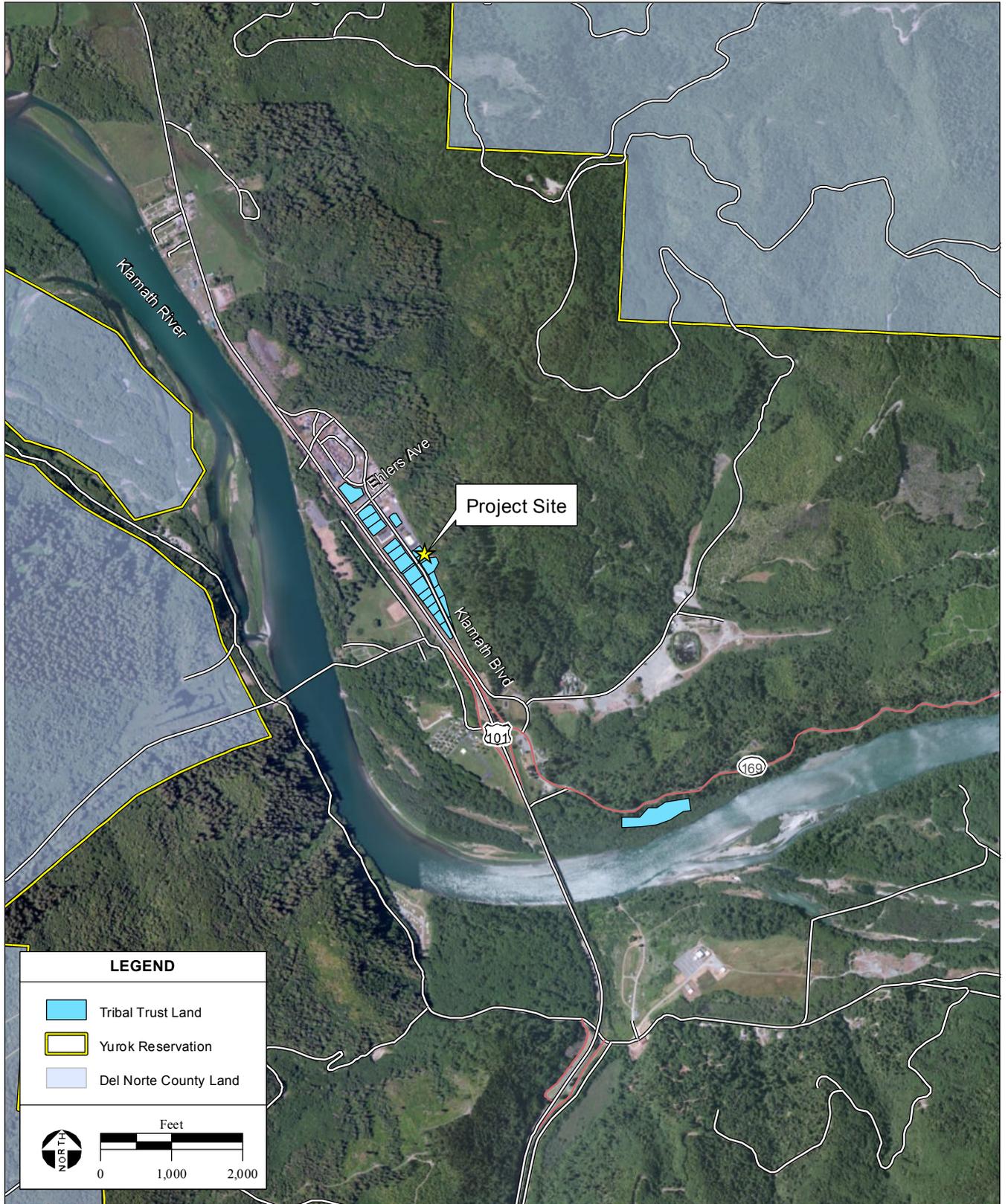
### 1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Located in southern Del Norte County, California (**Figure 1-1**), the Proposed Project would be constructed on approximately 0.1-acres of the Yurok Reservation (**Figure 1-2**) east of U.S. 101. Regional access is provided by U.S. 101, via either the U.S. 169 or Ehlers Avenue exit. In the vicinity of the Proposed Project site, U.S. 101 is a two-lane U.S. highway with a below grade intersection south of the site (at U.S. 169) and an at-grade intersection north of the project site (at Ehlers Avenue). The posted speed limit on U.S. 101 adjacent to the project site is 55 miles per hour (mph).

The Proposed Project site is held in trust by the United States for the Tribe. The parcels that comprise the site are located within the southwestern portion of the Klamath Townsite. The Proposed Project site is bordered by Klamath Boulevard on the west, undeveloped timberlands to the east, the Tribal Administration Building to the south, and commercial buildings to the north. The Proposed Project site is currently paved and utilized as parking for the Tribal Administration Building. The limited vegetation on the site consists of ornamental landscaping.



**Figure 1-1**  
Regional Location



SOURCE: Microsoft aerial photograph, 6/30/2010; ESRI Server Data, 2013; AES, 2013

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**Figure 1-2**  
Site and Vicinity

### **1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The Tribe submitted a grant request to the DOJ to fund the development of a Tribal Justice Center on the Tribe's trust lands. Currently, justice operations are conducted in an unsecure portion of the Tribal Administration Building. The Tribe needs a secure and separate facility to conduct Tribal court proceedings, drug screening, legal aid assistances operations, and family and civil justice issues to ensure a fair and safe environment. Development of a Tribal Justice Center will allow expansion of the justice services conducted by the Tribe, which will protect and promote Tribal sovereignty.

### **1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED**

In accordance with NEPA, this EA evaluates the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and alternatives on the following areas:

- Land Resources,
- Land Use and Associated Resources,
- Water Resources,
- Transportation,
- Public Health and Safety,
- Socioeconomic Conditions / Environmental Justice,
- Air Quality and Climate Change,
- Noise,
- Public Services and Utilities,
- Biological Resources,
- Cultural Resources, and
- Visual Resources.

Environmental impacts and mitigation measures to address each impact are identified in **Section 3.0**.

# SECTION 2.0

---

## PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Project and project alternatives are described in this section. The project alternatives evaluated in this Environmental Assessment (EA) consist of:

**Alternative A** (Proposed Project, Northern Site) – the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (DOJ) would grant funds under the Tribal Courts Assistance Program to the Yurok Tribe to develop a 3,530 square foot Tribal Justice Center north of the existing Tribal Administration Building on an existing guest/staff parking lot in Klamath, California.

**Alternative B** (Southern Site) – DOJ would grant the funds to the Yurok Tribe to develop a 3,530 square foot Tribal Justice Center south of the existing Tribal Administration Building on a portion of an existing employee parking lot and maintained grasslands in Klamath, California.; and

**Alternative C** (No Action Alternative) – No federal action or proposed development.

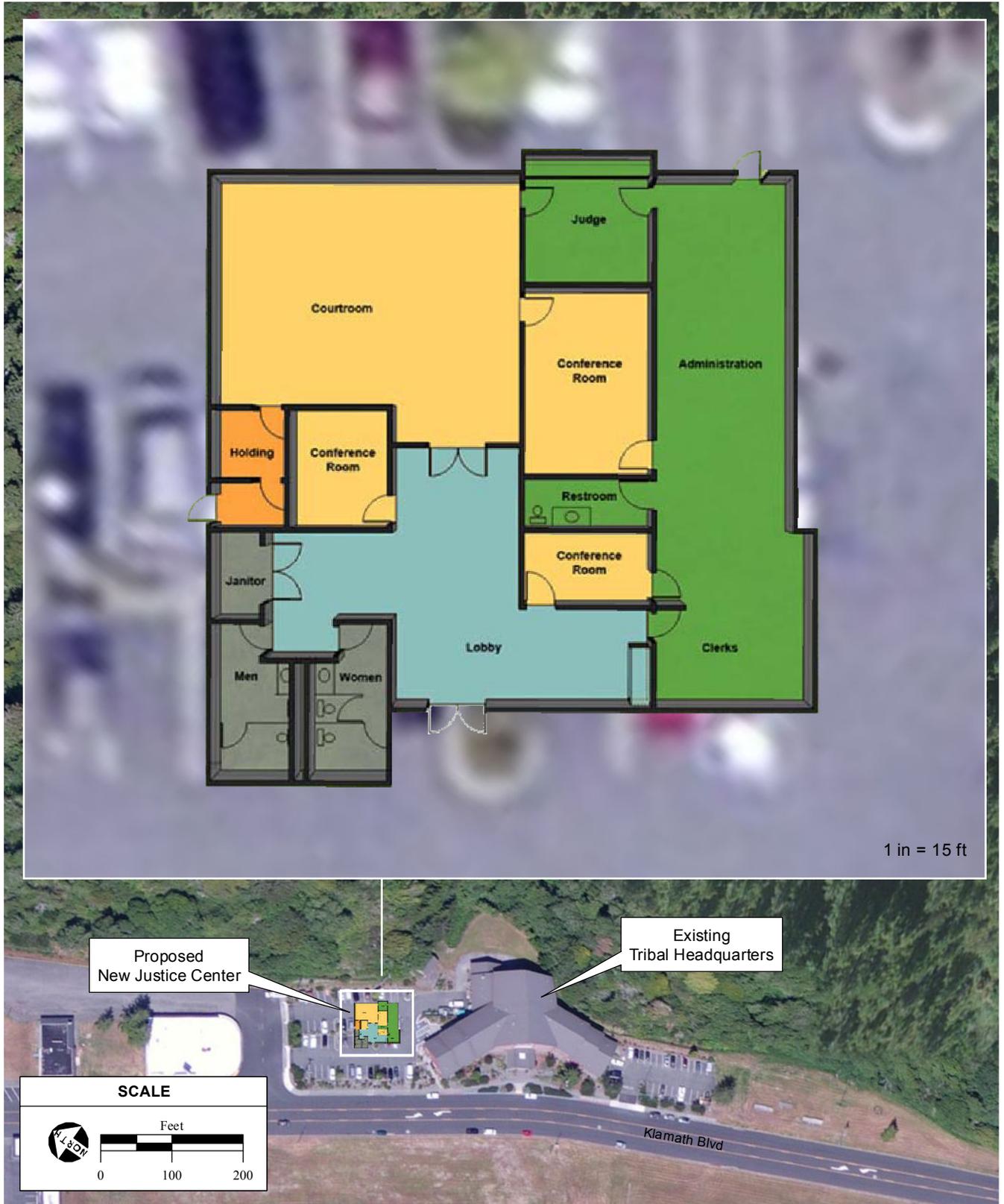
A summary of project components under the two development alternatives (A and B) is provided in **Table 2-1** below.

### 2.1 PROPOSED PROJECT – NORTHERN SITE

Alternative A consists of DOJ granting funds to the Tribe under the Tribal Courts Assistance Program for the development of a 3,530 square foot Tribal Justice Center on Tribal trust lands in Klamath, CA. The Tribal Justice Center would be constructed north of the existing Tribal Administration Building on an existing visitor/staff parking lot in accordance with applicable Yurok Tribe and Federal building codes. Development of the site would include domestic water and wastewater connections, and supporting infrastructure. Alternative A is described in more detail below. A site plan for the Proposed Project is presented in **Figure 2-1** and a program plan is presented in **Table 2-1**.

### WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The Proposed Project would generate approximately 1,300 gpd of wastewater (**Appendix A**). Wastewater conveyance and treatment would be provided by the Klamath Community Services District. The Tribe recently purchased various residential units within the Klamath Townsite and disconnected 7 of the units from the municipal wastewater conveyance system. The Tribe would utilize this generated capacity to meet the wastewater generation needs of the Proposed Project.



1 in = 15 ft

**Figure 2-1**  
Alternative A

**TABLE 2-1**  
TRIBAL JUSTICE CENTER PROGRAM PLAN

Usage	Square Footage (sf)
<b>Administration</b>	<b>1,035</b>
Clerks	
Judges Chambers	
Administration	
Restroom	
<b>Courtrooms/Conference Rooms</b>	<b>1,150</b>
Main Courtroom	
Conference 1	
Conference 2	
Conference 3	
Holding	
Man Trap	
<b>Public Areas</b>	<b>900</b>
Lobby	
Men's Restroom	
Women's Restroom	
<b>Maintenance</b>	<b>40</b>
Janitors Closet	
<b>Net/Gross Factor (12%)</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>3,530</b>
SOURCE: Worth Group, 2012.	

## UTILITIES AND SERVICES

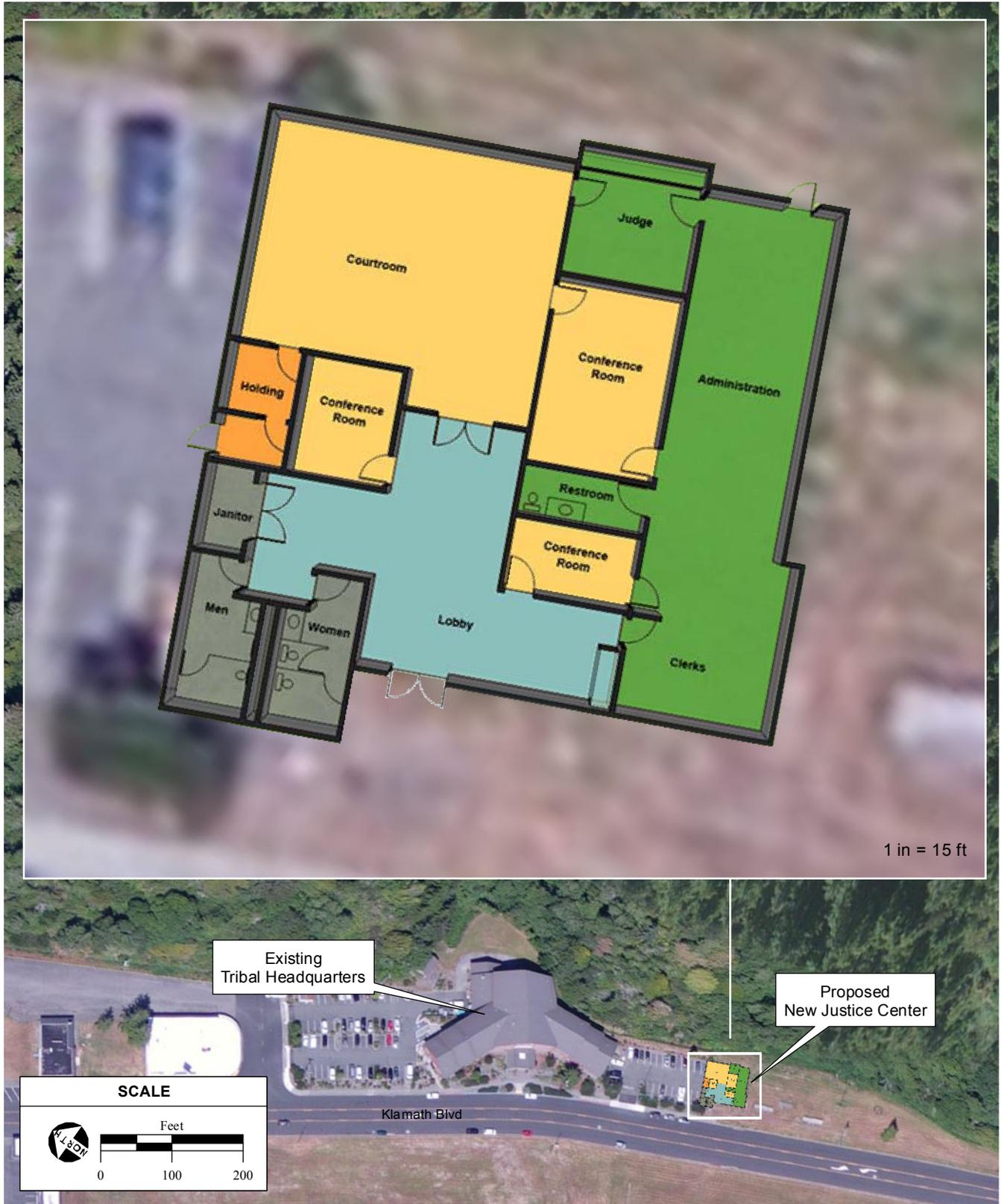
Electric service in the area of the project site is supplied by Pacific Power and Light. The project site contains existing infrastructure to allow connection of the Proposed Project to the power grid.

Runoff from the Proposed Project site generally drains toward the Klamath River. Storm water runoff from the site sheet flows into an existing stormwater collection system within the existing parking lot.

Solid waste service for the Proposed Project would be provided by Del Norte Disposal, the Del Norte County solid waste management agency. Del Norte Disposal provides commercial solid waste collection and commercial recycling for paper and corrugated cardboard. The nearest transfer station is the Klamath Transfer Station located across the river at Klamath Beach Road.

## 2.2 ALTERNATIVE B – SOUTHERN SITE

Alternative B consists of DOJ granting funds to the Tribe for the development of a 3,530 square foot Tribal Justice Center south of the existing Tribal Administration Building, covering a portion of an existing staff parking lot and maintained grasslands. The Tribal Justice Center would be constructed in accordance with applicable Yurok Tribe and Federal building codes. Development of the site would include the same domestic water and wastewater connections, and supporting infrastructure as described above for Alternative A. Storm water runoff from the site would sheet flows into an existing stormwater collection system along the east side of Klamath Boulevard. A site plan for the Proposed Project is presented in **Figure 2-2** and the program plan is the same as the program presented in **Table 2-1**.



SOURCE: Worth Group, 4/16/2012; Microsoft aerial photograph, 6/30/2010; AES, 2013

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**Figure 2-2**  
Alternative B

## **2.3 ALTERNATIVE C – NO ACTION**

Under the No-Action Alternative, DOJ would not grant the funds to the Yurok Tribe, and the Justice Center would not be developed as identified under Alternatives A and B. The Tribe would continue to conduct Tribal justice operations within the existing unsecured Tribal Administration Building.

## **2.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED**

The only reasonable alternative actions available to DOJ are to either grant the funds for the proposed project or for another site location under the Office of Justice Programs or deny funding. Both these alternatives are assessed within this EA. For the Tribe's Proposed Project, alternative sites were dismissed due to economic and operational factors. The Tribe currently owns the parcels considered under Alternatives A and B; the parcels are held in trust and are under Tribal jurisdiction. Critical infrastructure and utilities are already in place at the project sites, thus requiring minimal additional costs to serve the proposed Justice Center.

# SECTION 3.0

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## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND FINDINGS

This section describes the existing environment of the area potentially affected by the Proposed Action and project alternatives, environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and project alternatives, and mitigation to reduce identified impacts, as required by Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Guidelines (40 C.F.R. § 1502.15). Resource areas or issues that are described in this section include:

- Land Resources,
- Land Use and Associated Resources,
- Water Resources,
- Transportation,
- Public Health and Safety,
- Socioeconomic Conditions / Environmental Justice,
- Air Quality and Climate Change,
- Noise,
- Public Services and Utilities,
- Biological Resources,
- Cultural Resources, and
- Visual Resources.

Cumulative impacts refer to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts. NEPA requires that cumulative impacts are discussed when the project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable. These impacts are discussed when appropriate in the relevant issue areas discussed below.

The cumulative setting includes past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions not part of the proposed action but related to cumulative effects. This includes projected growth and zoning as detailed in the agency planning documents. There is one major development project within the immediate vicinity of the project site: the Yurok Tribal Hotel and Casino Project. This project would involve the development of a casino with 99 slot machines and an adjoining 60-room hotel. The Tribe broke ground on construction in April 2013. Impacts associated with the casino-hotel development were assessed in a Tribal Environmental Impact Report completed in 2012.

## 3.1 LAND RESOURCES

### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### Topography

The Proposed Project site and Alternative B project site (project sites) are located within the Klamath River Basin, approximately 2,000 feet east of the Klamath River. It is surrounded by a mountainous region near the juncture of the Coast Range and the Klamath Mountain Range. Elevations at the project sites are approximately 100 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Hatzis Flat rises to approximately 700 feet amsl within 2,500 feet northeast of the project site. Other nearby topographic features include Mynot Ridge (8000 feet northeast, 1,328 feet amsl), Hoppaw Ridge (7,500 feet east, 1,400 feet amsl), and Flint Ridge (7,000 feet west, 850 feet amsl). The Alternative A site has been previously graded for use as a parking lot to serve the existing Tribal Administration Building. The Alternative B site has also been previously graded and a portion serves as a parking lot while the remainder of the Alternative B site is maintained grasslands.

#### Soils

The Del Norte General Plan (Del Norte, 2003) identifies Northern Franciscan soils on the project sites. The US Department of Agriculture, National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) conducts soil surveys throughout the United States. However, a soil survey for the Klamath Townsite has not yet been completed and no corresponding soil data is available (NRCS, 2013).

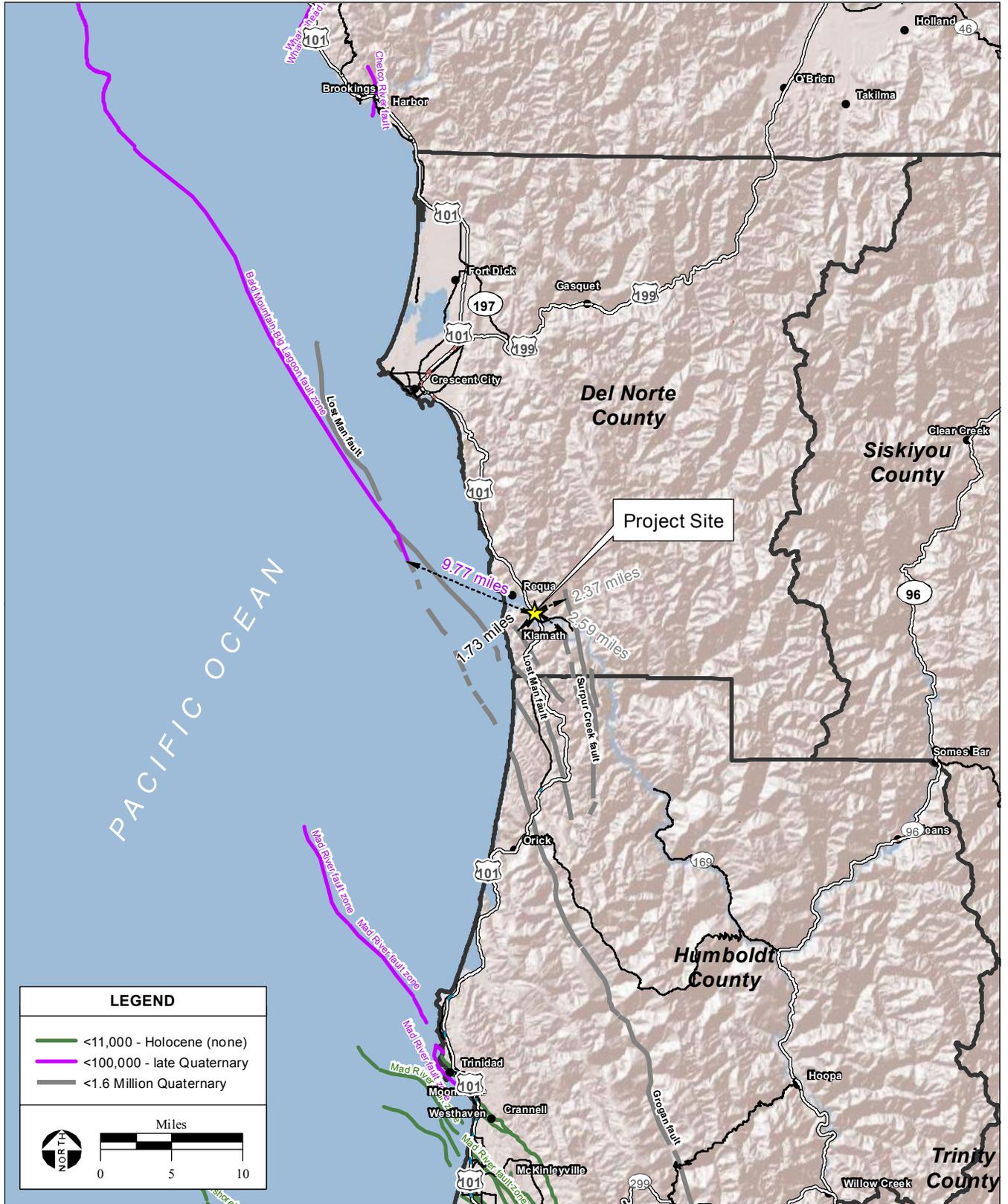
The Klamath Townsite consists of fill material that was deposited by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) in 1965 to create a suitable location for residential and commercial buildings. According to the engineering firm that completed the work, fill used to construct the site was labeled “river run fill.” Fill is usually chosen and constructed to meet construction and seismic needs. In 2000, a series of test pits were excavated adjacent to the project sites (Winzler and Kelly, 2000). Soil types were identified as silt loam, sandy loam, loamy sand, and sand. Depths to groundwater were noted as high as 2.5 feet below the ground surface. It is assumed that the project soils have similar characteristics to those identified within the test pits since the entire Klamath Townsite was engineered by the USACE.

#### Seismicity

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has compiled a list of faults and associated folds for the United States. These faults are believed to be sources of magnitude 6 or greater earthquakes during the Quaternary period, from present to 1,600,000 years ago. These maps are then used to create models of seismic hazard for any location (USGS, 2004). Faults that may affect the site are summarized below and in **Table 3-1**.

#### *Grogan Fault*

The Grogan fault is located approximately five miles south and west of the project sites. It is a relatively linear, right-lateral Quaternary fault that extends 86.6 miles north-northwest from the Humboldt-Trinity County boundary almost to the Pacific Ocean (**Figure 3-1**). It has a slip rate between 0.2 and 1.0 mm per year (USGS, 2004).



SOURCE: USGS Earthquake Hazards Program, 2007; AES, 2013

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**Figure 3-1**  
Regional Faults Map

**TABLE 3-1**  
REGIONAL FAULTS

<b>Fault</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Slip Rate<sup>a</sup> (mm/year)</b>
Grogan	5 miles SW	0.2 to 1.0
Lost Man	5 miles SW	NR <sup>b</sup>
Surpur Creek	5 miles E	NR
Bald Mountain – Big Lagoon	10 miles W	1.0 to 5.0
Mad River	35 miles S	Over 5.0

NOTES: <sup>a</sup> Slip Rate = Long-term average total of fault movement including earthquake movement and slip, expressed in millimeters.  
<sup>b</sup> NR = Not reported on USGS databases. Information unavailable or inapplicable.  
SOURCE: USGS, 2004.

### ***Lost Man Fault***

The Lost Man fault is approximately 31.1 miles long and extends northwest from northern Humboldt County into the Pacific Ocean. At its closest point, Lost Man fault is approximately five miles southwest of the project sites.

### ***Surpur Creek Fault***

Surpur Creek fault is located approximately five miles east of the project sites. It trends north to south and is approximately 15.5 miles long.

### ***Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon Fault Zone***

The eastern portion of the Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon fault zone begins approximately 10 miles east of Eureka and trends 76.4 miles in a northwest direction into the Pacific Ocean. At its closest point, the eastern portion is approximately 10 miles west of the project sites. This portion is mapped as a northeast-dipping thrust with a slip rate between 1.0 and 5.0 mm per year. The western portion of the Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon fault zone begins approximately 7 miles northwest of the project sites in the Pacific Ocean and extends 59 miles north-northwest along the California/Oregon coastline. The slip rate is estimated to be between 0.2 and 1.0 mm per year.

### ***Mad River Fault Zone***

The Mad River fault zone begins at about the same location as the Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon fault zone and trends slightly more south. At its closest point, the fault zone is approximately 35 miles south of the project sites. The Mad River fault zone extends 45.4 miles, through Trinidad State Park and into the Pacific Ocean. The slip rate is greater than 5.0 mm per year.

### **Surface Fault Rupture**

Surface fault rupture typically occurs on or within close proximity to the causative fault. There are no faults with a high potential for surface rupture mapped in Del Norte County (CGS, 2007).

## Ground Shaking Intensity

Intensity is a measure of the ground shaking effects at a particular location. Shaking intensity can vary depending on the overall magnitude, distance to the fault, focus of earthquake energy, and type of geologic material. The Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity scale (**Table 3-2**) is commonly used to measure earthquake effects due to ground shaking. The MM values for intensity range from I (earthquake not felt) to XII (damage nearly total). MM intensities ranging from IV to X could cause moderate to significant structural damage.

The USGS creates models of seismic hazard based on the physical and mechanical properties of the Earth's crust. Based on these models, the USGS determines the peak horizontal ground acceleration, which is the fastest measured change in speed for a particle at ground level. When there is an earthquake, the forces caused by the shaking are measured as percent *g*, when *g* is the acceleration due to gravity, or 9.8 meters/second (USGS, 2004). The project sites are located within an area with a 10 percent chance that, in a 50-year period, an earthquake will create peak ground acceleration of 0.34*g* or greater (USGS, 2005). This corresponds to an approximate modified Mercalli intensity rating of VIII (**Table 3-2**).

## Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a temporary condition wherein water saturated granular (sandy) soils near the ground surface transform in to a liquefied state. Liquefaction can occur if three factors are present: strong seismic shaking, loose sand or silty soils (especially fine-grained sands), and saturation from shallow or perched groundwater. Liquefaction potential has been found to be greatest where the groundwater is within a depth of 50 feet or less, and submerged loose, fine sands occur within that depth. Test pits investigated as part of geotechnical investigations in the project vicinity revealed the presence of relatively unconsolidated sandy soils which may be prone to liquefaction when coupled with shallow groundwater and strong seismic shaking in the vicinity of the site (Adobe Associates, Inc., 2011).

## Landslides

Landslides occur when the weight on a slope exceeds the static force that retains the slope. Over-steepened slopes are the primary cause for landslides. The project sites are relatively flat and comprised on engineering fill.

## FINDINGS

### Proposed Project

Since there are no faults with a high potential for surface rupture mapped in Del Norte County, the likelihood of the Proposed Project causing exposure of people or structures to adverse affects due to surface rupture is low. Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects caused by fault rupture. There are no components of the Proposed Project that would be developed on slopes exceeding 15 percent. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that a landslide would result from the limited grading activities associated with construction of the Proposed Project. Seismic-shaking, including liquefaction from shallow groundwater and sand soils would result in

**TABLE 3-2**  
MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE

Intensity Value	Intensity Description	Average Peak Acceleration <sup>a</sup>
I.	Not felt except by a very few persons under especially favorable circumstances.	< 0.0015g
II.	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.	< 0.0015g
III.	Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many persons do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motorcars may rock slightly. Vibration similar to a passing of a truck. Duration estimated.	< 0.0015g
IV.	During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motorcars rocked noticeably.	0.015g-0.02g
V.	Felt by nearly everyone, many awakened. Some dishes, windows, etc., broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned. Disturbances of trees, poles, and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.	0.03g-0.04g
VI.	Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.	0.06g-0.07g
VII.	Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving cars.	0.10g-0.15g
VIII.	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Persons driving motorcars disturbed.	0.25g-0.30g
IX.	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked conspicuously. Underground pipes broken.	0.50g-0.55g
X.	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations; ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from riverbanks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed (slopped) over banks.	> 0.60g
XI.	Few, if any, (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipelines completely out of service. Earth slumps and land slips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.	> 0.60g
XII.	Damage total. Practically all works of construction are damaged greatly or destroyed. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects are thrown upward into the air.	> 0.60g

NOTE: <sup>a</sup> g is gravity = 980 centimeters per second squared.

SOURCE: Bolt, 1988.

potentially adverse impacts to building occupants. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure LR-1**, safety issues associated with ground-shaking would be minimized.

### **Cumulative Effects**

With the implementation of **Mitigation Measure LR-1**, the Proposed Project's adverse impact on relating to seismic hazards would be reduced. In addition, nearby development would not significantly contribute to cumulative impacts. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to land resources.

### **Alternative B**

Alternative B would result in similar potential geological and soil impacts as Alternative A; however, grading activity would be more extensive in this area since a portion of the site is currently maintained grasslands and would require additional grading and leveling. Adverse impacts associated with seismic shaking would be similar to those identified under Alternative A and would be minimized with the implementation of **Mitigation Measure LR-1**.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to geology, soils, and seismicity. No mitigation is required.

### **Mitigation Measures**

**LR-1** The Tribe will require, through contractual agreement, the Proposed Project meet or exceed the requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations, Title 24), relating to earthquake design features and soil and geological conditions, including liquefaction.

## **3.2 LAND USE AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCES**

### **LAND USE**

#### **Character of Region**

The project sites are located on the northern coast of California. Forests, mountainous terrain, rivers, and coastline characterize this region. Much of the coastline and adjacent forests are set aside as state and national parks and forestlands, including the Redwoods National Forest, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and Six Rivers National Forest. As a result, communities are limited to scattered cities and towns along the region's only major highways including U.S. 101, U.S. 199, and S.R. 299. The largest communities along the northern coast are Crescent City, population 7,666, approximately 20 miles to the north, and the Eureka/Arcada area, population 43,670, approximately 50 miles to the south in Humboldt County. Other communities in the region include Orick, population 487, approximately 16 miles to the south, and Trinidad, population 323, approximately 33 miles to the south.

## Project Sites

The project sites are located on the northern side of the Klamath River within the jurisdiction of the Yurok Reservation and are situated in southern Del Norte County (**Figure 2-2**). The Tribal Administration Building is located between the project sites. Current justice services for Tribal members and other Tribal governmental operations, including council chambers and departmental offices, are presently housed within the Tribal Administration Building. The greater Klamath area has a population of approximately 880. Approximately 30 homes are located in the central and northern portions of the Townsite, with approximately 230 homes located throughout the surrounding areas. Businesses located in the vicinity of the project sites consist of community serving retail enterprises including a gas station/mini-mart, cafes, and hotels.

The project sites are bordered by Klamath Boulevard on the west and timberlands on the east. To the north of the Proposed Project is the Klamath Shopping Center, which contains the Klamath Market and the Sweet Street Café. Continuing north of the project sites are the Country Club Bar and Grill and a small tribal office building. South of the Alternative B site is the U.S. 101 and State Route 169 interchange. Directly west across Klamath Boulevard is the Yurok Hotel and Casino site (currently under construction). On the west side of Klamath Boulevard northwest of the project sites are the Ravenwood Motel and continuing north is the Pem-Mey Fuel Mart on the corner of Ehlers Way. This business includes a gas station, mini-mart, deli shop, and the kEE-Ya espresso bar. The area north of the shopping center is primarily residential. In addition to the homes, this area includes the Klamath Post Office, Yurok Tribe Department of Public Safety, and the Klamath Community Center.

## Land Use Designation

The land uses in the area surrounding the project sites include Urban Residential, Tribal Lands, and General Commercial within the Townsite, and Timberland, General Commercial, General Industrial, Visitor-Serving Industrial, Public Facility, Resource Conservation Area, and Agriculture. Although the project sites and adjacent trust lands are not within its jurisdiction, the County has designated the project sites for commercial development. The Tribe is currently developing a land use plan, which will include an appropriate land use designation for the justice center.

## Habitat and Natural Community Conservation Plans

There are no Natural Community Conservation Plans in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. The nearest Habitat Conservation Area is the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex for which a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) was approved in 2009 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service. The designated habitat areas under the HCP are located near Arcata, approximately 56 miles south of the project sites.

## POPULATION

**Table 3-3** identifies population estimates for the County, unincorporated portions of the County and the State in 2000 and 2011. The unincorporated portions of the County had a population of 21,082 in January of 2011, approximately 73.7 percent of the population of the County. Over the 11-year period from 2000

to 2011, the population of the County grew at an approximate rate of 0.5 percent per year, while the unincorporated portions of the County grew at a rate of 0.6 percent per year. Both of these rates are less than the State average.

**TABLE 3-3**  
REGIONAL POPULATION

Location	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	Trend (% change per year)	Current Unemployment
Unincorporated Area	20,160	21,082	+0.6	N/A
Del Norte County	27,507	28,594	+0.5	14.1% <sup>3</sup>
California	33,873,086	37,510,760	+1.4	12.3%

SOURCE: <sup>1</sup>Department of Finance, 2000.  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Finance, 2011.  
<sup>3</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011. Percentages represent March 2011 data.

## HOUSING

**Table 3-4** identifies housing estimates for the County, unincorporated portions of the County, and the State in 2000 and 2011. The unincorporated portions of the County had 9,306 housing units in January of 2011, with a vacancy rate of approximately 11 percent. Over the 11-year period from 2000 to 2011, the housing supply of the County and unincorporated portions of the County increased 23 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Both of these rates are slightly greater than increase for the State. Vacancy rates in the County and unincorporated areas decreased between 2000 and 2011 (-6% and -9 percent, respectively), an inverse trend compared to the State's dramatic increase in housing vacancies of 38 percent between 2000 and 2011. However, the 2011 vacancy rates within the County and unincorporated areas are 41 percent greater than the State average of 8.07 percent.

**TABLE 3-4**  
REGIONAL HOUSING

Location	2001 <sup>1</sup>		2011 <sup>2</sup>		Trend (% Change per year)	
	Total Units	Vacant (%)	Total Units	Vacant (%)	Total Units	Vacant
Unincorporated Area	7,592	12.53	9,306	11.4	+23%	-9%
Del Norte County	9,170	12.11	11,212	11.4	+22%	-6%
California	11,502,871	5.83	13,715,303	8.07	+19%	+38%

SOURCE: <sup>1</sup>Department of Finance, 2000.  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Finance, 2010.

## RECREATION

Recreation and tourism are the largest industries in the County and the economic health of the County is dependent on tourist spending. With the presence of ancient redwood forests, various Federal, State, and County managed parks and recreational facilities are located throughout Del Norte County. There are five County designated recreational facilities within the Klamath area. These facilities are listed and described in **Table 3-5**.

TABLE 3-5

## KLAMATH AREA RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Recreational Site	Responsible Agency	Features/Types of Use
Redwood Park -- Lagoon Creek	Redwood National and State Parks	Day use, fishing, coastal trails, beach
Hunter Creek Park	County	Day use
Klamath Ballfield	County	Field area
Klamath River Public Boat Ramp	County	River access, day use, fishing
Klamath Glenn Public Boat Ramp	County	Day use

SOURCE: Del Norte County, 2003

There are several recreational land uses along the Klamath River west and southwest of the project sites across U.S. 101. These include the Klamath's Camper Corral RV Park and Campground, Cat's Lazy River Retreat, the Klamath River Public Boat Ramp County Park, and the Klamath Ballfield.

## AGRICULTURE

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-98) contained the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) (Subtitle I of Title XV, Section 1539-1549). The purpose of the FPPA is to minimize the impact of federal programs on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), within the California Department of Conservation (CDC), maps activity from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on a continuing basis. The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources (CDC, 2004). There are no mapped agricultural lands in Del Norte County. The project sites are designated as commercial in the Del Norte County general plan and do not contain agricultural resources.

## FINDINGS

### Proposed Project and Alternative B

While the General Plan does not apply to the trust land itself, it does apply to surrounding land uses. With all project-related development contained within trust land boundaries, the Proposed Project would not result in changes to land uses, and, as such, no inconsistencies with the General Plan designations of the surrounding land use designations would result. The Proposed Project would be built and operated entirely on the trust land adjacent to lands designated for commercial use under the General Plan and the Tribe's land use plan will provide for an appropriate land use designation for the Tribal Justice Center. No impacts to land use plans, policies, or regulations would occur as a result of the Proposed Project or Alternative B.

With the nearest HCP designated areas greater than 50 miles south of the project sites, implementation of the Proposed Project or Alternative B would not result in a conflict with the implementation of the HCP. Development of the Tribal Justice Center would not result in the need for additional housing or result in an increased use in regional recreational facilities as the services that would be provided are currently conducted at the adjacent Tribal Administration Building. There are no agricultural resources within or surrounding the project sites.

### **Cumulative Effects**

The Proposed Project and nearby development projects are consistent with the County's General Plan designation for the Klamath Townsite, although they do not apply to trust land. Impacts to regional housing and recreational facilities would be minimal as justice operations are currently conducted at the adjacent Tribal Administration Building and are therefore not cumulatively considerable. There are no designated agricultural resources within the Klamath townsite. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to land use and associated resources.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to land use, zoning, and associated resources.

### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

## **3.3 WATER RESOURCES**

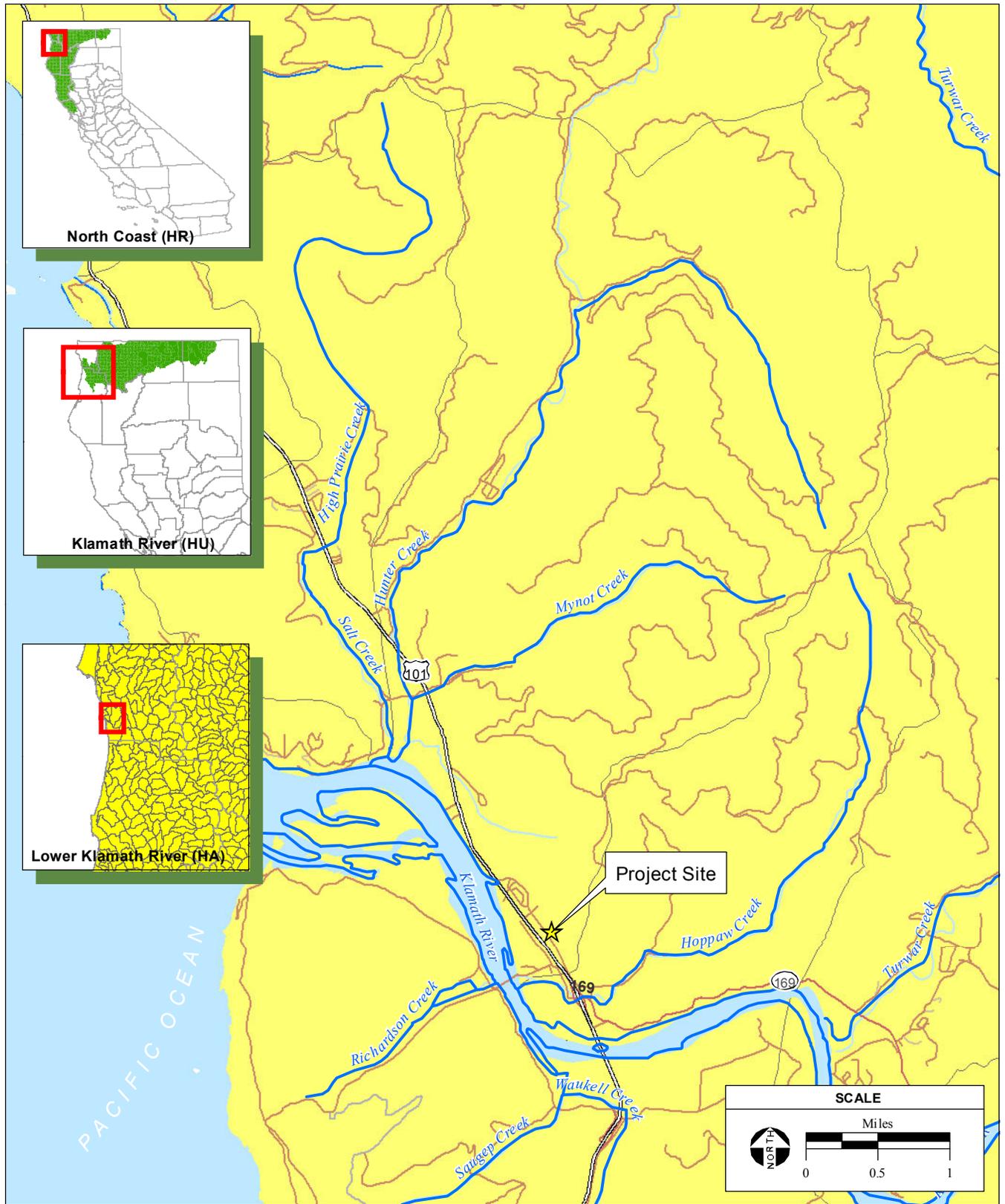
### **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

Heavy winter precipitation, typical of the north coast of California, provides the majority of surface water in the County. Annual rainfall in the County ranges between 96 and 150 inches per year, with the bulk of the rain occurring between October and April (WRCC, 2011). Within the County, there are six main drainage basins as well as minor coastal drainages. The drainage basins within the County include the Smith River, Klamath River, Lake Earl, Wilson Creek, Winchuck River, and the Illinois River Drainage basin (**Figure 3-2**). The major surface water body in the project area is the Klamath River, which is located less than one quarter of a mile west of the project sites. The Klamath River is the second largest river in California, with its headwaters originating in Oregon. The larger Klamath River Basin drains an area of approximately 15,000 square miles, of which approximately 234 square miles are located in southern Del Norte County. Drainages tributary to the Klamath River include the Blue Creek and Bluff Creek sub-basins to the east and the Turwar Creek and Hunter Creek sub-basins to the west.

### **Surface Water**

#### **Surface Water Use**

Primary surface water use in Del Norte County includes agricultural and domestic water supply, rafting and kayaking, and recreational fishing. Tribal commercial and Tribal individual fishing occur in the Klamath River. Sport fishing for salmon and steelhead are permitted during August and September as well. The timing of the steelhead and salmon run is determined by the breakthrough of the sand accumulation at the mouth of the Klamath River. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 acre feet (af) of surface water is consumed per year in the County. Annual runoff from precipitation and snowmelt far exceed consumption. Additionally, discharge of groundwater from adjacent aquifers during the summer



SOURCE: California Interagency Watershed Map of 1999; AES, 2013

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**Figure 3-2**  
Lower West Fork Hunter Creek Watershed

months is estimated to add an additional 9,000 af of surface water annually to the Klamath and Smith Rivers (Del Norte County, 2003).

### ***Site Drainage***

Storm water runoff from precipitation in the vicinity of the project sites flows overland through natural drainages or percolates into the soils to underlying groundwater aquifers. Three prominent ridgelines, Mynot Ridge, Hoppaw Ridge, and Del Ponte Ridge, direct storm water runoff to Spruce Creek and Hoppaw Creek, located to the north and east of the project site, respectively. Water from these two creeks drains to the Klamath River, which eventually flows to the Pacific Ocean.

Storm water is collected and conveyed through a system of vegetated drainage swales, catch basins, and storm drains on the developed portions of the project sites and flows overland via sheet flow across the maintained grasslands within the Alternative B project site. There are two storm drains on the east side of Klamath Boulevard located just north and south of the Tribal Administration Building. Storm water from these drains is conveyed to inlets on the west side of the roadway. Storm water is then piped into a vegetated surface ditch located along the eastern edge of the north bound lane of U.S. 101. Storm water flows from the U.S. 101 drainage ditch into the Klamath River.

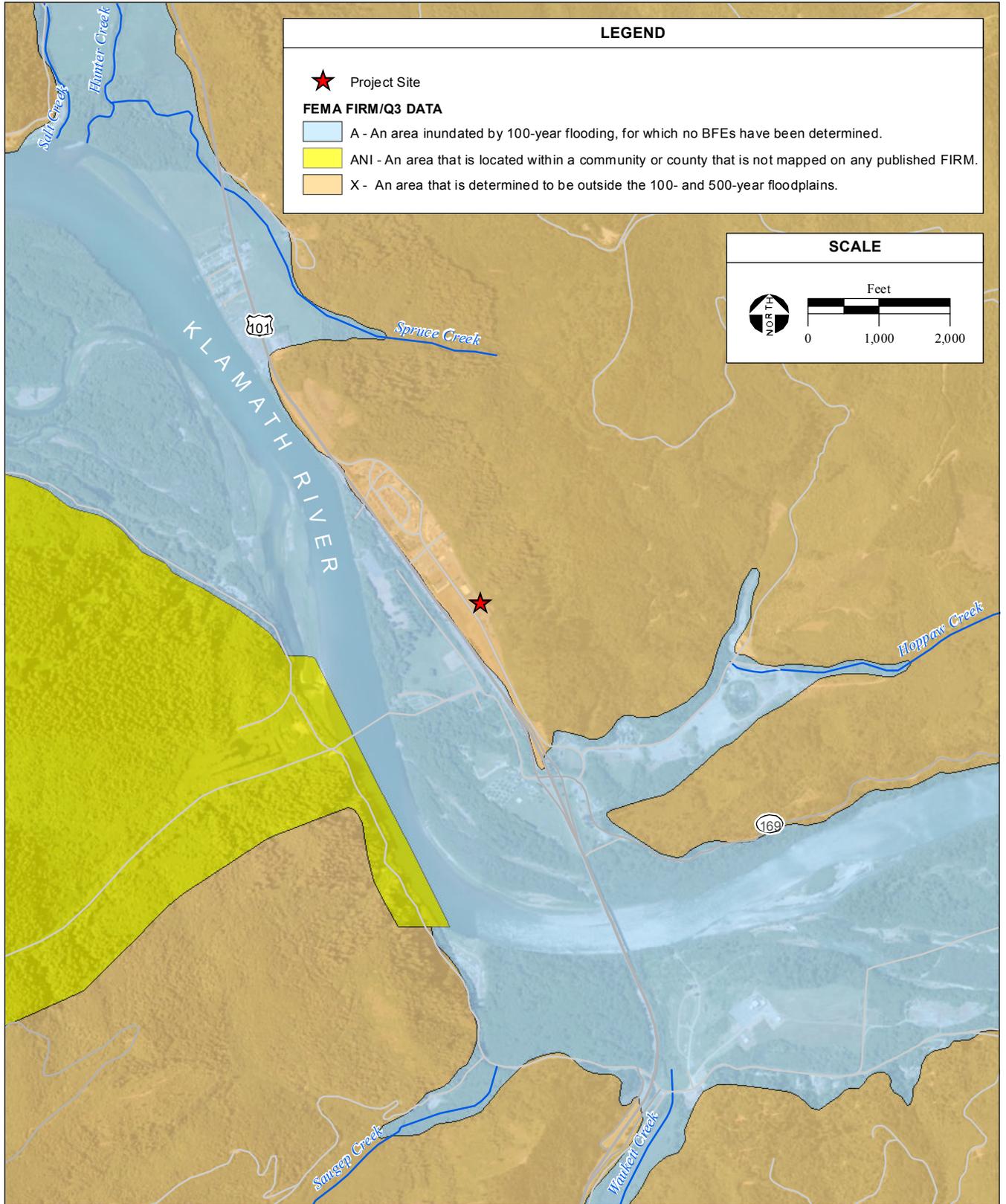
### ***Floodplain Management***

Executive Order 11988 pertaining to floodplain management states that each agency shall “provide leadership and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss.” In order to carry out this responsibility, the order requires that each agency determine whether a project is located within a floodplain and consider alternatives to a project’s location within a floodplain. If the project must reside within a floodplain, the agency must minimize any potential impacts.

Areas near the Klamath River have the potential to flood, depending on elevation and proximity to streams and floodplains. The project sites are located in what is known as the Klamath Townsite, which was developed by the Army Corps of Engineers after a flood destroyed the original townsite in 1964. The Klamath Townsite is located on engineered fill and sited above the identified 100-year floodplain as a result of the reconstruction after the 1964 flood (**Figure 3-3**). Flood plan information is provided on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The FIRM relevant to this project is Del Norte County Community and Panel Number 06015C0475E, revised in September 2008.

### ***Surface Water Quality***

Section 303(d) of the federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended, requires states to periodically prepare a list of all surface waters in the state for which beneficial uses of the water – such as drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use – are impaired by pollutants. These are estuaries, lakes, streams, and groundwater basins that fall short of state surface water quality standards, and are not expected to improve within the next two years. States are also required to establish a priority ranking of these impaired waters for purposes of developing plans that include total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). These plans describe how an impaired water body will meet water quality standards through



SOURCE: Microsoft aerial photograph, 6/30/2010; FEMA Q3 Flood Data, 1996; AES, 2013

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**Figure 3-3**  
FEMA Flood Zones

the use of TMDLs. A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards.

In 1998, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), in compliance with the federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d), prepared a list of impaired water bodies in the State of California (SWRCB, 1999). The list includes a description of contaminants or “stressors” affecting the water body. In the case of surface water bodies, the list also includes a priority schedule for the development of TMDLs. In January 2005, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Board and the US Environmental Protection Agency, Regions IX and X, signed a MOA setting a deadline of March 2006 for public release of a complete TMDL package for the Klamath River. The TMDL for temperatures, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and microcystin impairments was adopted in September 2010.

The Klamath River is the only water body in the Lower Klamath Watershed that was listed as impaired in the State Water Resources Control Board’s 2006-303(d) list. Nutrients, organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen, sediment/siltation, and temperature currently impair the Klamath River. The degraded water quality in the Klamath River is the result of a combination of activities occurring primarily outside of the County, including construction of dams, hydropower production, water diversion, logging, agriculture, and mining.

### **Groundwater**

There are two major groundwater basins in Del Norte County: the Smith River Plain and the Lower Klamath River Valley Basin. The project sites are located in the Klamath River Valley Basin (**Figure 3-4**). This basin is located inland from the Pacific coast and underlies the unincorporated communities of Requa, Klamath, and Klamath Glen. Groundwater in the basin is located approximately 40 feet below ground surface; the volume of water stored in the basin is unknown.

Groundwater is estimated to supply roughly 40 to 50 percent of the consumptive water use in the County. However, it is likely that this number is higher due to municipal and residential water users increasing their reliance on groundwater resources. Large groundwater users such as large towns or industries, typically rely on high yielding groundwater wells in floodplains and in aquifers adjacent to large streams and rivers. Estimates of groundwater extraction from the basin are based on a survey conducted by the California Department of Water Resources in 1996. Estimates of annual groundwater extraction for agricultural and municipal/industrial uses are 410 and 160 acre-feet respectively. Deep percolation and basin recharge from applied water is estimated to be 210 acre-feet (DWR, 2003).

### **Groundwater Quality**

Groundwater within the project area is of generally good quality for public use. Public supply wells within the Lower Klamath River Valley Groundwater Basin sampled in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act did not exceed any of the Maximum Constituent Levels (MCLs) for any constituent sampled (DWR, 2004). Sampling included primary and secondary inorganics, radiological species,



nitrates, pesticides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs).

### **Coastal Zone Management**

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) (16 United States Code [USC] 1451) is a federal act that encourages coastal states to develop comprehensive programs to manage and balance competing uses of, and impacts to, coastal resources. The CZMA emphasizes the primacy of state decision-making regarding the coastal zone, yet provides incentives for states to join the national coastal management program. States use the program as a tool to manage coastal uses and resources and to facilitate cooperation and coordination with federal agencies. Section 307(c) of the CZMA requires federal consistency with the enforceable policies of a coastal state's federally approved coastal management program when federal agency activities have the potential to affect any land, water use, or natural resource of the coastal zone. Section 307(d) of the CZMA requires that federal license or permit activities and federal financial assistance activities that have potential coastal effects also be consistent with the enforceable policies of state coastal management programs.

The requirements of the CZMA are administered by the California Coastal Commission (CCC). Additionally, each of the 15 counties that are located in whole or in part of the Coastal Zone is required to develop Local Coastal Programs (LCPs). The Tribe's Reservation includes portions located along the coast and is considered to have the potential to impact coastal zone management (CCC, 2011). On behalf of the DOJ, the Tribe submitted to the Arcata District Office of the CCC a negative determination of impacts of the Proposed Project to coastal zone resources. In a letter dated May 23, 2013 (**Appendix D**), the CCC agreed with the determination that the Proposed Project would not adversely affect coastal zone resources and concurred with the Tribe's finding of a negative determination.

### **Sole Source Aquifers**

Under 40 CFR Part 149, sole source groundwater aquifers are given protection from federally-funded projects that would potentially impact the use of the aquifer as a potable water supply. The Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) program allows the EPA to perform environmental review of projects that are financed or are provided financial assistance from federal grants or federal loan guarantees. To become designated as an SSA an individual, corporation, association, or federal, state, or local agency may petition the EPA, provided the petition includes sufficient hydrogeologic information to confirm that the aquifer provides over 50 percent of a community's water supply.

Currently, Region IX of the EPA (California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, and other U.S. Territories) has designated nine SSAs, with four designated in California (USEPA, 2013). The SSA closest to the project site is Santa Margarita Aquifer, Scott's Valley, located over 300 miles south of the project sites (USEPA, 2013).

### **Wild and Scenic Rivers**

Under 16 USC § 1271 Section 7(b) and 7(c) (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act), Congress requires that rivers throughout the country designated as Wild or Scenic Rivers be preserved in free-flowing condition and

that they and their immediate environments be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In California, there are 23 rivers that have been listed under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (USFWS, 2013a). The Klamath River is designated as a Wild and Scenic River and is located within one mile of the project sites (USFWS, 2013b).

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project**

Construction of the Proposed Project would involve earth moving, grading, and excavation activities, potentially exposing topsoil to erosion by storm water. Erosion increases sediment discharge to surface waters during storm events and could result in siltation. The equipment and materials used during construction have the potential to leak fluids, thereby discharging pollutants into storm water. Construction site pollutants typically include particulate matter, sediment, oils and greases, concrete, paints, and adhesives. Discharge of any of these pollutants could result in contamination of drainages and ultimately the Klamath River. Construction would result in less than one acre in ground disturbance and therefore coverage under the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) General Construction National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is not required. The Tribe will follow standard construction protocols to reduce the potential for sedimentation of local waterways and co-mingling of construction materials with stormwater. Based on the low level of ground disturbance, construction of Alternative A would result in minimal adverse impacts to local water quality.

All construction associated with the Proposed Project would take place on the parking lot north of the Tribal Administration Building. The Proposed Project would not alter the course of a stream or river, as no streams or rivers are currently flowing through the site.

The development of the Proposed Project would result in no net increase in impervious surfaces. Accordingly, development of the Proposed Project would not impact groundwater recharge or storm water conveyance and detention.

No flood control dams or levees are located within the vicinity of the Proposed Project area. Even though the Proposed Project is located in a dam inundation zone for several dams along the Klamath River, construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not result in any disturbance or other changes to a dam or levee. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in or contribute to increased risk of flooding, including flooding as a result of failure of a dam or levee. No people or structures would be exposed to significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding as a result of the failure of a dam or levee. No impact would occur.

Implementation of the Proposed Project would not impact groundwater quality or use of the Santa Margarita SSA and would comply with the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

### **Cumulative Effects**

Development of the Proposed Project would occur on previously disturbed land and would not result in an increase in stormwater runoff. Development of regional projects disturbing greater than one acre requires coverage under the appropriate NPDES General Construction Permit. In addition, development

on Tribal lands requires the lead Tribal agency to obtain a water quality permit from the Yurok Tribal Environmental Program. Provisions of obtaining coverage under these two programs include development of storm water conveyance and quality controls to reduce impacts from the development of the casino and hotel project. Therefore, development of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to water resources.

### **Alternative B**

Alternative B would result in similar water resources impacts as those identified under Alternative A; however, impacts could be more severe in intensity for groundwater recharge and storm water generation in this area since a portion of the project site is currently pervious grasslands. However, with less than one acre of increase in impervious surface as a result of the construction of Alternative B, impacts to groundwater recharge and storm water would be minimal.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to water resources.

### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

## **3.4 TRANSPORTATION**

### **EXISTING ROADWAY NETWORK**

Major roadways in the vicinity of the project sites include a U.S. highway and a state route under the jurisdiction of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and various County roads. The following is a description of the roadway network that provides access to the project sites.

US-101 is the primary route serving the project sites. The roadways in the immediate vicinity of the project sites that connect to or parallel US-101 include Ehlers Avenue, Klamath Boulevard, Klamath Glen Road, and State Route 169 (Klamath Mills Road). The roadway network in the immediate vicinity of the project sites are presented in **Figure 1-2** in **Section 1.0**. The following is a general description of the major area roadways:

#### **United States Highway 101 (US-101)**

US-101 is a two-lane undivided north-south rural highway providing direct local and regional access to the project sites. US-101 provides important links to Humboldt County and the San Francisco Bay area to the south and Brookings, Oregon to the north. The segment of US-101 which traverses the County is 45-miles long and is generally two lanes, with a nine mile four-lane segment and a one mile one-way segment in Crescent City, California.

### **State Route 169/Klamath Glen Road (SR-169)**

SR-169 is a two-lane, east-west conventional highway that connects the rural community of Klamath Glen and the Andy Mc Beth Airport to the town of Klamath and US-101. SR-169 is also referred to as Klamath Glen Road and is designated as a major collector road in the General Plan.

### **Ehlers Avenue**

Ehlers Avenue is a two-lane, east-west road that connects US-101 to Klamath Boulevard in Klamath, California. In the General Plan, Ehlers Avenue is classified as a local street.

### **Klamath Boulevard**

Klamath Boulevard is a two-lane, north-south road originating at the northern most point of Klamath and runs south terminating at SR-169 (Klamath Glen Road). Klamath Boulevard is classified as a local street in the General Plan.

### **Klamath Mill Road**

This north-south two-lane road has enough width for shoulders, however none are marked. This road connects with SR-169 south of the project site.

### **Site Access**

Access to the project sites would be obtained via US-101 at Ehlers Avenue. After exiting US-101 at Ehlers Avenue, visitors would turn south on Klamath Boulevard and proceed to the northern parking lot driveway of the Tribal Administration Building for the Proposed Project or a new, dedicated access driveway south of the Tribal Administration Building for Alternative B. The US-101 off-ramp at SR-169 could provide a northbound access to the project site along Klamath Mills Road.

### **Parking**

Parking is currently more than adequate to meet the needs of the Tribal Administration Building. In addition, more parking will be developed across the street from both alternative sites for the casino and hotel development. The Tribe is also working with Del Norte County to add additional street side parking in the vicinity of the project sites as part of a larger master plan for the Townsite. It is anticipated the additional parking will be developed in 2014.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project and Alternative B**

The construction phase of the Proposed Project and Alternative B would include potential traffic impacts related to construction worker trips to and from the project sites as well as importation and exportation of construction material and equipment. However, because construction traffic generally occurs during off-peak hours and results in only a short-term increase in traffic volumes on US-101, construction of the Proposed Project and Alternative B is not expected to create any safety, capacity, or Level of Service

(LOS) issues. Construction traffic would not be substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, and would not cause an exceedance of the applicable LOS standards. Therefore, construction traffic would have a less-than-significant impact.

Operation of the Proposed Project or Alternative B would result in a minimal increase in transportation activity from new justice activities. With a majority of the current Tribal justice activities provided at the adjacent Tribal Administration Building, minimal changes to the transportation network would result from the implementation of either alternative. Parking losses from development of either alternative would be offset from the parking developed to support the adjacent casino development and from the street side parking to be developed in 2014.

### **Cumulative Effects**

A minimal increase in traffic would result from the implementation of the Proposed Project. A traffic study was conducted in 2011 for the development adjacent to the Proposed Project. The study concluded that the traffic generated by development within the Klamath Townsite would not cause an increase in traffic which could be substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system and/or could exceed the applicable LOS standard and a minimal impact would occur to the transportation network. Therefore, development of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to the regional transportation network.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to transportation and parking.

### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

## **3.5 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **EXISTING SETTING**

During site reconnaissance survey of the project sites (2005, 2011, and 2013), AES staff inspected the project area for signs of hazardous materials that could adversely impact development of the project alternatives. Hazardous materials involvement include the presence or likely presence of any hazardous materials or petroleum products that indicate an existing release, past release, or a threat of release that would negatively affect surface soils or groundwater. Signs of possible hazardous materials involvement would include any indications of underground storage tanks existing on the project site, stained soils and/or unusual odors originating from the project site, indications of an excavation or removal of soils, including patched asphalt and large debris piles, labeled and unlabeled containers and 55-gallon drums, and other obvious signs of hazardous materials. There were no visible signs of hazardous materials involvement in the project area.

## Surrounding Properties

A regulatory agency database search (**Appendix C**) was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) on October 19, 2005 for records of known storage tank sites and hazardous materials generation, storage, or contamination on or near the project site. EDR uses a geographical information system to plot locations of past and current hazardous materials uses or releases. Databases were searched for sites and listings up to one mile from the project sites. The complete list of reviewed databases is provided in the EDR report. AES reviewed the database report to determine if any hazardous materials releases have occurred on the project sites and adjacent properties that would affect surface and subsurface conditions on the sites.

The database search located two sites within the one-mile search radius. The Klamath Texaco site is located approximately 0.20 miles south of the project sites at 299 State Highway 169 (SR-169). The Klamath Texaco site is listed on the State Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database. Groundwater and soils were affected with gasoline as the result of a leaking underground storage tank. The leak was discovered in 1992 during normal operation and maintenance of the facility. As a result, remedial action was necessary at the Texaco site. A preliminary assessment and work plan was submitted to the Del Norte Department of Health and Social Services in 2000. The affected soils were either excavated and removed, or treated on site. According to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWCRB) Geotracker web interface, the Klamath Texaco site was fully remediated and the case closed in 2007 (SWRCB, 2011). In addition, a new gas station has been opened and permitted at 299 SR 169, the Tour Thru Tree Gas Station.

The second site in the EDR report is identified as the Klamath Mobile station located at 299 SR 169. This site appears to be the same site as the Klamath Texaco site. The EDR report identifies the Klamath Mobile station as being located on the east side of U.S. 101. Aerial photographs show the Klamath Texaco gas station at this location.

The only active gas station in this area is the Pem-Mey Fuel Mart located at 125 Ehlers Way in Klamath. Pem-Mey opened for business in January 2005 and is owned and operated by the Tribe. The Pem-Mey station was not listed in the EDR report.

An updated regulatory agency database search was conducted for the project area in May of 2011 to identify sites that store, treat, and/or generate hazardous materials, sites with open and ongoing environmental cases with ongoing monitoring and/or remedial activities, sites that have had a documented release of hazardous materials, and sites that have existing contamination. These databases are collectively known as the "Cortese list" and are compiled by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Two records are located approximately a mile north of the project sites: a storage yard for Caltrans and a private residence. According to SWCRB records, the cleanup process at both sites has been completed and the cases closed. There are no other records within 1 mile of the project sites.

## **Sensitive Receptors**

Variables that may contribute to a greater-than-average sensitivity to air pollution include pre-existing health problems, proximity to an emissions source, and duration of exposure to air pollutants. Schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes are considered to be sensitive receptors because children, elderly people, and the infirm are more susceptible to respiratory distress and other air quality-related health problems. Residential areas are also considered sensitive to poor air quality because people usually stay home for extended periods of time, with greater exposure to ambient air quality. Recreational uses are considered sensitive because vigorous exercise associated with recreation places a high demand on the human respiratory system.

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others, sensitivity being a function of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise) and the types of activities involved. Residential, hospital, and school land uses are generally more sensitive to noise than commercial and industrial land uses.

The project vicinity is characterized by medium density residential uses; most of these uses are located to the north of the project area. The nearest sensitive receptor is a residence located approximately 1,000 feet north of the project sites. The nearest school (Margret Keating Elementary School) is located approximately two miles northwest of the project sites. The nearest hospital (Sutter Coast Hospital) is located approximately twenty miles north of the project site.

## **Wildland Fire Hazards**

The town of Klamath is located in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) with a high Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) (CAL FIRE, 2007). The California Building Code (CBC) states that all new structures located in any FHSZ within the SRA are required to be constructed in accordance with CBC §701A.3.2. This section provides minimum standards for building materials and material assemblies and establishes standards for a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection for buildings (Society of American Foresters, 2004). Despite the proximity of the project sites to wildland areas, specifically a tract of forest land managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) located to the east (**Figure 2-1**), the project sites are not located at the Wildland-Urban Interface. The adjacent roadway and developed parcels provide a fire break between the site and undeveloped wildlands.

CAL FIRE would provide wildland fire services to the area surrounding the project sites, as it is located in a State Responsibility Area that has a high wildfire threat (CAL FIRE, 2007). The nearest CAL FIRE station is the Klamath Station across US-101, but is only staffed during fire season. The nearest CAL FIRE station that is open year round is the Trinidad Station 40 miles to the south in the Humboldt-Del Norte Unit (CAL FIRE, 2011).

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project and Alternative B**

During construction of the Proposed Project or Alternative B, limited quantities of miscellaneous hazardous substances such as fuels, solvents, oils, and paint would be used and stored at the project site.

As with any liquid and solid, the handling and transfer from one container to another has the potential for an accidental release. If properly used, stored, and disposed of, these materials would not be a hazard to the public or the environment. However, if these materials are not properly used, stored, or disposed of, spills or leaks could pose a hazard to the public and to the environment.

The nearest school is approximately two miles north of the project sites. The quantities and types of hazardous materials would be similar to any commercial operation the size of the Proposed Project and the types of substances would be similar to adjacent construction sites. The Proposed Project and Alternative B would pose a minimal risk to the health and safety of the school.

The equipment used during construction of the Tribal Justice Center may create sparks, which could ignite dry grass or vegetation which could spread to the vegetated areas surrounding the project sites, leading to wildfires. During construction, the use of power tools and acetylene torches may also increase the risk of fire hazard. Based on the extent of construction activities required to develop a project of a 3,530 square foot building, this risk, similar to that found at other construction sites, is considered minimal. The project sites are located near wildlands managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The community of Klamath is listed as a community at risk of wildfire within the vicinity of Federal lands (DNFSC, 2005). However, the project sites are not at the Wildlands-Urban Interface but are instead located in non-wildland urban interface vegetated area with very low density development (Radeloff et al, 2005). The Tribe is working with the Del Norte Fire Safe Council (DNSFC) to create additional fuel breaks between the Tribal offices and the forested lands to the northeast.

### ***Cumulative Effects***

Development of the project in combination with other development within the Klamath Townsite has the potential to increase the risk for accidental release of hazardous materials. Each individual project would require an evaluation as to potential hazardous materials risks and threat to public safety including risks associated with transportation/use/disposal of hazardous materials, accidental release of hazardous materials into the environment, hazards to sensitive receptors, and listed hazardous materials sites that could affect environmental conditions along roadway alignments. Each related project would be required to follow federal laws and Tribal ordinances pertaining to hazards and hazardous materials. Through compliance with these laws, cumulative projects would minimize future cumulative impacts. Therefore, through full compliance with federal laws and Tribal Ordinances pertaining to hazardous materials, impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials would not be cumulatively considerable, and no mitigation is required.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to public health and safety.

### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

## 3.6 SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS / ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE FOR MINORITY AND LOW INCOME POPULATIONS

All projects involving a federal action (funding, permit, or land) must comply with Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, as amended, which directs federal agencies to take the appropriate and necessary steps to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal projects on the health or environment of minority, low-income, and Native American populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. Low income is defined based on U.S. Census Bureau established poverty thresholds and is discussed further below.

The following six principles are provided as guidance for the analysis of impacts under NEPA (Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ], 1997:9):

1. Agencies should consider the composition of the affected area, to determine whether minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes are present in the area affected by the proposed action.
2. Agencies should consider relevant public health data and industry data concerning the potential for multiple or cumulative exposure to human health or environmental hazards in the affected population and historical patterns of exposure to environmental hazards.
3. Agencies should recognize the interrelated cultural, social, occupational, historical, or economic factors that may amplify the natural and physical environmental effects of the proposed agency action.
4. Agencies should, as appropriate, acknowledge and seek to overcome linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other barriers to meaningful participation, and should incorporate active outreach to affected groups.
5. Agencies should assure meaningful community representation in the process.
6. Agencies should seek tribal representation in the process.

The EPA's *Final Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in the EPA's NEPA Compliance Analysis*, (April 1998) provides the following guidance for defining and assessing impacts to minority and/or low-income populations:

A minority population may be present if the minority population percentage of the affected area is 'meaningfully greater' than the minority population percentage in the general population or other 'appropriate unit of geographic analysis'.

The NEPA analysis should also make every effort to identify the presence of distinct minority communities residing both within, and in close proximity to, the Proposed Project, and to identify those minority groups which utilize or are dependent upon natural resources that could be potentially affected by the Proposed Project.

Pursuant to the CEQ guidance, low-income populations in an affected area (that area in which the proposed project will or may have an effect) should be identified with the statistical poverty thresholds from the U.S. Census Bureau on Income and Poverty.

In identifying low-income populations, agencies may consider as a community a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another or set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure.

## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

### **Tribe**

The Tribe is the largest tribe in California with over 5,700 Tribal members. The Tribal government employs over 250 people, 70 percent of whom are Tribal members. In addition, the Tribe employs seasonal workers in areas such as fisheries, forestry, fire prevention, and other programs bringing the total number to approximately 350 employees. The region is considered severely economically disadvantaged as compared to state and national economic standards with approximately 80 percent unemployment rates in portions of the Reservation. The steep river valley creates development challenges. Undevelopable and degraded land, along with insufficient infrastructure greatly challenge the Tribe's efforts to create a strong sustainable Tribal and local economy (AES, 2013).

### **County**

To determine whether a proposed action is likely to have disproportionately high and adverse effects on a minority or low income population, agencies must identify a geographic scale for which they will obtain demographic information. Census tracts are a relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county delineated by a local committee of census data users for the purpose of presenting data. Census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous units with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions at the time of establishment. For these reasons, census tracts are typically used to indicate characteristics of a community.

### **Minority Communities**

The project sites are located within Census Tract 2.03. The 2007-2011 U.S. Census estimates recorded a population within this Census Tract as approximately 1,685 persons, with the following ethnic breakdown of minority populations as defined in the Executive Order Section 101 (1-101) (Census, 2011b). Based on the following Census data, Census Tract 2.03 is not considered a minority area.

- White 46.2 percent (779 people)
- Asian 3.0 percent (50 people)
- American Indian or Alaska Native 16.9 percent (285 people)
- Black or African American 5.3 percent (89 people)
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 3.8 percent (64 people)
- Other Race 9.3 percent (157 people)
- Two or more races 15.5 percent (261 people)

## **Income and Poverty Status**

For the primary method of analysis, a low-income community is identified by a poverty threshold. Poverty thresholds for Census 2010 income data are found on the U.S. Census Bureau's website (Census, 2012) which relates household income to household size rounded up to the nearest integer. Census 2010 average household size data is used to establish the poverty threshold of each census tract. Due the rural nature of the sites, poverty data is not available for the Census block group containing the sites. For Census Tract 2.03, Del Norte County, CA a population of 1,425 was examined and 26 percent were reported as below poverty level (Census, 2011a).

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project and Alternative B**

Implementation of the project alternatives would not result in disproportionate impacts to a minority population. The project would provide a safe environment for the Tribe to exercise its sovereign rights to self-government, including justice actions. Development of the Tribal Justice Center would not introduce significant new economic activity to the County. Planning documents for the County and Tribe will continue to designate land uses for businesses, industry, and housing, as well as plan public services which would anticipate growth in the region. Therefore, no adverse socioeconomic effects would result.

### ***Cumulative Effects***

The Proposed Project would not impact minorities and/or low-income families. Therefore, development of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to the socioeconomics of the region or disproportionately affect low-income or minority populations.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to socioeconomic conditions or environmental justice.

### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

## **3.7 AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **REGULATORY CONTEXT**

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) was enacted in 1970 and last amended in 1990 (42 USC §7401 et seq.) for the purposes of protecting and enhancing the quality of the nation's air resources to benefit public health, welfare, and productivity. The CAA establishes a framework for national, state, and local air pollution control efforts. Basic components of the CAA and its amendments include national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for criteria air pollutants, requirements for state implementation plans (SIP's) to meet the NAAQS, motor vehicle emissions standards, stationary source emissions standards and permits, and enforcement provisions. The USEPA is the Federal agency responsible for establishing the

NAAQS, overseeing state air programs as they relate to the CAA, approving SIP's, and setting emissions standards for mobile sources under Federal jurisdiction.

### National Ambient Air Quality Standards

In 1971, the USEPA, under authority of the CAA, developed primary and secondary NAAQS. The primary NAAQS were established to protect the public health with an adequate margin of safety and the secondary standards were established to protect the public welfare from known or anticipated adverse effects (aesthetics, crops, architecture, etc.) (42 USC §7409[b]). The USEPA designated six pollutants of primary concern as criteria air pollutants (CAPs): carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), ozone, lead (Pb), and particulate matter (PM). The NAAQS are time-averaged maximum ambient air concentrations. **Table 3-6** presents the violation criteria for the various averaging times of the NAAQS for each CAP. The USEPA allows states the option to develop independent standards only if the standards are more stringent than the NAAQS. California has selected to designate independent ambient air quality standards. These standards are not applicable to trust land or the Proposed Project itself.

**TABLE 3-6**  
NAAQS AND ASSOCIATED VIOLATION CRITERIA

Pollutants	Times	Primary		Violation Criteria
		ppm	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Ozone	8 hours	0.75	157	The 3-year average of the annual 4 <sup>th</sup> highest daily 8-hour maximum is not to be above 0.075 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon Monoxide	8 hours	9	10,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	1 hour	35	40,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual average	0.053	-	Not to be above 0.053 ppm in a calendar year.
	1 hour	0.100	-	The 3-year average of the 98 <sup>th</sup> percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average at each monitor is not above 0.100 ppm.
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual average	0.03	-	Not to be above 0.03 ppm in a calendar year.
	24 hours	0.14	-	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
PM <sub>10</sub>	24 hours	-	150	Not to be above 150 µg/m <sup>3</sup> on more than three days over three years with daily sampling
	Annual arithmetic mean	N-	15	The 3-year average from a community-oriented monitor is not above 15 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	24 hours	-	35	The 3-year average of the 98 <sup>th</sup> percentile for each population-oriented monitor within an area is not above 35 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .
	Rolling –Month Average	-	0.15	Not to be above 0.15 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .
Lead	Quarterly Average	-	1.5	-

**NOTES:**

1-hour NO<sub>2</sub> standard was implemented in January 2011.

PM<sub>10</sub> = particulate matter 10 microns in size;

PM<sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter 2.5 microns in size.

SOURCE: CARB, 2011.

### **Attainment Status**

To determine conformance with the NAAQS, states are responsible for providing ambient air monitoring data to the USEPA. The USEPA then determines, using the violation criteria, if the results of the monitoring data indicate compliance with the NAAQS. The USEPA classifies areas in compliance with the NAAQS as being in "attainment". Areas that do not meet the NAAQS are classified as being in "nonattainment" by the USEPA.

In accordance with the CAA, a state with nonattainment areas for CAPs within its borders must implement programs and procedures to reach attainment of the NAAQS by a specific timeline as designated by the USEPA. The compilation of these programs and procedures is the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP is not a single document, but a compilation of new and previously submitted plans, programs (such as monitoring, modeling, permitting, etc.), regional rules, State regulations, and Federal controls. SIPs may include control strategies, including emission standards for cars and heavy trucks, fuel regulations, and limits on emissions from consumer products. The SIP is not required to address areas designated as nonattainment for particulate matter.

### **Federal General Conformity**

The Tribe has not established air quality standards for development within the Reservation. Therefore, the *de minimis* standards of the Federal General Conformity provisions of the Clean Air Act are utilized to assess the potential for adverse impacts to air quality.

Title 40 Part 93 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) was promulgated in order to determine conformity of Federal actions to the applicable SIP. A lead agency must make a determination that a federal action conforms to the applicable implementation plan before the action is taken. A conformity determination is required for each pollutant where a total of direct and indirect emissions of CAPs in a nonattainment or maintenance area caused by the federal action are greater than *de minimis* thresholds as listed in CFR Section 93.153(b).

The thresholds established in the general conformity rule provide simple and direct guidance for federal agencies to ensure that they comply with an approved SIP. The general conformity rule includes a procedure for determining whether the rule is applicable to the actions of a federal agency. The procedure has two phases:

- 1) The Conformity Review process, which entails a review of each analyzed alternative to assess whether a full conformity determination is necessary, and
- 2) The Conformity Determination process, which demonstrates how an action would conform to the applicable SIP.

The first step compares emissions estimates for the project to the appropriate general conformity *de minimis* threshold based on nonattainment type. If the emission estimates from step one are below the thresholds, then a general conformity determination is not necessary and step two is not required.

## Climate Change

Climate change is a global phenomenon attributable to the sum of all human activities and natural processes. On February 10, 2010 the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) provided for public comment its *Draft NEPA Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions* (Draft NEPA Guidance). The Draft NEPA Guidance provides federal agencies with guidance on how to analyze the environmental impacts of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change of a proposed action under NEPA. The Draft NEPA Guidance provides practical tools for agency reporting, including a presumptive threshold of 25,000 metric tons (MT) of direct carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from the proposed action to trigger a quantitative analysis, and instructs agencies how to assess the effects of climate change on the proposed action and its design. The Draft NEPA Guidance recommends quantification of GHG emissions, assessment of the significance of any impact on climate change, and, identification of mitigation or alternatives that would reduce GHG emissions. It should be noted that the Draft NEPA Guidance has not yet been finalized.

The following are the most recent regulatory actions taken by the USEPA:

- On July 23, 2009, USEPA published a final “rule which proposes to establish the criteria for including sources or sites in a Registry of Recoverable Waste Energy Sources (Registry),” as required by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. Waste energy can be used to produce clean electricity. The clean electricity produced by waste energy would reduce the need for non-renewable forms of electricity production, thus reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- On September 15, 2009, USEPA and the Department of Transportation’s National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) proposed a new national program that would reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel economy for all new cars and trucks sold in the United States. USEPA proposed the first national GHG emissions standards under the Clean Air Act, and NHTSA proposed an increase in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.
- In response to the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764; Public Law 110–161), USEPA issued the Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule. Signed by the Administrator on September 22, 2009, the rule requires that suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines outside of the light duty sector, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more of GHGs per year to submit annual reports to USEPA. The rule is intended to collect accurate and timely emissions data to guide future policy decisions on climate change.
- On September 30, 2009, USEPA proposed new thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) that define when Clean Air Act permits under the New Source Review and title V operating permits programs would be required.
- In February, 2010 The CEQ Chair released a memorandum, *Draft NEPA Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions*. The

memorandum provides guidance on how project-related GHG emission should be analyzed in NEPA documents. The Draft Guidance provides that a NEPA climate change analysis shall provide quantification and mitigation to reduce GHG emissions. The guidance also provides that 25,000 metric tons (MT) of GHG emissions per year may be a helpful guideline to assist lead agencies in making informed decisions on climate change impacts resulting from a project subject to NEPA. The guidance notes that the 25,000 metric tons is not a threshold for evaluating climate change on the project level. The Tribe has not established GHG emissions standards for development within the Reservation. While not applicable to tribal trust lands, for the purposes of this analysis the 25,000 metric tons reporting guideline of the USEPA is utilized to assess the potential for the Proposed Project to significantly impact climate change.

**PROJECT AREA AND VICINITY**

Two major topographic units influence the climate of the North Coast Air Basin (NCAB): the Klamath Mountains and the Coast Range provinces. Large areas of rugged, mountainous terrain mark both provinces. The coastal plains, which are part of the Coast Range province, constitute less than 10 percent of the area of the NCAB but contain the major industrial and population centers. The project site is located on the edge of the coastal plain in the foothills of the Klamath Mountains.

Air pollutants of concern for an air basin include CAPs that are currently listed as having a nonattainment or maintenance status according to the applicable NAAQS and associated violation criteria. As shown in **Table 3-7**, the USEPA has designated the NCAB as unclassified or attainment for all criteria pollutants. Therefore, the NCAB does not have any air pollutants of concern under the NAAQS.

**TABLE 3-7**  
NCAB ATTAINMENT STATUS

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>NAAQS</b>
O <sub>3</sub> , 8-hour	Unclassified/Attainment
O <sub>3</sub> 1-hour	N/A
PM <sub>10</sub>	Unclassified
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Unclassified/Attainment
CO	Unclassified/Attainment
N <sub>2</sub> O	Unclassified/Attainment
SO <sub>2</sub>	Unclassified
Pb	Attainment
Sulfates	N/A
Hydrogen Sulfide	N/A
Visible Reducing Particles	N/A

SOURCE: CARB, 2011

**Odor**

While odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can be unpleasant and can lead to considerable distress among the public. Accordingly, no requirements for odor control are included in federal or state air quality regulations and local air districts typically do not establish rules or standards related to odor emissions.

Types of operations that are typically evaluated for odor concerns include waste processing and heavy industrial facilities such as wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), landfills and composting facilities, chemical manufacturing, and confined animal facilities.

### **Sensitive Receptors**

Variables that may contribute to a greater-than-average sensitivity to air pollution include pre-existing health problems, proximity to an emissions source, and duration of exposure to air pollutants. Schools, hospitals, and convalescent homes are considered to be sensitive receptors because children, elderly people, and the infirm are more susceptible to respiratory distress and other air quality-related health problems. Residential areas are also considered sensitive to poor air quality because people usually stay home for extended periods of time, with greater exposure to ambient air quality. Recreational uses are considered sensitive because vigorous exercise associated with recreation places a high demand on the human respiratory system.

The project vicinity is characterized by medium density residential uses; most of these uses are located to the north of the project area. The nearest sensitive receptor is a residence located approximately 1,000 feet north of the project sites. The nearest school (Margret Keating Elementary School) is located approximately two miles northwest of the project sites. The nearest hospital (Sutter Coast Hospital) is located approximately twenty miles north of the project site.

### **Climate Change**

The extent to which human activities affect global climate change is a subject of considerable scientific debate. It is anticipated that the average global temperature could rise 0.6 (33.0) to 4.0 °C (39.2 °F) between the years 2000 and 2100 (IPCC, 2007). The *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate (IPCC) Change Fourth Assessment Report (IPCC, 2007)* identifies anthropogenic GHGs as a contributing factor to changes in the Earth's climate. Preferring to err on the side of caution, the analysis in this Draft TEIR assumes anthropogenic GHGs are in fact contributing to global climate changes.

Currently there are no GHG inventories for Del Norte County. Del Norte County has not developed a Climate Action Plan to address GHG inventories and meet California reduction requirements.

Primary sources of GHG emissions in the region of the Proposed Project include vehicles, trucks, airplanes, natural gas dispensing stations, and electricity generation facilities; however, there are many other source of GHG emissions in the region.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project and Alternative B**

Construction of the Proposed Project or Alternative B would generate CAP emissions from the operation of heavy equipment and construction machinery, construction worker and vendor trips (mobile sources), and application of architectural coatings. Construction activities are temporary in nature and would occur intermittently. The NCAB is designated as either unclassified or attainment for all CAPs under the NAAQS. Therefore, CAP emissions from the construction of the project alternatives would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of an applicable air quality plan, cause a violation of NAAQS, or

contribute to a projected air quality violation. Operational CAP emission sources would mainly be associated with vehicle use of employees and visitors of the Tribal Justice Center. However, there would be a minimal net increase in operational emissions in the air basin since existing justice operations are conducted at the Tribal Administration Building. The construction and operation emissions associated with the 3,530 square foot justice center would not adversely impact the State's ability to implement its SIP.

Neither alternative would emit odors detectable in the environment at a level that would adversely impact sensitive receptors.

The County of Del Norte does not have a Climate Action Plan and therefore, implementation of either project alternative would not impact regional planning in relation to climate change. GHG emissions associated with alternative development would be related to construction emissions (motor vehicles and materials) and operational emission (mainly motor vehicles). Construction emissions would be intermittent and limited in scope. The federal GHG emissions reporting threshold of 25,000 metric tons CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (MT CO<sub>2</sub>e) is provided by the EPA in the absence of a federal *de minimis* threshold. Given the size and scope of the Justice Center development for either alternative, GHG emissions would be significantly less than 25,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e from construction. Construction and operation of the Tribal Justice Center would have a negligible impact on climate change.

#### **Cumulative Effects**

The air basin is currently in attainment or unclassified for all CAPs and considering the relatively minor increase in emissions attributed to regional tribal projects, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to regional air quality.

#### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to air quality and climate change.

#### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

### **3.8 NOISE**

#### **REGULATORY SETTING**

The DOJ does not establish noise thresholds for agency actions. For the purposes of this analysis, criteria established by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) will be utilized to assess noise-related impacts of the Federal Action. The FHWA establishes Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) for various land uses that have been categorized based upon activity. Land uses are categorized on the basis of their sensitivity to noise as indicated in **Table 3-8**. The FHWA NAC is based on peak traffic hour noise levels. Sensitive receptors with the potential to be impacted by operation of the project alternatives include

residential land uses located north of the project site; thus, Category B 67 dBA, Leq noise standard would apply.

**TABLE 3-8**  
FEDERAL NOISE ABATEMENT CRITERIA  
HOURLY A-WEIGHTED SOUND LEVEL DECIBELS<sup>1</sup>

Activity Category	Activity Criteria <sup>2</sup> Leq (h) dBA <sup>3</sup>	Evaluation Location	Activity Category Description
A	57	Exterior	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B <sup>4</sup>	67	Exterior	Residential.
C <sup>4</sup>	67	Exterior	Active sport areas, amphitheaters, auditoriums, campgrounds, cemeteries, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, parks, picnic areas, places of worship, playgrounds, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, recreation areas, Section 4(f) sites, schools, television studios, trails and trail crossings.
D	52	Interior	Auditoriums, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, medical facilities, places of worship, public meeting rooms, public or nonprofit institutional structures, radio studios, recording studios, schools, and television studios.
E <sup>4</sup>	72	Exterior	Hotels, motels, offices, restaurants/bars, and other developed lands, properties or activities not included in A-D or F.
F	--	--	Agriculture, airports, bus yards, emergency services, industrial, logging, maintenance facilities, shipyards, utilities (water resources, water treatment, electricity), and warehousing.
G	--	--	Undeveloped lands that are not permitted.

<sup>1</sup> Either Leq(h) may be used on a project.

<sup>2</sup> Hourly A-weighted sound level, decibels (dBA).

<sup>3</sup> The leq() and l10(h) Activity Criteria values are for impacts determination only, and are not design standards for noise abatement measures.

<sup>4</sup> Includes undeveloped lands permitted for this activity category.

SOURCE: FHWA, 2010.

## AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL

The area surrounding the project sites is primarily commercial land with scattered residential land uses north of the project site. The project sites are located adjacent to Klamath Boulevard, with traffic on US-101 acting as the primary source of noise in the area. The noise environment at and in the immediate vicinity of the project sites is influenced by residential, commercial and tribal activities, heating ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC), and noise from the surface roads and parking areas.

The traffic volumes on US-101 are 1,080 vehicles per peak hour between Requa Road and U.S. Route 169 (Caltrans, 2009). The ambient noise level within 100 feet of the center line of US-101 is approximately 68 dBA, Ldn (Del Norte County, 2003).

### Sensitive Noise Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others, sensitivity being a function of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise) and the types of activities involved. Residential, hospital, and school land uses are generally more sensitive to noise than commercial and industrial land uses.

The project vicinity is characterized by very low-density residential uses; most of these uses are located to the north of the project area. The nearest sensitive receptor is a residence located approximately 1,000 feet north of the project sites. The nearest school (Margret Keating Elementary School) is located approximately two miles northwest of the project sites. The nearest hospital (Sutter Coast Hospital) is located approximately twenty miles north of the project site.

## FINDINGS

### Proposed Project and Alternative B

Temporary noise sources on the project sites would be limited to construction activities involving vehicles and equipment. **Table 3-9** shows typical noise level of construction equipment that may be used. The nature of the project involves construction equipment to be continuously in motion and not located in a single stationary setting over the span of the project. Equipment required for grading and paving of the Tribal Justice Center generally does not result in significant levels of groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels, nor would the project create a substantial increase in ambient noise levels. With implementation of **Mitigation Measures NOI-1** and **NOI-2** construction related noise impacts would be minimal.

**TABLE 3-9**

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE

Type of Equipment	Noise Level (dB at 50 feet) (dBA, L <sub>max</sub> )
Bulldozers	87
Excavator	85
Heavy Trucks	88
Vacuum Street Sweeper	80
Pneumatic Tools	85
Concrete Pump	82
Truck	
Backhoe	85
Paver	85

SOURCE: Caltrans, 2009.

With the development of the Tribal Justice Center, the traffic volumes in the project vicinity would not increase significantly as justice operations are currently conducted in the adjacent Tribal Administration

Building. Additional traffic generated by the justice center would result in a minimal impact to the existing ambient noise environment.

Noise sources during operation of the Tribal Justice Center would include operation of HVAC equipment. The Tribal Justice Center HVAC noise would not be greater than the HVAC noise generated by the adjacent Tribal Administration Building, thus resulting in a minimal impact associated with the ambient noise environment.

### **Cumulative Effects**

The Proposed Project would not place a noise source in the vicinity of noise sensitive receptors or substantially increase traffic on nearby roadways. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not contribute to adverse cumulative impacts associated with the ambient noise level.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to the ambient noise environment.

### **Mitigation Measures Required**

**NOI-1** Through contractual obligation, the Tribe shall limit construction activities for the Proposed Project to between 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., to the extent feasible and reasonable.

**NOI-2** Construction crews shall utilize the best available noise control techniques and shall place stationary construction equipment as far from sensitive noise receptors as possible.

## **3.9 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES**

### **WATER SUPPLY**

The Klamath Community Services District (KCS D) supplies water in the project area. Water is supplied by three wells. There are two primary wells and one well that serves as a backup. Only one well operates at a time. The three wells have capacities that range from 100 gallons per minute (gpm) to 250 gpm. Demand on the system is approximately 14 gpm and consists mainly of individual residential users (approximately 45). There are a few small commercial connections.

### **WASTEWATER SERVICE**

The Klamath Community Services District (KCS D) provides wastewater services in the project area. However, Cease and Desist Order R1-2006-003 (CDO) prevents the expansion of these services due to the potential for contamination of the Klamath River from inadequate wastewater treatment in septic systems. The 2005 draft order, which went into effect in January 2006, imposes a ban on new sewer connections. The KCS D is working with their regulator agency, the North Coast Regional Water Quality

Control Board, to remove the CDO, and several upgrades have been made to the current wastewater system to bring it into compliance as well as provide additional hook up capacity.

The Tribe has recently purchased residential units north of the project sites. These residential units account for existing connections to the KCSD wastewater system. By disconnecting seven residences from the KCSD wastewater conveyance system, the Tribe removed seven single-family equivalents (SFE) of connections from the KCSD wastewater system. Assuming a typical household has two bedrooms, in accordance with USEPA assumptions for residential wastewater generation (USEPA, 2002), this would be equivalent to removing 1,750 gallons per day (gpd) from the KCSD wastewater system.

### **SOLID WASTE SERVICE**

Solid waste service for the Tribal Justice Center would be provided by Del Norte Disposal, the Del Norte County solid waste management agency. Del Norte Disposal provides commercial solid waste collection and commercial recycling for paper and corrugated cardboard. The nearest transfer station is the Klamath Transfer Station located across the river at Klamath Beach Road. The transfer station works on a container basis and does not operate under a capacity threshold. As containers are filled, the municipal waste is transferred to the larger Del Norte County transfer station for out of county transport.

### **ELECTRICAL, GAS SERVICES AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Electric service in the project area is supplied by Pacific Power and Light. The project site contains existing infrastructure to allow connection of the Tribal Justice Center to the power grid.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The Yurok Tribe maintains/operates a community based police force under the Yurok Tribe Department of Public Safety, consisting of two full-time staff and five sworn officers. Tribal officers are fully certified California Peace Officers that have been crossed-deputized with the Humboldt County Sheriff's office and Del Norte County Sheriff's office. The Tribal officers are working towards Special Law Enforcement Commissions through the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Justice Services (BIA-OJS), which would also qualify them as federal officers with the authority to enforce state law in California pursuant to California Penal Code §830.8.

Del Norte County operates a Public Law 280 authorized police department. The Del Norte Sheriff's department is currently lightly staffed; the sixteen staff assigned to active patrols areas on a 24-hour basis. Response time to the project area is a minimum of 20 minutes and an average of 30 minutes.

### **FIRE PROTECTION**

The majority of Del Norte County consists of publicly-owned or publically-managed lands. The project area located the Klamath Planning area for the purposes of fire safety planning by the Del Norte Fire Safe Council (DNFSC). In addition to the portion of the Yurok reservation located in Del Norte County, this area includes the Resighini Reservation, Redwood National and State Parks and timberland of the Green Diamond Resources Company. The area was designated as "Community at Risk" in United States Department of Interior in January 2001, which means that the community is located in proximity to

federal lands that are at a high risk of wildfire (DNFSC, 2005). The project area is located in a non-wildland urban interface vegetated low density developed area (Radeloff et al, 2005).

The Klamath Fire Protection District (KFPD) provides fire suppression services in the Klamath Townsite. Two engines are located within a half-mile of the project sites; in addition there are two other KPD engine sites in the KFPD. The KFPD has a total of three structural fire trucks, one wildfire truck, two water tenders, and two rescue trucks (DNFSC, 2005). Fire crews are entirely comprised of trained volunteers. The KFPD service area primarily consists of timberland and residential homes within 300-square miles, and can respond to most calls in this service area within 15 minutes (DNFSC, 2005). There are a few small businesses. The KFPD has mutual aid agreements with each of the other four Fire Protection Districts in Del Norte County, as well as Crescent City Fire, the National Park Service, CAL FIRE, and the US Forest Service (USFS).

CAL FIRE and the National Forest Service provide backup fire protection services, primarily for wildland fires, as the Klamath Townsite is located in a state responsibility area with high fire hazard potential (refer to **Section 3.5**).

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) operates the Orleans Station in the Six Rivers National Forest, approximately 26 miles southeast from the project area. The U.S. Forest Service would provide wildland fire protection assistance to the KFPD and CAL FIRE at the project area, if necessary, under the California Fire Assistance Agreement through the California Master Mutual Aid System.

## **SCHOOL AND LIBRARY SERVICES**

The nearest school is Margret Keating Elementary School, which is located approximately two miles northwest of the project sites.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project and Alternative B**

Construction of the Tribal Justice Center would introduce additional potential sources of fire to the project sites that could result in the need for fire-fighting services if the fire were to spread. During construction, equipment, and vehicles may come in contact with vegetation, which could spark and ignite, leading to fires requiring responses from qualified fire protection services. However, these risks would be minimized by standard operating procedures for construction activities. Therefore, construction of the Tribal Justice Center would not require an increase in responses from fire protection services to the extent that any new or alteration of their existing fire protection facilities would be required. Because there would be no need to construct new or alter existing governmental fire protection facilities as a result of the construction of the project alternatives, there would not be any environmental impacts associated with the construction or alteration of such facilities.

Operation of the Tribal Justice Center would not result in a significant increase in demands on local law enforcement from increased traffic and visitors to the project site, as justice operations are currently conducted at the adjacent Tribal Administration Building.

Operation of the Tribal Justice Center would not adversely affect local schools. An increase in school children is not expected. Refer to the discussion of population and housing in **Section 3.2 Land Use**. Therefore, the construction of new schools would not be necessary, and there would be no associated physical impacts to the school systems in the vicinity of the project sites.

Operation of the Tribal Justice Center would not result in a substantial increase in solid waste generation as the existing operations are conducted in the adjacent Tribal Administration Building. In addition, the project would not affect County diversion goals because Tribal land is classified as out-of-state waste and is not calculated in local waste diversion statistics.

Development of the project alternatives would result in an increase in wastewater discharge to the KCSD, since wastewater generated during current tribal justice operations is treated within the Tribal Administration Building's on-site septic system. With a peak rate of 1,300 gpd, wastewater generated by the project alternatives would account for 74% of the increase in KCSD conveyance and treatment system capacity generated from the disconnection of the residential units north of the project site. Therefore, implementation of the project alternatives would not adversely impact existing wastewater conveyance or treatment systems nor require the development of new wastewater conveyance/treatment facilities. Potable water would be supplied by existing KCSD facilities, consistent with existing operations conducted at the Tribal Administration Building. Therefore, there would be no net increase in water demand on the KCSD water supply system. Furthermore, KCSD customers currently utilize 14 gpm, well below the existing well capacities that range from 100 gpm to 210 gpm. Therefore, implementation of the justice center would not adversely impact existing water supply facilities nor require the development of new water facilities.

### **Cumulative Effects**

The Proposed Project would not impact public services as justice operations are currently being conducted in the adjacent Tribal Administration Building and adequate public service capacities are available to meet the needs of the Proposed Project. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to public services.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to the existing public services and utilities.

### **No Mitigation Measures Required**

## 3.10 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### REGULATORY SETTING

#### Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) enforce the provisions as stipulated within the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 USC Section 1531 *et seq.*). USFWS administers FESA for all terrestrial species while NMFS administers FESA for marine fish species, including anadromous salmonids. Threatened and Endangered Species on the Federal list (50 CFR Section 17.11, 17.12) are protected from take, defined as direct or indirect harm, unless a Section 10(a) Incidental Take Permit is granted or a Biological Opinion with incidental take provisions is rendered.

Pursuant to the requirements of FESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed species may be present within the project site and immediate vicinity, and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially-significant impact upon such species. Under FESA, habitat loss is considered to be a significant impact to the species. In addition, the agency is required to determine whether the project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species that is proposed for listing under FESA or to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC 1536[3], [4]). Therefore, if this determination was made, project-related impacts to these species or their habitats would be considered significant and would require compensatory mitigation.

Procedures for addressing potential impact to federally listed species follow two principal pathways, both of which require consultation with USFWS and/or NMFS. The first pathway (FESA, Section 10(a) Incidental Take Permit) is set up for situations where a non-federal government entity (or where no federal nexus exists) must resolve potential adverse impacts to species protected under FESA. The second pathway (FESA, Section 7 Consultation) involves projects that require a federal discretionary action (i.e. Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permitting) or other requirement (i.e. federal funding).

#### Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 makes it unlawful to pursue, capture, kill, or possess or attempt to do the same to any migratory bird or part, nest or egg of any such bird listed in wildlife protection treaties between the United States, Great Britain, Mexico, Japan, and the countries of the former Soviet Union. There are 836 migratory bird species protected under the MBTA. Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to cause direct mortality to migratory birds, their nests, or nest contents. Nesting birds and the contents of nests within the construction area are therefore protected by the MBTA. The MBTA authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits for incidental take.

#### Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) has primary federal responsibility for administering regulations that concern Waters of the U.S. (including wetlands), under Section 404 of the CWA. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. The USACE

requires that a permit be obtained if a project proposes the placement of structures within, over, or under navigable waters and/or discharging dredged or fill material into waters below the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM). The USACE has established a series of nationwide permits (NWP) that authorize certain activities in waters of the U.S.

Waters of the U.S. are defined as: All waters used in interstate or foreign commerce; all interstate waters including interstate wetlands; all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent and ephemeral streams), mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes or natural ponds, where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate commerce; impoundments of these waters; tributaries of these waters; or wetlands adjacent to these waters (Section 404 of the CWA; 33 CFR Part 328). The limit of USACE jurisdiction for non-tidal waters (including non-tidal perennial and intermittent watercourses and tributaries to such watercourses) in the absence of adjacent wetlands is defined by the ordinary high water mark (OHWM).

The OHWM is defined as: The line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas (Section 404 of the CWA; 33 CFR Part 328).

Wetlands are defined as: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (Section 404 of the CWA; 33 CFR Part 328).

## **METHODOLOGY**

The Arcata USFWS internet site was queried on April 26, 2013 for federally listed species occurring within the Requa, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (quad) (USFWS, 2013) (**Appendix B**). The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNNDDB) (RareFind 3.1.0) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS, 2013) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (v8-01a) were also queried on April 26, 2013, for any reported occurrences of state or federal listed species occurring on the Requa quad.

Habitat types associated with the project sites were identified from viewing photographs taken on April 2, 2013. Habitat, elevation, and range requirements for each special-status species were assessed and compared to those occurring within the project sites to determine the potential for occurrence of each species. Tables identifying regionally occurring federal and state listed special status species and a rationale as to whether the species has a potential to occur within the proposed and alternative project sites are provided in **Appendix B**. Those that were determined not to have the potential to occur within the proposed and alternative project sites are not discussed further in this document.

For the purposes of this EA, “special-status” has been defined to include those species that are listed as endangered or threatened under the FESA (or formally proposed for, or candidates for, listing). State and other special-status species such as those plants and wildlife that, because of their recognized rarity or

vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline recognized by state or other agencies, by the CNPS, or by other conservation organizations, were evaluated in terms of their overall contribution to the biodiversity of the habitat. Species recognized at the state or local level generally receive no specific protection on land taken into trust by the federal government and are not necessarily afforded protection by the FESA. However, these regionally occurring special-status species were evaluated, as stated above.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

### **Proposed Project Site**

#### ***Habitat Types***

The Proposed Project site is entirely developed. The Proposed Project site lacks vegetation aside from ornamental landscaping.

#### ***Special-Status Species***

The Proposed Project site does not provide habitat for any federal or state listed species. No federal or state listed species have the potential to occur within the Proposed Project site.

#### ***Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.***

No wetlands or waterways occur within the Proposed Project site. A single drainage flows north to south outside the eastern boundary of the Proposed Project site.

#### ***Migratory Birds and Other Birds of Prey***

The ornamental landscaping within the Proposed Project site and the trees in the vicinity of the Proposed Project site provide habitat for nesting migratory birds and other birds of prey.

### **Alternative B Project Site**

#### ***Habitat Types***

The alternative project site is comprised of developed land (existing parking lot) and nonnative grassland. The nonnative grassland undergoes routine maintenance associated with mowing. Commonly occurring nonnative grassland vegetation includes brome (*Bromus* sp.), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Medusa head grass (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), big quaking grass (*Briza major*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), rough cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), and plantago (*Plantago* sp.). A single conifer tree occurs within the nonnative grassland.

#### ***Special-Status Species***

The alternative project site does not provide habitat for any federal or state listed species. No federal or state listed species have the potential to occur within the alternative project site.

***Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.***

No wetlands or waterways occur within the alternative project site. A single drainage flows north to south outside the eastern boundary of the alternative project site.

***Migratory Birds and Other Birds of Prey***

The single conifer tree within the alternative project site and the trees to the east of the alternative project site provide habitat for nesting migratory birds and other birds of prey.

**FINDINGS**

**Proposed Project and Alternative B**

***Special Status Species***

The Proposed Action would not adversely affect special status species because none are known to occur within the project site as the site is currently in use as a parking lot. The grasslands within the Alternative B project site do not provide habitat for special status species. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project and Alternative B would not adversely impact special status species. Therefore, no mitigation is required.

***Adverse Affects to Sensitive Biological Communities***

The Proposed Project site has been previously disturbed and is currently a parking lot with ornamental landscaping. The Alternative B project site includes a paved parking area and maintained grasslands, which do not constitute a sensitive biological community. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project and Alternative B would not adversely affect sensitive biological communities.

***Adverse Affects to Potential Waters of the U.S.***

There are no potential waters of the U.S. within the development boundaries or areas of disturbance of the Proposed Project or Alternative B. Accordingly, implementation of the Proposed Project or Alternative B would not adversely impact potential waters of the U.S.

***Adverse Affects to Migratory Birds***

Grading and construction activities associated with the construction of the Proposed Project and Alternative B have the potential to result in the disturbance of nesting habitat for migratory birds and other birds of prey. Nesting habitat for migratory birds and other birds of prey, protected under the MBTA, may include the tree within the nonnative grassland, the trees to the east of the Proposed Project site, and the trees in the vicinity of the Alternative B site. Potential disruption of nesting migratory birds and other birds of prey during construction could result in nest abandonment or mortality. Likewise, increased human activity and traffic, elevated noise levels, and operation of machinery could also impact birds if their nests are located within the vicinity of development areas.

### **Cumulative Affects**

Neither project would result in the take or destruction of habitat of a federally-listed special status species. With the implementation of mitigation measures, impacts to migratory birds from the implementation of both projects would be minimized. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to biological resources.

### **No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to the biological resources.

### **Mitigation Measures**

- BIO-1** A preconstruction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to commencement of construction activities if construction is anticipated to begin during the nesting season for birds of prey and migratory birds (between March 1 and September 15). The biologist shall document and submit the results of the preconstruction survey in a letter to the Tribe within 30 days following the survey for their records. If no active nests or roosts are identified during the preconstruction survey, then no further mitigation is required so long as construction commences within 14 days of the preconstruction survey and so long as there are no lapses in construction for more than 14 days.
- BIO-2** If any active nests are identified within 100 feet of the project site, a buffer zone will be established around the nests. The qualified biologist will monitor the nest on a daily or weekly basis depending on the nests proximity to construction activities, the types of equipment being used, and types of construction activities that are occurring. The biologist will delimit the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags and maintain the buffer zone until the end of the breeding season or until the young have successfully fledged. The biologist will have the authority to halt work if the nestlings within the active nest appear disturbed.

## **3.11 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### **CULTURAL SETTING**

#### **Yurok**

Yurok people have lived in Northwestern California along the Redwood Coast and the Klamath River since Noohl Hee-Kon (time immemorial). Traditionally, Yurok people living on the upper region of the Klamath River are Pe-cheek-lah, those living in the lower region of the Klamath River are Puelik-lah, and those living on the coast are Ner-er-ner. Oohl, which translates to mean “Indian people,” describes Yurok people together. The name Yurok comes from the Karuk word for “downriver”; this is the most widely used word to describe the Tribe and people.

“The Ancestral Lands of the Yurok Tribe extend unbroken along the Pacific Ocean coast (including usual and customary off-shore fishing areas) from Damnation Creek, its

northern boundary, to the southern boundary of the Little River drainage basin, and unbroken along the Klamath River, including both sides and its bed, from its mouth upstream to and including the Bluff Creek drainage basin. Included within these lands are the drainage basin of Wilson Creek, the drainage basins of all streams entering the Klamath River from its mouth upstream to and including the Bluff Creek and Slate Creek drainage basins, including the village site at Big Bar (except for the drainage basin upstream from the junction of Pine Creek and Snow Camp Creek), and the Canyon Creek (also known as Tank Creek) drainage basin of the Trinity River, the drainage basins of streams entering the ocean or lagoons between the Klamath River and Little River (except for the portion of the Redwood Creek drainage basin beyond the McArthur Creek drainage basin, and except for the portion of the Little River drainage basin which lies six miles up from the ocean). Our Ancestral Lands include all submerged lands, and the beds, banks and waters of all the tributaries within the territory just described. Also included within the Ancestral Lands is a shared interest with other tribes in ceremonial high country sites and trails as known by the Tribe, as well as the Tribes usual and customary hunting, fishing and gathering sites. The Ancestral Lands are depicted on the "Map of Yurok Ancestral Lands," on file in the Yurok Tribal Offices" (Constitution of the Yurok Tribe Art. 1, Sec. 1).

There are more than 70 known villages within the ancestral territory, most of which are situated along the Klamath River and along the Pacific Coast (Waterman, 1920). Within each village, houses were constructed primarily of redwood, and each house had a name. Families and descendants are associated with these specific house names (Waterman, 1920: 208). Families and/or houses within villages owned specific resource gathering areas such as fishing holes, acorn-gathering spots, trapping areas, and hunting locations. Glen Moore Senior, who was from the village of Srey-gon, explained in an interview in 1996 that, "Most Indian people had fishing spots, they have the right to fish. Sometimes its [fishing hole] is handed down through relations. You can give a fishing place to someone else" (Moore, 1996). The sweathouse is another structure found within each village. Men typically did not spend the night in a family house, instead they stayed in the sweathouse. The sweathouse was also used for ceremonial purposes such as purification before hunting or ceremonies.

Yurok villages situated along river and coastal lines tend to be located near resource gathering areas such as good fishing access or coastal gathering sites. River villages tend to be on ancient river terraces and decrease in elevation the further down river they are, providing easy access to fishing holes along the Klamath. Coastal villages are situated along lagoons or mouths of rivers, adding additional food resources to ones provided by the ocean. The mountain areas above the water areas were mostly used for gathering and hunting (Waterman, 1920: 183; Bearss, 1969).

The Yurok ancestral land is approximately 1,148 square miles (Pilling, 1978) with villages placed along the Klamath River and Pacific Ocean. Despite such a large land base, the Klamath River remains the heart of Yurok ancestral land and serves as the "highway" for Yurok people. Walt McCovey Jr, in a 1996 interview, explained, "That river is in the life of Indian people, we depend on the fish, depend on eels, sturgeon" (McCovey, 1996). Redwood dugout canoes are utilized to travel on the River and off shore in the Ocean. Canoes could be 20 ft long and 5 ft wide (James, 1997). Also, an elaborate trail system exists,

connecting villages, prayer sites, and gathering areas (Waterman, 1920). Trails were to be treated with respect and travelers are to stay within the trail (Waterman, 1920:185).

The river is vital part of Yurok life providing food resources such as salmon, sturgeon, eel, and other fish. Gill nets, dip nets, weirs, basket traps, and hooks are used to obtain fish from the River. On the coast, many species are harvested for consumption including mussels, clams, seaweed, and many other resources. The primary game for hunting are deer and elk, but other smaller animals are also eaten. The other primary food source for the Yurok is acorns. Acorn gathering grounds and camps are found throughout the mountains in Yurok territory. Acorns are processed into a mush, which is cooked in large baskets with hot stones.

### Historical

Historical documents indicate the Native Americans living along the California north coast had initial contact with Europeans as a result of Spanish expeditions spanning the mid 1500s to the late 1700s (McBeth, 1950:2; Bearss, 1969). Various Spanish-led expeditions and ships came up to northern California along the coast, followed later by American vessels as early as 1803 and 1805 (McBeth, 1950:2; Bearss, 1969). By 1828, the Klamath River had been documented and visited by ships from Britain, Spain, Russia, and America (McBeth, 1950:3; Bearss, 1969).

First contact between Europeans and Yurok people on the upper Klamath River was documented to have occurred in 1827 when traders for the Hudson's Bay Company traveled downriver in search of furs and trade (Bearss, 1969). First contact within the project vicinity occurred in February 1827, when men from Peter Skene Odgen's party encountered Yurok in the Martins Ferry area. While these are the first documented encounters by non-Indians within the upriver areas of Yurok territory, the Hudson's Bay Company party documented the presence of European trade goods being used and sought by Yurok people, indicating prior interaction through trade or travel by Yurok people (Bearss, 1969; Pilling, 1978:140). In 1828, Jedediah Smith led an American party of beaver trapping men down the Trinity River to the Klamath River and the up the Pacific Coast (Goddard 1904; Bearss, 1969).

Yurok people were left relatively to their own until the discovery of gold in the upper Trinity and Klamath Rivers and along the coast around what became known as "Gold Bluffs" in 1848-49. Gold miners and prospectors inundated the area. Upriver Yurok communities were heavily impacted. Conflicts ensued and ultimately resulted in the displacement and relocation of many Yurok away from some traditional villages along the Klamath River (Bearss, 1969; Pilling, 1978:140).

In 1851, a "Treaty of Peace and Friendship" was signed between the United States Government and the Klamath River Indians under the direction of U.S. Indian Agent Col. Reddick McKee. The United States Congress did not ratify this treaty. Non-Indian incursions and resultant conflict continued, and an Indian Agency and military fort were established on the River to mediate the conflict. The Agency was located on the south bank of the Klamath River, in the area known as *Wo'-kel*, across the River from the military fort, Fort Terwer. In spite of the creation of these government posts, gold prospectors, miners, farmers, and settlers continued to encroach on Indian lands, often resulting in conflicts and violence. On November 16, 1855, the Klamath River Reserve (also known as the Klamath Indian Reservation) was created by Executive Order (pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1853, 10 Stat 226,238). This Order

designated reservation lands from the mouth of the Klamath River, one mile on each side extending approximately 20 miles upriver to Tectah Creek. The Klamath Reserve was established for several tribes because the treaty of 1851 was not ratified and the military was increasingly called to intervene between miners, settlers, and Indians. It was the United States intent to move the Tolowa and Yurok onto the Reserve, but the Tolowa left soon after they were relocated (Bearss, 1969).

In 1855, a letter was written to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Special Agent Whipple, the first Indian Agent on the Klamath River Reserve. This letter is important because it clearly describes several aspects of Yurok land use and their relationship to the River. In recommending the reservation boundaries extend five miles away from the River, Whipple recognized the Yurok use of the entire watershed associated with the River. He describes the salmon as “the staff of life” for the Yurok Indians. He also describes the Lower Klamath as the best salmon fishing grounds in northern California. Whipple describes large alluvial terraces along the floodplain of the River that were used to gather a wide variety of plants, roots, and berries for food and supplies (Bearss, 1969).

Both Fort Terwer and the Indian Agency at Waukel were destroyed in the floods of 1861 and 1862. As a result of the flood damage, the United States government abandoned these facilities. The Smith River Reservation, occupied primarily by Tolowa, was created in 1862 to supplement the loss of agricultural lands as a result of the floods. In 1865 the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation was established with the intent of relocating all northwestern California Indians to this reservation (Bearss, 1969).

Escalating conflict between Indians and non-Indians over encroachment onto the Klamath Indian Reserve resulted in the gradual displacement of Lower Klamath Indians further upriver during the 1860s and 1870s (Bearss, 1969; McBeth, 1950:44). In spite of the area being within the boundaries of the Klamath River Reserve, the area was occupied by non-Indians in defiance of the 1855 Executive Order and an 1877 order by the Department of the Interior that explicitly ordered non-Indian settlers off the reservation (McBeth, 1950:46; Bearss, 1969). Squatters resisted government attempts to remove them from the reservation, and even when evicted by United States soldiers under orders in 1879, they quickly returned to the homes and farms they had established on Indian lands (McBeth, 1950:53; Bearss, 1969).

In 1891, President Harrison issued an order to expand the existing Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to include lands one mile on either side of the Klamath River from the Pacific Ocean to the Hoopa Valley, thereby including the Klamath Indian Reserve (Bearss, 1969). In order to do this, he created the “extension,” extending the Klamath River Reserve upriver until it reached the Hoopa Square. The “extension” was established in relation to the Dawes Act as a ploy to open up much of the land that was not claimed as allotments by resident Indians. Thus began the history of checkerboard ownerships of the Yurok portions of the Klamath Reservation and Extension. The new reservation result of Harrison’s order was consisted of the old Klamath River Reserve, the “extension,” and the Hoopa Square and was referred to in its entirety as the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.

On June 25, 1892, President Harrison signed a bill passed by Congress to open the reservation for non-Indian settlement. The bill declared all surplus lands open to settlers, “Reserving to the Indians only such land as they require for village purposes” (McBeth, 1950:48; Bearss, 1969). The process of assigning Indian allotments within the reservation took two years. After decades of conflict, the Klamath Indian Reservation was legally opened up for non-Indian settlement on May 21, 1894 for homesteading

(McBeth, 1950:48; Bearss, 1969). As a result, many Yurok people were displaced from their traditional villages along the Klamath River. Many Yurok relocated to the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation and continue to live there today.

After decades of struggle to regain their traditional homelands, the Yurok Tribe was re-organized and granted its own reservation in 1988. As a result of the 1988 Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (PL-100-580), the Yurok Indian Reservation was established, comprised of the old Klamath Reserve of 1855 and the “extension” of 1891. The current reservation is comprised of trust land, tribal allotments, fee land, and privately owned land in addition to land owned and managed by federal agencies (United States Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs).

The Yurok people have endured many hardships and have struggled since first contact with Euro-Americans. “We lost three fourths or more of our people through unprovoked massacres by vigilantes and the intrusion of fatal European diseases. The introduction of alcohol weakened our social structure, as did the forced removal of our children to government boarding schools, where many were beaten, punished for speaking their language, and denied the right to practice their cultural heritage” (Constitution of the Yurok Tribe Preamble, 2). Though the devastation of Western contact has forever changed the lives of Yurok people, the Tribe is dedicated to maintaining sovereignty and preserving the culture.

### **Pre-Contact Klamath**

Two Yurok Villages located along the Klamath River are in close proximity to the project sites. The village of Hop’-ew, according to Waterman, was a small village that had been devastated in the early contact period by small pox. A little further up the river and away from the project sites is the village of Wo-kel, which is situated on a large flat across the river from the project sites. It is likely that trails existed on the ridge of the mountain behind the project sites.

### **Historic Klamath**

The town of Klamath historically was a vibrant town due to the commercial fishing and logging industry. The first non-Indian to come to the Klamath area was “Big John” Turner from the Jedediah Smith exploration party. Smith came to the Klamath in 1828 and reported that there were no Indians to be seen. However, information gathered by Ruth Roberts led her to believe that the villagers from Rek-woi had watched him while he was on the hill (Roberts, 1934: 7).

The next arrival came by boat in 1850. The small vessel, *Laura Virginia*, anchored outside the mouth of the Klamath River. The *Laura Virginia* was looking for a passage to the Trinity River in order to head to the prospective gold. They first looked in Trinidad, expecting to find the passage to the Trinity, when they failed the vessel headed north and came across the Klamath River. After 1850, the mouth of the Klamath River became a passage for prospective gold miners up the Klamath and Trinity River (Bearss, 1969).

The City of Klamath was planned near the mouth of the Klamath River by a party looking for gold in 1850. The city was abandoned before it was even a year old due to the dangerous river bar (McBeth, 1950: 20). Klamath County was also established in the 1850s. The County included all of present day

Del Norte and locations which are now in Humboldt and Siskiyou. In 1856, a town was formed called Requa near the mouth of the river (McBeth, 1950: 20).

Requa thrived with a fish cannery, the Pioneer Hotel, Brizard's general store, Paul's general store, two saloons, a livery stable, and a dance hall. The town of Requa burned in 1914 with a fire starting in the Pioneer Hotel. The entire town was destroyed. A new town was built, with the Klamath Inn being built in the site of the Pioneer Hotel. The Klamath Inn (now the Requa Inn) is still in operation today (Del Norte Historical, 2005: 88, 91).

In 1887, the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors directed the District Attorney to secure a right-of-way for a wagon road from Crescent City to Klamath, due to the increase of settlers in the Klamath area. The road was said to follow an old trail; the segment from Wilson Creek to Requa was opened in 1889. In the fall of 1889, the wagon road was in poor conditions, and the Board of Supervisors was under pressure from the settlements in Requa to get a passable route for supplies and people. During that time, there were efforts to establish a road from Redwood Creek to Klamath in order to open up all possibilities of trading. The wagon road was completed in the summer of 1894 (Bearss, 1969).

With the increase of automobiles, there became a need to improve the passage from Eureka to Crescent city. In 1909, the Redwood Highway was created as a State Highway. In 1917, Del Norte County took action to create a more passable route. Sections of the road were constructed between Wilson Creek and Crushing Creek. The section between Hunter Creek to the head of Richardson Creek was constructed by prisons workers who had a camp at the Del Ponte Ranch. In 1923, the construction of the Douglas Memorial Bridge began. It was to connect Hwy 101 across the Klamath River. Before the construction of the bridge, the Klamath River was only passable by ferries (Clausen and Spritzner, 1996). When the Douglas Memorial Bridge was built in 1926, the town of Requa was no longer the transportation center. A new Brizard's store was opened in the Klamath Town (Del Norte Historical Society, 2005: 94). In the early 1930's, sections of the Redwood Highway were re-aligned due to costly slides. The road remained in good conditions and use until the 1964 flood (Bearss, 1969).

Tourism in the area significantly increased and the small townsite of Klamath grew drastically. By the 1950's, Klamath had become a resort town for anglers and travelers along Highway 101. The town consisted of motels, stores, restaurants, boat shops, a bakery, and gas stations (Del Norte Historical Society, 2005: 95).

The area of Klamath was prone to flooding due to its close proximity to the river. A flood in 1955 caused considerable damage to the town. The flooding event called a freshet, or 100-year flood, did not cause the town of Klamath to close down. Local people recovered from the damage to only have the 1964 flood wipe out the entire town (Del Norte Historical Society, 2005: 98).

December of 1964 was devastating for the town of Klamath. Another 100-year flood was caused by several storms, warm weather melted snow on the mountains which raised the river to considerable heights. This flood was 10 ft higher than the flood in 1955. The Douglas Memorial Bridge was destroyed due to severe water pressure against the pillars caused by debris floating down the river building up behind them. After the 1964 flood, the town of Klamath did not recover (Bearss, 1969).

The Redwood Highway was impassable after the flood. A new Bridge was quickly constructed and opened in 1965. Two sections of Highway 101 were relocated in order to meet the new bridge. On the south end of the river, the road was realigned to ascent Waukell Creek Valley. On the north end of the river, one-half mile was relocated to meet the new bridge (Bears, 1969).

The symbol of Klamath remains the Golden Bear. The story of how the bears became gold is a local tale. The bears are statues made of cement. A group of men living in Klamath during the late 1950's to early 1960's decided Klamath needed a little sprucing up, so they painted the cement bears gold. The county cleaned the bears, and the men then re-painted the bears gold; this cycle continued. After the 1964 flood, the town of Klamath adopted the Golden Bear, and it became a well-known symbol. The new Douglas Memorial Bridge also has Golden Bears. Two of the remaining historic bears from the Old Bridge were relocated to the Klamath Townsite (Clausen and Spitzner, 1996: 199).

## METHODOLOGY

A study was performed by Yurok Tribal Archeologist Rosie Clayburn, in concordance with guidance from the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and, specifically, the *Secretary for the Interior's Standards for Identification* (48 CFR 44720-23). Study methods included:

- Background research including a formal records search and archival research,
- Consultation with Yurok Tribe representatives about cultural resource places and concerns,
- Development of a research design, and
- A cultural resources field survey.

Findings and recommendations are summarized in this report and are subject to review and a final determination of effect by the DOJ. It is also subject to Yurok Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) review and concurrence for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The study method was designed to identify any historic properties within the project sites, attempt to identify eligible or potentially eligible historic properties within in the project sites, and focus on the potential effects of the Proposed Project on surrounding areas.

Field survey methods were developed to identify potential resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). A three-phase survey strategy consisting of systematic pedestrian survey of 100% of the APE, consultation with the Yurok Tribe Culture, and archival and literature research was developed for this study.

Cultural resources within the APE may include Yurok traditional trail segments, structures, buildings, objects and/or artifacts, or resources gathering and processing areas. Historic resources may include features, objects, structures, or artifacts associated with historic Klamath.

## Records Search

In order to identify the potential impacts to cultural resources, a formal record search for previous surveys, reports, and site records from the areas surrounding and including the project sites was conducted with the Yurok Tribal Inventory on June 6, 2013 in Klamath, California. One previous field survey was done in 1987 for the Smith River Power Plant Power Line Installation: YT-7-87-Additional Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Smith River Power Plant Power Line Installation, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California. No cultural resources were identified in this survey.

## Native American Consultation

Consultation with the Culture Committee on May 27, 2011 for the Yurok Hotel/Casino resulted in the identification of Francis Melvin, who was born and raised in the Klamath area (she is in her 90s now), to discuss the recent history of Klamath. Rosie Clayburn consulted with Francis on July 25, 2011.

She identified that the area used to be a part of the Del Ponte Ranch in the early 1950s. Dad used to contract in the carrot fields. She said that the old highway was built by an Irish man O'Rourke who then later disappeared and wasn't seen till a year later up the Klamath River where he married. The old highway ran from the end of the old Douglas Memorial Bridge through the old townsite (now on the river side of highway 101) through the present day townsite, along the hill and up on the bluff (above Klamath Jet Boat Tour). She identified a historic boat shop within the area of the project up against the hill with a hotel in the front and several cabins around. It was owned by Glover and later bought by Berg. After the 1964 flood they put a lot of fill on top of this area, (pointed to the angular rocks sitting out in front of the Tribal Office). Made for a bad place to put gardens.

Council Member Larry Hendrix also indicated there was a boat shop in this area.

He stated the famous Paul Bunyan and Babe the Blue Ox were fabricated at that shop from fiberglass. He said he remembered it being owned by Berg. He also said he remembered the two golden bears were relocated from the north end of the old Douglas Memorial Bridge.

## Field Survey

The cultural resources field survey was conducted by qualified staff, Rosie Clayburn. The APE was surveyed on May 23, 2013. Efforts were made to identify cultural deposits by observing road cuts and exposed surface areas. No subsurface testing was conducted during the field survey (**Appendix E**). Field notes recording soils, vegetation, and general survey notes were completed and are on file at the Klamath Tribal Offices. No surface cultural resources were identified during the survey.

On May 5, 2011, Yurok Tribe Cultural Monitor Dave Severns monitored six percolation exploration holes dug within a Tribal development project located across Klamath Boulevard from the Proposed Project sites. This revealed the soil types and stratigraphy of the project sites. This monitoring revealed a

layer of top soil followed by small to large angular rocks for the fill. Under the fill was a layer of red clay followed by river rock and sand underneath. The monitoring records are on file at the Yurok Tribe.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project and Alternative B**

Based upon the study findings, it is proposed that the Yurok Tribe request that the Yurok Tribal Heritage Preservation Office concur with the determination of No Adverse Affect per 36 CFR 800 with protection measures for The Yurok Tribe Justice Center at Alternative A and B locations. With the implementation of **Mitigation Measures Cul-1** and **Cul-2**, the Proposed Project would have minimal adverse impact to cultural resources.

### **No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to cultural resources.

### **Mitigation Measures**

**Cul-1** A Cultural Resource Monitoring from the Yurok Tribe shall be present during construction activities disturbing soil greater than five feet deep.

**Cul-2** At the request of the Yurok THPO and Native American Graves Protection and Reparation Act (NAGPRA) Programs, the Yurok Protocol for Inadvertent Discovery shall be followed at all times during project implementation (**Appendix E**).

## **3.12 VISUAL RESOURCES**

### **EXISTING SETTING**

#### **Visual Character of the Region**

The Klamath townsite is set within the northern coast of California. Extensive forests, mountainous terrain, rivers, and the Pacific coastline define the region. This has led to the protection of these resources by numerous state and national parks and forestlands, including the Redwoods National Forest, Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park, Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park, Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, and Six Rivers National Forest. Characteristic visual resources include views of the ocean, coastal bluffs and beaches, forested slopes, agricultural lands, and wildlife. Residents appreciate these visual resources for the natural amenities they provide to their communities and for their aesthetic appeal to the tourists that support the local economy.

#### **Character of the Klamath Area**

Scenic resources that have been identified in the Klamath area include U.S. 101 and local vistas. Caltrans identifies U.S. 101 as an Eligible State Scenic Highway throughout Del Norte and Humboldt Counties,

except for the portion within Del Norte Redwoods State Park, which is officially designated as a State Scenic Highway. The officially designated portion begins approximately five miles north of the Klamath Townsite. Scenic viewpoints identified by Del Norte County in the Klamath area include the Douglas Memorial Bridge Overlook on U.S. 101 immediately south of Klamath and the Requa Hill Overlook on Requa Hill Road/Patrick Murphy Memorial Drive northwest of Klamath on the north side of the Klamath River. Del Norte County has also identified scenic corridors in the Klamath area including Requa Hill Road/Patrick Murphy Memorial Drive, Klamath Beach Road west of Klamath and to the southwest of the Klamath River, and the Coastal Drive southwest of Klamath along the coastline. These areas provide views of the ocean, the Klamath River estuary, riparian vegetation, and forested slopes.

## **FINDINGS**

### **Proposed Project**

The Proposed Project is centrally located in a commercially-zoned area. The surrounding properties consist of a shopping center, multi-level buildings, hotels, and other commercial facilities. The proposed design is consistent with other local commercial facilities already existing along the Highway 101 corridor. Architectural themes, building materials and colors used for the Proposed Project will be complimentary to the Tribal Administration Building. All planting and irrigation designs will be developed for the Proposed Project by a landscape architect familiar with local native vegetation. Landscaping will be used to tie the aesthetics of the Proposed Project to the surrounding natural environment and the adjacent Tribal office.

All development activities would be conducted on previously disturbed land; therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in the disturbance of trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings, or scenic highways. Development of the project site would result in a minimal impact to these resources. Although the exterior lighting for the Proposed Project will increase the night-time illumination, the existing facility and neighboring properties also contain exterior parking lot style lighting. Nighttime lighting directly related to the Proposed Project buildings would consist of landscape lighting, wall/building mounted lighting, and other similar lighting used to highlight the Proposed Project with minimal impact to surrounding receptors.

### **Cumulative Affects**

Both the Proposed Project and the casino and hotel development will be aesthetically designed to complement the Tribal Administration Building thereby minimizing aesthetic impacts to the region. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts to visual resources.

### **Alternative B**

A majority of the development activities for Alternative B would be conducted on previously disturbed land. However the portion of this alternative that requires grading would create minimal disturbance of trees and rock outcroppings. Development of Alternative B would result in a minimal impact to these resources.

**No Action**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be constructed. The areas proposed for development under the Proposed Project would remain undeveloped, resulting in no impacts to the visual resources.

**No Mitigation Measures Required**

# SECTION 4.0

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## CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION AND LIST OF PREPARERS

### 4.1 LEAD AGENCY

#### Department of Justice

### 4.2 APPLICANT

#### Yurok Tribe

#### Planning & Community Development

Mandy Mager-Assistant Director

### 4.3 YUROK TRIBAL CULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Tribal Historical

Preservation Officer: Robert McConnell

Yurok Tribe Archeologist: Rosie M. Clayburn

### 4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

#### Analytical Environmental Services

Project Director: David Zweig, P.E.

Project Manager: Trenton Wilson

Technical Staff: Stephanie Henderson  
Olivia H. Tinney  
Kelly Bayne  
Dana Hirschberg  
Glenn Mayfield

# CHAPTER 5.0

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# ***APPENDICES***

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# ***APPENDIX A***

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## *WATER AND WASTEWATER CALCULATIONS*

## Yuork Tribe Justice Center: Estimated Water and Wastewater Rates



Area	Square Footage	Utilization Rate	flow/sf <sup>1</sup>	Average Day WW <sup>2</sup>
Clerks	300	70%	0.15	31.50
Judges Chamber	170	70%	0.15	17.85
Adminisntration	500	70%	0.15	52.50
Restroom	65	70%	0.60	27.30
Main Courtroom	800	40%	1.10	352.00
Conference Rooms	470	40%	1.10	206.80
Holding Room	50	40%	0.04	0.85
Lobby	650	N/A	N/A	0.00
Men's Room	115	70%	0.60	48.30
Women's Room	115	70%	0.60	48.30
Janitors Closet	40	60%	0.40	9.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,275</b>			<b>795.00 gpd</b>

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Typical rates for commercial facilities in gallons per day (gpd)  
<sup>2</sup>gpd

These numbers are preliminary and are for planning purposes only.

	Estimates	Rounded Estimates <sup>2</sup>
Average Daily WW flow	795	<b>800 gpd</b>
Peak Daily WW flow= 1.61 x Average Demand	1,280	<b>1300 gpd</b>
<sup>1</sup> Water Demand= WW demand/0.89	893	<b>900 gpd</b>
Peak Water Demand= 1.61 x Average Demand	1,438	<b>1400 gpd</b>

<sup>1</sup>Assumes wastewater generation rates averages an 11% water loss rate

<sup>2</sup>Rounded for planning purposes

These numbers are preliminary and are for planning purposes only.

# ***APPENDIX B***

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## *BIOLOGICAL REFERENCES*

**ATTACHMENT B  
FEDERAL LISTED POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES**

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
<b>Plants</b>					
<i>Layia carnosa</i> Beach layia	Endangered	Known to occur in Humboldt, Monterey, Marin, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco counties (CNPS, 2013).	Annual herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub, which is occasionally sandy from 0 to 60 meters (CNPS, 2013).	March-July	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<b>Animals</b>					
<b>Invertebrates</b>					
<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i> Black abalone	Endangered	Known from Cabo San Lucas, Baja California Sur, Mexico, and north to Mendocino County.	Wedges into crevices, cracks, and holes of intertidal rocks during low tide. Prefers areas of moderate to high surf.	All Year	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Polites mardon</i> Mardon skipper	Candidate	Known from Del Norte County in California, as well as Oregon and Washington (NatureServe, 2012)	Found in grassy openings in coniferous forests, and serpentine grasslands in coastal California. The larval food plant for the Del Norte County population consists of <i>Festuca rubra</i> and adult nectar plants include <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> and <i>Erysimum capitatum</i> , among others.	Consult Agency	No. The project site occurs outside of the known geographical range for this species.
<b>Fish</b>					
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> Green sturgeon	Threatened, Critical Habitat	Adults occur in coastal waters from Mexico to Alaska and have been observed along the west coast of North America. Spawning occurs within the Rogue and Illinois Rivers in Oregon, the Klamath River Basin, the Sacramento River, the Feather River, the Pit River, and the McCloud River. Spawning is suspected within the Trinity River, South Fork Trinity, and the Eel River. Counties include Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba.	Utilizes both freshwater and saltwater habitats. Spawning occurs in deep pools or holes in large, turbulent, freshwater river mainstems. Eggs are cast over large cobble, clean sand, or bedrock substrates. Cold, clean water is required for development. Adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> Tidewater goby	Endangered, Critical Habitat	Occurs in coastal lagoons throughout California from Del Norte County to San Diego County.	Generally found in brackish to freshwater shallow lagoons and slow moving lower stream reaches. Habitat is fairly still, but not stagnant and they will avoid open areas with strong currents and/or wave action. Marshy habitats where they can avoid backwater flood flows.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> Coho salmon Southern Oregon/Northern California ESU	Threatened, Critical Habitat	This ESU is found from Cape Blanco in Oregon to the Mattole River.	Spawning occurs in heads of riffles or tails of pools with beds of loose gravel (< 15 cm average diameter) and deep pools, undercut banks, or logs nearby.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> CA coastal Chinook salmon	Threatened, Critical Habitat	This ESU is found in California from Redwood Creek south to Russian River, inclusive, and all naturally spawned populations in mainstems and tributaries.	Spawning occurs in streams with pool and riffle complexes. For successful breeding, require cold water and gravelly streambed.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i> Southern eulachon DPS	Threatened, Proposed Critical Habitat	Found in the eastern Pacific, from Monterey Bay, California to Nushagak River and Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea, Alaska (NatureServe, 2012).	Small anadromous smelt. Generally found in nearshore ocean bottoms and coastal inlets. Spawn in coastal freshwater streams over bottoms of silt, sand, gravel, cobble or detritus; prefer bar and riffle habitat containing sand or pea-gravel, seldom more than a few miles inland (NatureServe, 2012).	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Caretta caretta</i> loggerhead turtle	Threatened	Circumglobal species. Occurs throughout the temperate and tropical regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. In the eastern Pacific range extends north to Alaska and South to Chile. Occasional sightings occur along the coast of Oregon and Washington. Most juvenile sightings are reported along the California coast. The west coast of Mexico and the Baja Peninsula are critical juvenile habitats.	Nests on ocean beaches. Prefers high-energy, narrow, and steeply sloped coarse-grained beaches. Juveniles develop within the oceanic zone until 7-12 years of age, then migrate to nearshore coastal areas within the neritic zone.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> green turtle	Threatened	Globally distributed and generally found in tropical and subtropical waters along continental coasts and islands between 30° North and 30° South. In the eastern North Pacific, occurs from Baja California to southern Alaska.	Nests on oceanic beaches, feeds in benthic grounds in coastal areas, and frequents convergence zones in the open ocean.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> leatherback turtle	Endangered, Critical Habitat	Nesting grounds occur globally. Sightings have occurred along the entire continental coast of the United States.	Mainly a pelagic species, but will also forage in coastal waters. Tolerant of colder water temperatures. Mating occurs in waters adjacent to nesting beaches and along migratory corridors.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> olive ridley sea turtle	Threatened	Globally distributed in the tropical regions of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. In the Eastern Pacific, they occur from Southern California to Northern Chile	Mainly a pelagic turtle, but has been known to inhabit coastal areas, including bays and estuaries. Migrate annually from pelagic areas to coastal breeding and nesting grounds.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> Marbled murrelet	Threatened, Critical Habitat	Occurs year-round in marine subtidal and pelagic habitats from the Oregon border to Point Sal, Santa Barbara Co. Breeding individuals in California largely concentrated on coastal waters off Del Norte and Humboldt counties (about 75% of the	Partial to coastlines with stands of mature redwood and Douglas fir; uses these trees for nesting and probably roosting. In summer, forages close to shore (within 500 m) in shallow water, usually less than 30 m deep. In nonbreeding season, often forages farther	All Year	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
		population), and in lesser numbers off San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties (about 14%).	from shore.		
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	Threatened, Critical Habitat	Occurs along the California coast and inland near the Salton Sea, Mono Lake, and alkali lakes.	Most breeding occurs on dune-backed beaches, barrier beaches, and salt-evaporation ponds; Can inhabit inland salt ponds and lakes. Require sandy, gravelly, or friable soil substrates for nesting. Winter habitat is primarily coastal: beaches, tidal flats, lagoon margins, and salt-evaporation ponds. Inland some birds regularly winter at agricultural waste-water ponds in San Joaquin Valley, CA, and at desert saline lakes (particularly Salton Sea) in s. California	All year	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Occurs at isolated sites in Sacramento Valley in Northern California, and along Kern and Colorado River systems in Southern California.	Frequents valley foothill and desert riparian habitats. Inhabits open woodlands with clearings, and riparian habitats with dense understory foliage along slow-moving drainages, backwaters, or seeps. Prefers dense willows for roosting, but will use adjacent orchard in the Sacramento Valley.	June-August	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> short-tailed albatross	Endangered	Infrequent visitor along the coast of California. Only breeds on two remote islands of Japan, in the western Pacific.	Requires remote islands for breeding habitat. Nests in open treeless areas, with low or no vegetation. Requires nutrient-rich areas of ocean upwelling for foraging habitat.	All Year	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> Northern spotted owl	Threatened, Critical Habitat	Geographic range extends from British Columbia to northwestern California south to San Francisco. The breeding range includes the Cascade Range, North Coast Ranges, and the Sierra Nevada. Some breeding populations also occur in the Transverse Ranges and Peninsular Ranges.	Resides in mixed conifer, redwood, and Douglas-fir habitats, from sea level up to approximately 2,300 meters. Appear to prefer old-growth forests, but use of managed (previously logged) lands is not uncommon. Owls do not appear to use logged habitat until approximately 60 years after logging unless some larger trees or snags remain after logging. Nesting habitat is a tree or snag cavity, or the broken top of a large tree. Requires a nearby, permanent source of water. Foraging habitat consists of any forest habitat with sufficient prey (e.g. flying squirrels, mice, and voles).	All Year	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i> Xantus' murrelet	Candidate	Breeding range extends along the coast along the California Channel Islands and on islands off west coast of Baja California at least as far south as Islas San Benito. The non-breeding range extends from Pacific Coast	Breeding habitat consists of steep sea slopes, canyons, and cliffs with a sparse cover of herbaceous and shrubby plants. Non-breeding habitat occurs primarily offshore, with the majority of population occupying	March-August (Migration)  February-July (Breeding)	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
		from at least the southern tip of Baja California to s. British Columbia.	warm pelagic waters of California Current.		
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> sei whale	Endangered	Inhabits all oceans and adjoining seas except in polar regions, feeding in cold water during the summer and migrating to warm tropical and subtropical waters during the winter. In the western North Pacific, sei whales are common in the southwest Bering Sea to the Gulf of Alaska, and offshore in a broad arc between about 40° North and 55° North across the Pacific.	Open ocean.	Consult agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> blue whale	Endangered	Occurs in all oceans, primarily along the edge of the continental shelf or along ice fronts. Major populations are found in the North Pacific, North Atlantic and southern hemisphere.	Open ocean.	Consult agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> finback whale	Endangered	Distributed worldwide, with three major distinct populations: the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and southern oceans.	Open ocean.		No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i> Stellar sea-lion	Threatened, Critical Habitat	Found throughout the North Pacific Rim from Japan to central California. Breeding occurs along the North Pacific Rim from Ano Nuevo Island in central California to the Kuril Islands North of Japan, with the greatest concentration of rookeries in the Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands.	Tend to remain off shore or haul out in unpopulated areas. Rookeries and haul out sites are typically located on rocky shoreline and wave-cut platforms, occasionally on gravel shore. Rookeries are almost exclusively located on offshore islands and reefs. Can be seen near shore and out to the edge of the continental shelf and beyond.	All Year	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Martes pennanti (pacific)</i> West Coast DPS Pacific fisher	Candidate	Distributed along the Sierra Nevada, Cascades and Klamath Mountains and in a few areas in the north Coast Ranges.	Found in intermediate to dense mature stands of trees (coniferous forests) and deciduous riparian habitats with a high percent canopy closure. Utilizes cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles.	Year Round	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> humpback whale	Endangered	Distributed worldwide in all ocean basins, though in the North Pacific it does not occur in Arctic waters. In winter, most humpback whales occur in the subtropical and tropical waters of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.	Open ocean.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Orcinus orca</i> Killer whale, S. resident	Endangered, Critical Habitat	Distribution includes inland waterways include Puget Sound (Washington state), Strait of Juan de Fuca (boundary between the United States and Canada), and Southern Georgia Strait (between Vancouver Island	Open ocean.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
		and British Columbia, Canada). Also found in the coastal waters off of Oregon, Central California, and Queen Charlotte Islands.			
<i>Physeter catodon</i> sperm whale	Endangered	Occurs in all oceans worldwide. Frequently found close to the edge of pack ice in both hemispheres and common along the equator, especially in the Pacific. Found year-round in California waters with peak abundance from April to June and August through November.	Open ocean.	Consult Agency	No. The off-reservation vicinity of the project does not contain suitable habitat for this species.

Sources: USFWS, 2013; CDFW, and CNPS, 2013; Moyle, 2002 (fish); CaliforniaHerps.com 2013 (herps).

**ATTACHMENT B  
FEDERAL, STATE, AND CNPS POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES**

<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME</b>	<b>FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS</b>	<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>HABITAT REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION</b>	<b>POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE</b>
<b>Plants</b>					
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i> pink sand-verbena	--/--/1B	Known to occur in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Sonoma* counties in California and in Oregon and Washington states (CNPS 2013).	Perennial herb found in coastal dune habitats from 0 to 10 meters (CNPS 2013).	June - October	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Cardamine angulata</i> Seaside bittercress	--/--/2	Known to occur in Del Norte, Humboldt, Marin, and Siskiyou counties (CNPS, 2013).	Perennial herb found in wet areas and streambanks within lower montane coniferous forest and North Coast coniferous forest from 65 to 915 meters (CNPS 2013).	March-June	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>litoralis</i> Oregon Coast paintbrush	--/--/2	Known to occur in Del Norte, Humboldt, and Mendocino counties in California and in Oregon state (CNPS, 2013).	Perennial hemiparasitic herb found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub, which is sometimes sandy, from 15 to 100 meters (CNPS, 2013).	June	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Discelium nudum</i> naked flag moss	--/--/2	Known to occur in Del Norte and Humboldt counties in California and in Washington state and elsewhere (CNPS, 2013).	Ephemeral moss found in coastal bluff scrub, sometimes in soil, on clay banks, from 10 to 50 meters (CNPS, 2013).	Year round	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>paralinum</i> Del Norte buckwheat	--/--/2	Known to occur only in Del Norte County (CNPS, 2013).	Perennial herb found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal prairie from 5 to 80 meters (CNPS, 2013).	June-September	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Layia carnosa</i> Beach layia	FE/CE/1B	Known to occur in Humboldt, Monterey, Marin, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco counties (CNPS, 2013).	Annual herb found in coastal dunes and coastal scrub, which is occasionally sandy from 0 to 60 meters (CNPS, 2013).	March-July	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> ghost pipe	--/--/2	Known to occur in Del Norte and Humboldt counties in California and Oregon and Washington states and elsewhere (CNPS, 2013).	Perennial herb found in broad-leafed coniferous forests and North Coast coniferous forests from 10 to 550 meters (CNPS, 2013).	June-August (September)	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i> Wolf's evening-primrose	--/--/1B	Known to occur in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Trinity counties in California and Oregon state (CNPS, 2013).	Perennial herb found in coastal prairies, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub and lower montane coniferous forests/sandy, usually mesic, from 3 to 800 meters (CNPS, 2013).	May-October	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Triquetrella californica</i> coastal triquetrella	--/--/1B	Known to occur in Contra Costa, Del Norte, Mendocino, Marin, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties. Also occurs in Oregon (CNPS, 2013).	Moss found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub/soil from 10 to 100 meters (CNPS, 2013).	N/A	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<b>Animals</b>					
<b>Fish</b>					

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Oncorhynchus clarki clarkii</i> Coastal cutthroat trout	--/CSC/--	Coastal cutthroat trout are found in three principal large interior basins: the Smith, Mad and lower Klamath Rivers. They are also found in five coastal lagoons and ponds: Big, Stone, and Espa Lagoons, and the Lake Earl-Talawa complex. Historical distribution may have extended as far south as the Russian River.	Require cool, clean water with plenty of cover and deep pools that remain throughout the summer. Prefer small, low gradient coastal streams and estuarine habitats. Require high dissolved oxygen (avoiding areas <5 mg/L). Spawning occurs in small streams with small to moderate sized gravel and riffles and tails of pools.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> Coho salmon Southern Oregon/Northern California ESU	FT/CT/--	This ESU is found from Cape Blanco in Oregon to the Mattole River.	Spawning occurs in heads of riffles or tails of pools with beds of loose gravel (< 15 cm average diameter) and deep pools, undercut banks, or logs nearby.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Northern California coastal summer steelhead	--/CSC/--	Patchily distributed in Redwood Creek, and the Mad, Van Duzen, Middle Fork Eel, and Mattole rivers. It is possible they also remain in the Norther Fork Eel, Upper Mainstem Eel, and South Fork Eel rivers.	Require adequate flows to reach the cool waters of over-summering habitats. Steep well-shaded, narrow tributaries and deep pools with ledges, caverns, and bubble curtains are optimal.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> Longfin smelt	--/CT/--	In the North Pacific, known from Prince William Sound, Alaska to Monterey Bay, California. Landlocked in Washington and Union Lakes in Washington.	Found close to shore, in bays and estuaries and ascends coastal streams to spawn.	Consult Agency	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<b>Amphibians</b>					
<i>Ascaphus truei</i> Pacific tailed frog	--/CSC/--	Distributed from Mendocino County, north along the coast and east to Shasta County in California and in Oregon, Washington and along the north coast of British Columbia almost to Alaska.	Inhabits cold, clear, rocky streams in wet forests (sometimes areas without trees). Occurs at elevations that range from near sea level to 2,560 meters.	April-October (active time depending on locality)	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Plethodon elongatus</i> Del Norte salamander	--/CSC/--	Distributed along the coast in far northwest California from Humboldt County, to Siskiyou County and Trinity County, and north into southwest Oregon.	Inhabits terrestrial habitats, strongly associated with moist talus in humid shaded and closed-canopy coastal forests of mixed hardwoods and conifers. Also found in rock rubble of old riverbeds, under bark and logs on forest floors (usually in rocky areas) and older forests.	Fall-Spring (active) Summer (inactive)	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<i>Rana aurora</i> northern red-legged frog	--/CSC/--	Ranges from Mendocino County in northern California through Oregon and Washington into southwest British Columbia. A narrow range overlap with <i>Rana draytonii</i> occurs in Mendocino County:	Most common in lowlands or foothills. Frequently found in woods adjacent to streams. Breeding habitat is in permanent water sources; lakes, ponds, reservoirs, slow streams, marshes, bogs, and swamps. Elevations range from sea level to 1,427 meters.	November - June	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i> Southern torrent salamander	--/CSC/--	In California, this species occurs throughout humid coastal drainages from near Point Arena in southern Mendocino County to the Oregon border in the coniferous belt, and north into Oregon along the coast and inland into the Cascade Mountains. A single record exists from the Sacramento River drainage near Dunsmuir, Siskiyou County.	Habitat includes cold, clear well-shaded streams, waterfalls and seepages, particularly those running through talus and under rocks all year. Found primarily on north-facing slopes in the southern part of their range where forests are warmer and drier. Can be located at elevations from sea level to 1,500 meters.	October - April	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Arborimus pomo</i> Sonoma tree vole	--/CSC/--	Distributed along the North Coast from Sonoma County north to the Oregon border. This species is more or less restricted to the fog belt.	Occurs in old-growth forest and other forest types, primarily Douglas-fir, redwood, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats.	All Year (nocturnal)	No. The project site does not provide habitat for this species.

**FEDERAL: United States Fish and Wildlife Service**

- FE Federally Endangered
- FT Federally Threatened
- FC Federal Candidate for Listing

**STATE: California Department of Fish and Game**

- CE California Listed Endangered
- CR California Listed Rare
- CT California Listed Threatened
- CSC California Species of Special Concern
- CFP California Fully-Protected

**CNPS: California Native Plant Society**

- List 1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
- List 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
- List 2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

# Listed/Proposed Threatened and Endangered Species for the REQUA Quad (Candidates Included)

April 26, 2013

Document number: 329716152-1278

**KEY:**

- (PE) Proposed Endangered Proposed in the Federal Register as being in danger of extinction
- (PT) Proposed Threatened Proposed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future
- (E) Endangered Listed in the Federal Register as being in danger of extinction
- (T) Threatened Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future
- (C) Candidate Candidate which may become a proposed species Habitat Y = Designated, P = Proposed, N = None Designated
- \* Denotes a species Listed by the National Marine Fisheries Service

Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	Category	Critical Habitat
<b>Invertebrates</b>	<i>Haliotis cracherodii</i>	black abalone	E	N
	<i>Polites mardon</i>	mardon skipper	C	N
<b>Fish</b>	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	green sturgeon	T	Y
	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	E	Y
	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	S. OR/N. CA coho salmon	T	Y
	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	CA coastal chinook salmon	T	Y
	<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>	Southern eulachon	T	P
	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	loggerhead turtle	T	N
<b>Reptiles</b>	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (incl. <i>agassizi</i> )	green turtle	T	N
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	leatherback turtle	E	Y
	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	olive (=Pacific) ridley sea turtle	T	N
<b>Birds</b>	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	marbled murrelet	T	Y
	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	T	Y
	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	C	N
	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	short-tailed albatross	E	N
	<i>Srix occidentalis caurina</i>	northern spotted owl	T	Y
	<i>Synthliboramphus hypoleucus</i>	Xantus's murrelet	C	N
	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	sei whale	E	N
	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	blue whale	E	N
	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	fin whale	E	N
	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller (=northern) sea-lion	T	Y
<b>Mammals</b>	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	fisher, West Coast	C	N
	<i>Megaptera novaengliae</i>	humpback whale	E	N
	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale, S. resident	E	Y
	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	sperm whale	E	N

California Department of Fish and Game  
 Natural Diversity Database  
 Regua Quad

Scientific Name/Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	GRank	SRank	CDFG or CNPS
1 <i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i> pink sand-verbena	PDNYCO10N2			G4G5T2	S2.1	1B.1
2 <i>Arboremus pomu</i> Sonoma tree vole	AMAFF23030			G3	S3	SC
3 <i>Ascaphus truei</i> Pacific tailed frog	AAAABA01010			G4	S2S3	SC
4 <i>Cardamine angulata</i> seaside bittercress	PDBRAOK010			G5	S1	2.1
5 <i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>itoralis</i> Oregon coast paintbrush	PDSCR0D012			G4G5T4	S2.2	2.2
6 <i>Disceium nudum</i> naked flag moss	NBMUS2E010			G3G4	S1	2.2
7 <i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>paralinum</i> Del Norte buckwheat	PDPGN08498			G5T2T4	S2?	2.2
8 <i>Limnephilus atercus</i> Fort Dick limnephilus caddisfly	IITRI15020			G4	S1	
9 <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> ghost-pipe	PDMON03030			G5	S2S3	2.2
10 <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020			G5	S4?	
11 <i>Oenothera wolffii</i> Wolf's evening-primrose	PDONAOC1K0			G1	S1	1B.1
12 <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i> coast cutthroat trout	AFCHA0208A			G4T4	S3	SC
13 <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010			G5	S3	
14 <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	ABNFED01020			G5	S3	
15 <i>Plethodon elongatus</i> Del Norte salamander	AAAAD12050			G4	S3	SC
16 <i>Rana aurora</i> northern red-legged frog	AAABH01021			G4T4	S2?	SC
17 <i>Rhyacotriton variegatus</i> southern torrent salamander	AAAAJU01020			G3G4	S2S3	SC
18 <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	AFCHB03010		Threatened	G5	S1	SC
19 <i>Triguirella californica</i> coastal triquetrella	NBMUS7S010			G1	S1	1B.2

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank	CESA	FESA	Elevation F	Elevation L	CA Endemic
<i>Abronia umbellata</i> var. <i>breviflora</i>	pink sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G4G5T2	None	None	10	0	F
<i>Cardamine angulata</i>	seaside bittercress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb		2.1 S1	G5	None	None	915	65	F
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>litoralis</i>	Oregon coast paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)		2.2 S2.2	G4G5T4	None	None	100	15	F
<i>Discelium nudum</i>	naked flag moss	Disceliaceae	ephemeral moss		2.2 S1	G3G4	None	None	50	10	F
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>paralinum</i>	Del Norte buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb		2.2 S2?	G5T2T4	None	None	80	5	F
<i>Layia carnosa</i>	beach layia	Asteraceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2	CE	FE	60	0	T
<i>Listera cordata</i>	heart-leaved twayblade	Orchidaceae	perennial herb		4.2 S3.2	G5	None	None	1370	5	F
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	ghost-pipe	Ericaceae	perennial herb (achlorophyllous)		2.2 S2S3	G5	None	None	550	10	F
<i>Oenothera wolfii</i>	Wolf's evening-primrose	Onagraceae	perennial herb	1B.1	S1	G1	None	None	800	3	F
<i>Ribes laxiflorum</i>	trailing black currant	Grossulariaceae	perennial deciduous shrub		4.3 S3.3	G5	None	None	1395	5	F
<i>Triquetrella californica</i>	coastal triquetrella	Pottiaceae	moss	1B.2	S1	G1	None	None	100	10	F

# ***APPENDIX C***

---

*EDR REPORT*



**EDR**® Environmental  
Data Resources Inc

## **The EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck®**

**Yurok Reservation  
Klamath Mill Rd  
Klamath, CA 95548**

**Inquiry Number: 1535736.1s**

**October 19, 2005**

## **The Standard in Environmental Risk Management Information**

440 Wheelers Farms Road  
Milford, Connecticut 06461

### **Nationwide Customer Service**

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050  
Fax: 1-800-231-6802  
Internet: [www.edrnet.com](http://www.edrnet.com)

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*Thank you for your business.*  
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050  
with any questions or comments.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). The report meets the government records search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-00. Search distances are per ASTM standard or custom distances requested by the user.

### TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

#### ADDRESS

KLAMATH MILL RD  
KLAMATH, CA 95548

#### COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 41.525400 - 41° 31' 31.4"  
Longitude (West): 124.034600 - 124° 2' 4.6"  
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 10  
UTM X (Meters): 413680.2  
UTM Y (Meters): 4597388.0  
Elevation: 177 ft. above sea level

### USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property: 41124-E1 REQUA, CA  
Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

### TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following government records. For more information on this property see page 6 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>
YUROK INDIAN RESERVATION	INDIAN RESERV	N/A
YUROK INDIAN RESERVATION (County), CA		

### DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ( "reasonably ascertainable " ) government records either on the target property or within the ASTM E 1527-00 search radius around the target property for the following databases:

### FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD

**NPL**..... National Priority List  
**Proposed NPL**..... Proposed National Priority List Sites  
**CERCLIS**..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System  
**CERC-NFRAP**..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>CORRACTS</b> .....	Corrective Action Report
<b>RCRA-TSDF</b> .....	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
<b>RCRA-LQG</b> .....	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
<b>RCRA-SQG</b> .....	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information
<b>ERNS</b> .....	Emergency Response Notification System

### STATE ASTM STANDARD

<b>AWP</b> .....	Annual Workplan Sites
<b>Cal-Sites</b> .....	Calsites Database
<b>CHMIRS</b> .....	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
<b>Cortese</b> .....	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
<b>Notify 65</b> .....	Proposition 65 Records
<b>Toxic Pits</b> .....	Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
<b>SWF/LF</b> .....	Solid Waste Information System
<b>WMUDS/SWAT</b> .....	Waste Management Unit Database
<b>CA BOND EXP. PLAN</b> .....	Bond Expenditure Plan
<b>UST</b> .....	Active UST Facilities
<b>VCP</b> .....	Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties
<b>INDIAN LUST</b> .....	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
<b>INDIAN UST</b> .....	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
<b>CA FID UST</b> .....	Facility Inventory Database
<b>SWEEPS UST</b> .....	SWEEPS UST Listing

### FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

<b>CONSENT</b> .....	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
<b>ROD</b> .....	Records Of Decision
<b>Delisted NPL</b> .....	National Priority List Deletions
<b>FINDS</b> .....	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
<b>HMIRS</b> .....	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
<b>MLTS</b> .....	Material Licensing Tracking System
<b>MINES</b> .....	Mines Master Index File
<b>NPL Liens</b> .....	Federal Superfund Liens
<b>PADS</b> .....	PCB Activity Database System
<b>US ENG CONTROLS</b> .....	Engineering Controls Sites List
<b>ODI</b> .....	Open Dump Inventory
<b>DOD</b> .....	Department of Defense Sites
<b>UMTRA</b> .....	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
<b>FUDS</b> .....	Formerly Used Defense Sites
<b>RAATS</b> .....	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
<b>TRIS</b> .....	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
<b>TSCA</b> .....	Toxic Substances Control Act
<b>SSTS</b> .....	Section 7 Tracking Systems
<b>FTTS INSP</b> .....	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

### STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

<b>AST</b> .....	Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
<b>CLEANERS</b> .....	Cleaner Facilities
<b>CA WDS</b> .....	Waste Discharge System
<b>DEED</b> .....	Deed Restriction Listing
<b>REF</b> .....	Unconfirmed Properties Referred to Another Agency

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>WIP</b> .....	Well Investigation Program Case List
<b>EMI</b> .....	Emissions Inventory Data
<b>NFA</b> .....	No Further Action Determination
<b>NFE</b> .....	Properties Needing Further Evaluation
<b>SCH</b> .....	School Property Evaluation Program
<b>SLIC</b> .....	Statewide SLIC Cases
<b>HAZNET</b> .....	Facility and Manifest Data

### EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

**Coal Gas**..... Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites

### BROWNFIELDS DATABASES

<b>US BROWNFIELDS</b> .....	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
<b>US INST CONTROL</b> .....	Sites with Institutional Controls
<b>VCP</b> .....	Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

### SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.

Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

### STATE ASTM STANDARD

**LUST:** The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the State Water Resources Control Board Leaking Underground Storage Tank Information System.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 07/11/2005 has revealed that there is 1 LUST site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
TEXACO, KLAMATH	HIGHWAY 169 299	1/8 - 1/4 S	1	6

### **HIST UST:** Historical UST Registered Database.

A review of the HIST UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/15/1990 has revealed that there is 1 HIST UST site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

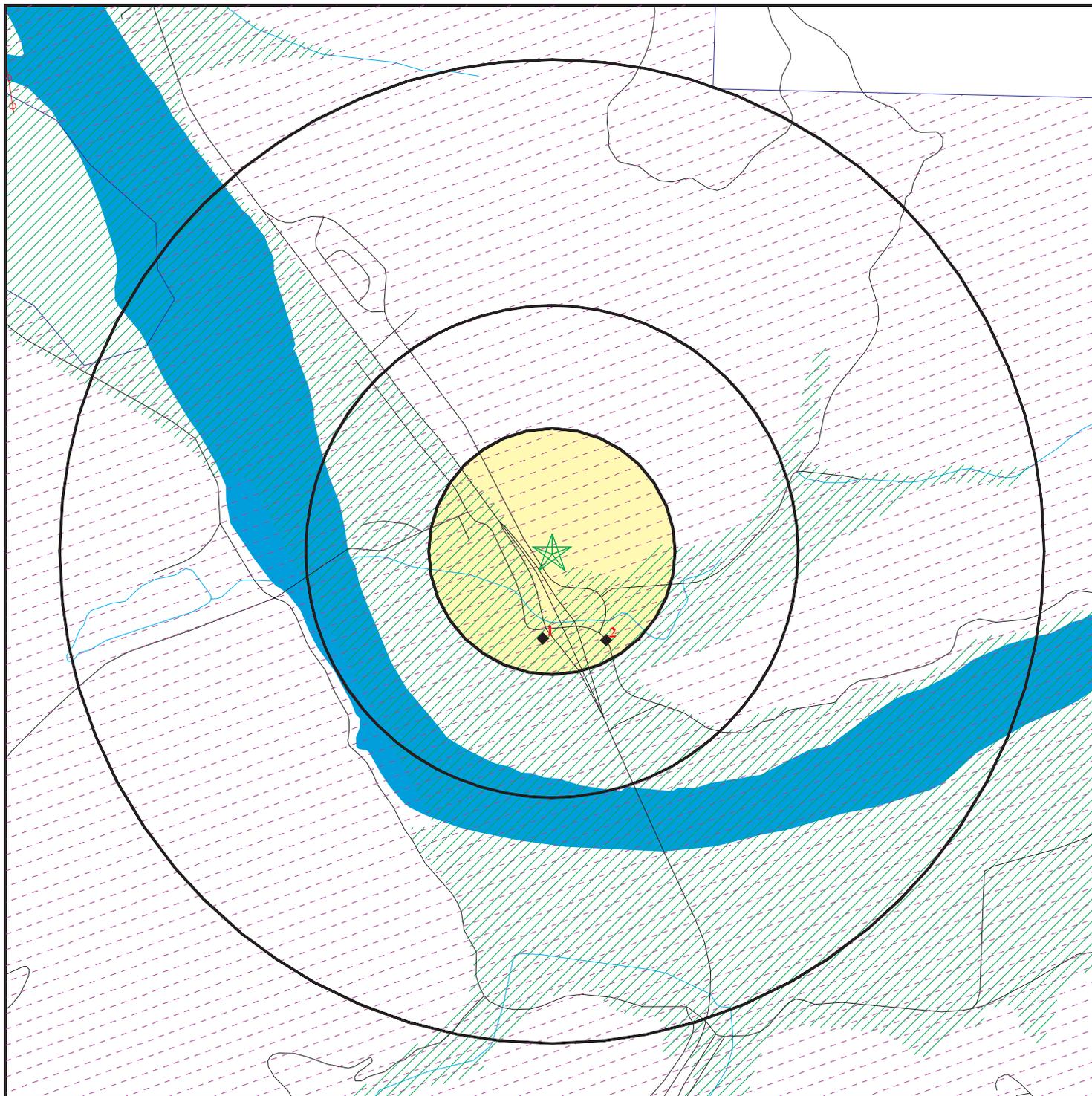
<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
KLAMATH MOBIL STATION	299 STATE HIGHWAY 169	1/8 - 1/4 SSE	2	7

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
DON'S GAS	LUST, SWEEPS UST
KLAMATH CENTRAL OFFICE	SWEEPS UST
KLAMATH MICROWAVE	SWEEPS UST
RIVERSIDE RV PARK	LUST
GTE, KLAMATH OFFICE	LUST
KLAMATH SHELL GAS STATION	UST
DON'S GAS	UST
HOME	HIST UST
YUROK TRIBE WWTS SERVING ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	FINDS
SIMPSON TIMBER COMPANY KLAMATH SWDS	SLIC
SIMPSON LUMBER COMPANY	REF
U. S. AIR FORCE, REQUA STATION	REF

# OVERVIEW MAP - 1535736.1s - AES



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Coal Gasification Sites
- ▣ National Priority List Sites
- ▣ Landfill Sites
- ▣ Dept. Defense Sites

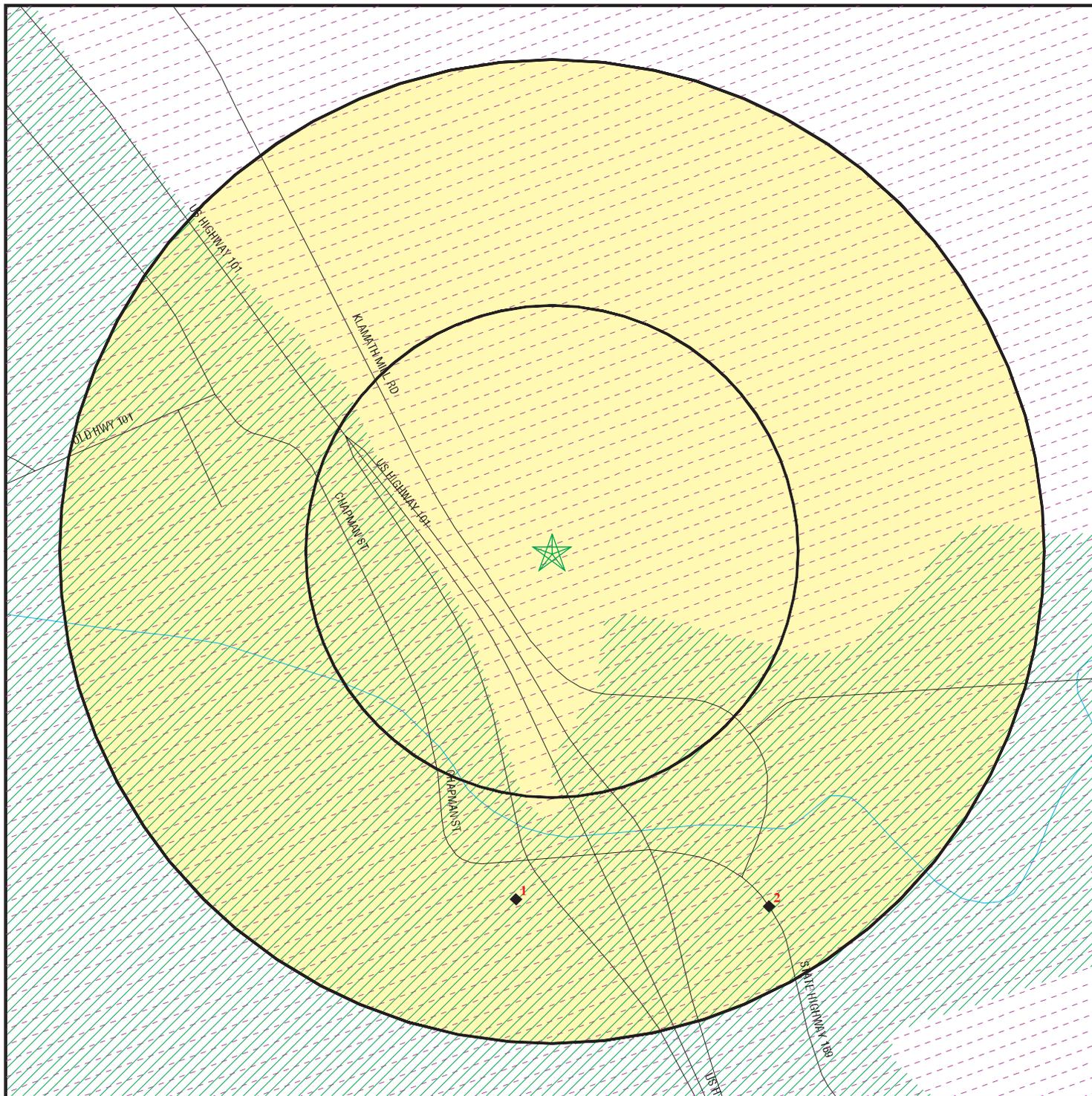


- ▣ Indian Reservations BIA
- ▣ Areas of Concern
- ▣ Power transmission lines
- ▣ Oil & Gas pipelines
- ▣ 100-year flood zone
- ▣ 500-year flood zone



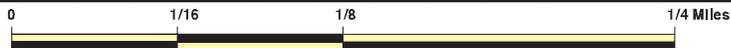
<p><b>TARGET PROPERTY:</b> Yurok Reservation  <b>ADDRESS:</b> Klamath Mill Rd  <b>CITY/STATE/ZIP:</b> Klamath CA 95548  <b>LAT/LONG:</b> 41.5254 / 124.0346</p>	<p><b>CUSTOMER:</b> AES  <b>CONTACT:</b> Pete Connelly  <b>INQUIRY #:</b> 1535736.1s  <b>DATE:</b> October 19, 2005 12:54 pm</p>
---	--

# DETAIL MAP - 1535736.1s - AES



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Coal Gasification Sites
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Landfill Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

- ▨ Indian Reservations BIA
- ⚡ Oil & Gas pipelines
- ▨ 100-year flood zone
- ▨ 500-year flood zone
- ▨ Areas of Concern



<b>TARGET PROPERTY:</b>	Yurok Reservation
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	Klamath Mill Rd
<b>CITY/STATE/ZIP:</b>	Klamath CA 95548
<b>LAT/LONG:</b>	41.5254 / 124.0346

<b>CUSTOMER:</b>	AES
<b>CONTACT:</b>	Pete Connelly
<b>INQUIRY #:</b>	1535736.1s
<b>DATE:</b>	October 19, 2005 12:54 pm

## MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<b><u>FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD</u></b>								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRA TSD		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA Lg. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA Sm. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<b><u>STATE ASTM STANDARD</u></b>								
AWP		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Cal-Sites		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CHMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Cortese		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Toxic Pits		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State Landfill		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WMUDS/SWAT		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	0	1	0	NR	NR	1
CA Bond Exp. Plan		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA FID UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST		0.250	0	1	NR	NR	NR	1
SWEEPS UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<b><u>FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL</u></b>								
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPL Liens		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DOD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV	X	1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

## MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<b><u>STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL</u></b>								
AST		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CLEANERS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CA WDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
REF		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NFA		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NFE		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SCH		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SLIC		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAZNET		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<b><u>EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES</u></b>								
Coal Gas		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
<b><u>BROWNFIELDS DATABASES</u></b>								
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0

**NOTES:**

AQUIFLOW - see EDR Physical Setting Source Addendum

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID  
 Direction  
 Distance  
 Distance (ft.)  
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number  
 EPA ID Number

**Coal Gas Site Search: No site was found in a search of Real Property Scan's ENVIROHAZ database.**

<b>IND RES</b>	<b>YUOK INDIAN RESERVATION</b>	<b>INDIAN RESERV</b>	<b>CIND050241</b>
<b>Region</b>			<b>N/A</b>
<b>Target Property</b>	<b>YUOK INDIAN RESERVATION (County), CA</b>		

FEDERAL INDIAN SITES:

Feature : Indian Reservation  
 Agency : BIA  
 Name : Yurok Indian Reservation  
 State : CA

<b>1</b>	<b>TEXACO, KLAMATH</b>	<b>LUST</b>	<b>S101315958</b>
<b>South</b>	<b>HIGHWAY 169 299</b>		<b>N/A</b>
<b>1/8-1/4</b>	<b>KLAMATH, CA</b>		
<b>939 ft.</b>			

**Relative:  
 Lower**

State LUST:

**Actual:  
 25 ft.**

Cross Street: Not reported  
 Qty Leaked: Not reported  
 Case Number: 1TDN039  
 Reg Board: North Coast Region  
 Chemical: 12034, 80066  
 Lead Agency: Regional Board  
 Local Agency: 08000  
 Case Type: Drinking Water Aquifer affected  
 Status: Post remedial action monitoring  
 Abate Method: Excavate and Dispose - remove contaminated soil and dispose in approved site, Excavate and Treat - remove contaminated soil and treat (includes spreading or land farming)

Review Date: 1992-06-07 00:00:00	Confirm Leak: 1992-06-07 00:00:00
Workplan: 2000-03-31 00:00:00	Prelim Assess: 2000-03-31 00:00:00
Pollution Char: Not reported	Remed Plan: Not reported
Remed Action: Not reported	
Monitoring: 2003-06-02 00:00:00	
Close Date: Not reported	
Release Date: 1992-02-21 00:00:00	
Cleanup Fund Id: Not reported	
Discover Date: 1992-02-21 00:00:00	
Enforcement Dt: 1992-06-07 00:00:00	
Enf Type: SEL	
Enter Date: 1992-06-07 00:00:00	
Funding: Responsible Party	
Staff Initials: Not reported	
How Discovered: OM	
How Stopped: Not reported	
Interim: Yes	
Leak Cause: Not reported	
Leak Source: Not reported	
MTBE Date: Not reported	
Max MTBE GW: Not reported	
MTBE Tested: MTBE Detected. Site tested for MTBE & MTBE detected	
Priority: Not reported	
Local Case #: Not reported	
Beneficial: MUN	
Staff: CSW	
GW Qualifier: Not reported	
Max MTBE Soil: 0.05 Parts per Million	

Map ID  
 Direction  
 Distance  
 Distance (ft.)  
 Elevation Site

MAP FINDINGS

Database(s) EDR ID Number  
 EPA ID Number

**TEXACO, KLAMATH (Continued)**

**S101315958**

Soil Qualifier : <  
 Hydr Basin #: LOWER KLAMATH RIVER  
 Operator : TEXACO, KLAMATH  
 Oversight Prgm: LUST  
 Review Date : 2002-08-30 00:00:00  
 Stop Date : 1992-02-21 00:00:00  
 Work Suspended :Not reported  
 Responsible Party:HAROLD DEL PONTE  
 RP Address: P.O. BOX 35  
 Global Id: T0601500031  
 Org Name: Not reported  
 Contact Person: Not reported  
 MTBE Conc: 1  
 Mtbe Fuel: 0  
 Water System Name: Not reported  
 Well Name: Not reported  
 Distance To Lust: 0  
 Waste Discharge Global ID: Not reported  
 Waste Disch Assigned Name: Not reported  
 Summary : COMPLAINT RC'D 2-12-92. PLAN RC'D 9-12-97. ROY LTR 9-25-97. LTR RC'D 3-24-98. LTR RC'D 4-8-98. ROY LTR 4-17-98. LTR RC'D 10-29-98,12-7-98. AM LTR 3-8-99. PLAN RC'D 4-5-99. EXTN LTR RC'D 3-17-00. LMJ LTR 3-31-00. LTR RC'D 2-5-01. LMB LTR 2-16-01. RPT RC'D 12-27-1. LMB LTR 4-2-2. WP RC'D 6-4-2. RCPTR SURVY RC'D 6-19-2. LMB LTR 8-8-2. LTR RC'D 8-30-2. LTR RC'D 12-20-2. DNCEHD LTR RC'D 1-3-3. FUND LTR RC'D 1-21-3. LMB LTR 3-27-3. rpt rc'd 5-1-3. q-rpt rc'd 6-3-3. lmb ltr 6-20-3. wrkpln rc'd 7-16-3. lmb ltr 9-25-3. lmb ltr 12-11-3. RPT RC'D 3-10-4. CSW LTR 3-16-4. QRPT 6-1-4,8-12-4,12-22-4. PLAN 2-14-5. LTR RC'D 3-4-5. QRPT RC'D 3-16-5.

LUST Region 1:  
 Facility ID: 1TDN039  
 Region: 1  
 Staff Initials: LMB

**2**  
**SSE**  
**1/8-1/4**  
**1116 ft.**

**KLAMATH MOBIL STATION**  
**299 STATE HIGHWAY 169**  
**KLAMATH, CA 95548**

**HIST UST** **U001611978**  
**N/A**

**Relative:**  
**Lower**

UST HIST:  
 Facility ID: 10071  
 Total Tanks: 4  
 Owner Address: 400 HIGHWAY 169  
 KLAMATH, CA 95548  
 Tank Used for: PRODUCT  
 Tank Num: 1  
 Tank Capacity: 00010000  
 Type of Fuel: REGULAR  
 Leak Detection: Visual  
 Contact Name: WILLIAM MEADOR  
 Facility Type: Gas Station

Owner Name: HAROLD DEL PONTE  
 Region: STATE

**Actual:**  
**29 ft.**

Facility ID: 10071  
 Total Tanks: 4  
 Owner Address: 400 HIGHWAY 169  
 KLAMATH, CA 95548  
 Tank Used for: PRODUCT

Container Num: 1  
 Year Installed: 1980  
 Tank Construction: Not Reported

Telephone: (707) 482-5971  
 Other Type: Not reported

Owner Name: HAROLD DEL PONTE  
 Region: STATE

Map ID  
Direction  
Distance  
Distance (ft.)  
Elevation    Site

MAP FINDINGS

Database(s)    EDR ID Number  
EPA ID Number

**KLAMATH MOBIL STATION (Continued)**

**U001611978**

Tank Num:	2	Container Num:	2
Tank Capacity:	00010000	Year Installed:	1983
Type of Fuel:	UNLEADED	Tank Construction:	Not Reported
Leak Detection:	Visual	Telephone:	(707) 482-5971
Contact Name:	WILLIAM MEADOR	Other Type:	Not reported
Facility Type:	Gas Station	Owner Name:	HAROLD DEL PONTE
Facility ID:	10071	Region:	STATE
Total Tanks:	4		
Owner Address:	400 HIGHWAY 169 KLAMATH, CA 95548		
Tank Used for:	PRODUCT	Container Num:	3
Tank Num:	3	Year Installed:	1974
Tank Capacity:	00002000	Tank Construction:	Not Reported
Type of Fuel:	DIESEL	Telephone:	(707) 482-5971
Leak Detection:	Visual	Other Type:	Not reported
Contact Name:	WILLIAM MEADOR	Owner Name:	HAROLD DEL PONTE
Facility Type:	Gas Station	Region:	STATE
Facility ID:	10071		
Total Tanks:	4		
Owner Address:	400 HIGHWAY 169 KLAMATH, CA 95548		
Tank Used for:	WASTE	Container Num:	4
Tank Num:	4	Year Installed:	1968
Tank Capacity:	00000500	Tank Construction:	Not Reported
Type of Fuel:	WASTE OIL	Telephone:	(707) 482-5971
Leak Detection:	Visual	Other Type:	Not reported
Contact Name:	WILLIAM MEADOR		
Facility Type:	Gas Station		

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
KLAMATH	U003778638	KLAMATH SHELL GAS STATION	299 HWY 169	95548	UST
KLAMATH	U003970729	DON'S GAS	15880 HWY 101	95548	UST
KLAMATH	S105181008	SIMPSON TIMBER COMPANY KLAMATH SWDS	HIGHWAY 101		SLIC
KLAMATH	S104857253	RIVERSIDE RV PARK	HIGHWAY 101 17505		LUST
KLAMATH	S102431061	GTE, KLAMATH OFFICE	HIGHWAY 101, SOUTH 16846		LUST
KLAMATH	S104163410	DON'S GAS	HIGHWAY 101, SOUTH 15880		LUST, SWEEPS UST
KLAMATH	S101479993	SIMPSON LUMBER COMPANY	HWY 101/ROUTE169	95548	REF
KLAMATH	S106928235	KLAMATH CENTRAL OFFICE	16046 S HIGHWAY 101	95548	SWEEPS UST
KLAMATH	S106928236	KLAMATH MICROWAVE	KLAMATH AFB	95548	SWEEPS UST
KLAMATH	U001611974	HOME	320 KLAMATH BLVD	95548	HIST UST
KLAMATH	1007465878	YUROK TRIBE WWTS SERVING ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING	YUROK RESERVATION	95548	FINDS
REQUA	S102008340	U. S. AIR FORCE, REQUA STATION	P. J. MURPHY MEMORIAL DRIVE (OFF HWY 1)	95548	REF

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

**Number of Days to Update:** Provides confirmation that this EDR report meets or exceeds the 90-day updating requirement of the ASTM standard.

## **FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD RECORDS**

### **NPL: National Priority List**

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/05	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/05	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/05	Last EDR Contact: 08/03/05
Number of Days to Update: 19	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### **NPL Site Boundaries**

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)  
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1  
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6  
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3  
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 8  
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 4  
Telephone 404-562-8033

### **Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites**

Date of Government Version: 04/27/05	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/04/05	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/16/05	Last EDR Contact: 08/05/05
Number of Days to Update: 12	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### **CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System**

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/05	Telephone: 703-413-0223
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/17/05	Last EDR Contact: 09/20/05
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### **CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned**

As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP) have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 NFRAP sites to lift the unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties and has archived them as historical records so EPA does not needlessly repeat the investigations in the future. This policy change is part of the EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens to promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites.

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 05/17/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/17/05  
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 703-413-0223  
Last EDR Contact: 09/20/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **CORRACTS:** Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 06/28/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/05  
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 800-424-9346  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **RCRA:** Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. RCRAInfo replaces the data recording and reporting abilities of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS). The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month. Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator off-site to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 08/11/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/23/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 800-424-9346  
Last EDR Contact: 08/23/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **ERNS:** Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/05  
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard  
Telephone: 202-260-2342  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## **FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS**

### **BRS:** Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/17/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/05  
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: EPA/NTIS  
Telephone: 800-424-9346  
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## **CONSENT:** Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/14/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/05  
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library  
Telephone: Varies  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **ROD:** Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 06/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/11/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 703-416-0223  
Last EDR Contact: 07/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## **DELISTED NPL:** National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/05  
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA  
Telephone: N/A  
Last EDR Contact: 08/03/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **FINDS:** Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 07/11/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/05  
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: EPA  
Telephone: (415) 947-8000  
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **HMIRS:** Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/05  
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation  
Telephone: 202-366-4555  
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## **MLTS:** Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/14/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/05  
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Telephone: 301-415-7169  
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **MINES:** Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 05/13/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/05  
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration  
Telephone: 303-231-5959  
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## **NPL LIENS:** Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner receives notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/91  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/94  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/94  
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-564-4267  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **PADS:** PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/10/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/24/05  
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-564-3887  
Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## **DOD:** Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/21/03  
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: USGS  
Telephone: 703-692-8801  
Last EDR Contact: 08/09/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## **UMTRA:** Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized. In 1978, 24 inactive uranium mill tailings sites in Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, and on Navajo and Hopi tribal lands, were targeted for cleanup by the Department of Energy.

Date of Government Version: 12/29/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/07/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/14/05  
Number of Days to Update: 66

Source: Department of Energy  
Telephone: 505-845-0011  
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## **ODI:** Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/85  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/04  
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 800-424-9346  
Last EDR Contact: 05/23/95  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **FUDS:** Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/05  
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Telephone: 202-528-4285  
Last EDR Contact: 06/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **INDIAN RESERV:** Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/21/03  
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: USGS  
Telephone: 202-208-3710  
Last EDR Contact: 08/09/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## **US ENG CONTROLS:** Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 08/02/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 703-603-8867  
Last EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 01/02/06  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **RAATS:** RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/95  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/95  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/95  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-564-4104  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **TRIS:** Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/17/05  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-566-0250  
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## **TSCA:** Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/02  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/04  
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-260-5521  
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

## **FTTS INSP:** FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

Date of Government Version: 07/15/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-566-1667  
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **SSTS:** Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/25/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: EPA  
Telephone: 202-564-4203  
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## **FTTS:** FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 07/15/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/22/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances  
Telephone: 202-566-1667  
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **STATE OF CALIFORNIA ASTM STANDARD RECORDS**

### **AWP:** Annual Workplan Sites

Known Hazardous Waste Sites. California DTSC's Annual Workplan (AWP), formerly BEP, identifies known hazardous substance sites targeted for cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

### **CAL-SITES:** Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database.

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **CHMIRS:** California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/25/04  
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Office of Emergency Services  
Telephone: 916-845-8400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **CORTESE:** "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites). This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/01  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/29/01  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/01  
Number of Days to Update: 58

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information  
Telephone: 916-323-9100  
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **NOTIFY 65:** Proposition 65 Records

Proposition 65 Notification Records. NOTIFY 65 contains facility notifications about any release which could impact drinking water and thereby expose the public to a potential health risk.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/93  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/93  
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/93  
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board  
Telephone: 916-445-3846  
Last EDR Contact: 07/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **TOXIC PITS:** Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/95  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/95  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/95  
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board  
Telephone: 916-227-4364  
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **SWF/LF (SWIS):** Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/12/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/13/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board  
Telephone: 916-341-6320  
Last EDR Contact: 09/13/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **WMUDS/SWAT:** Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/01/00  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/00  
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/00  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board  
Telephone: 916-227-4448  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 07/11/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: State Water Resources Control Board  
Contact: Del Norte County Dept of Health and Social Svcs, (707) 464-3191  
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/01  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/01  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/01  
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)  
Telephone: 707-576-2220  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Date of Government Version: 09/30/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/04  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)  
Telephone: 510-286-0457  
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Date of Government Version: 05/19/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/03  
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)  
Telephone: 805-549-3147  
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/04  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)  
Telephone: 213-576-6600  
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Date of Government Version: 07/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/05  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)  
Telephone: 916-464-3291  
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/03  
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)  
Telephone: 916-542-5424  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Date of Government Version: 06/07/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)  
Telephone: 760-346-7491  
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Date of Government Version: 02/26/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/04  
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)  
Telephone: 760-346-7491  
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/05  
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)  
Telephone: 951-782-4130  
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/01  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/01  
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/01  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)  
Telephone: 858-467-2980  
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/89  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/94  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/94  
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services  
Telephone: 916-255-2118  
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/94  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## CA UST:

### UST: Active UST Facilities

Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 07/11/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/05  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: SWRCB  
Contact: Del Norte County Dept of Health and Social Svcs, (707) 464-3191  
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

**VCP:** Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

**INDIAN UST:** Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/18/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/16/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/31/05  
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA Region 9  
Telephone: 415-972-3368  
Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

**INDIAN LUST:** Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 06/02/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/03/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 415-972-3372  
Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

**INDIAN LUST:** Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 06/14/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/05  
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: EPA Region 10  
Telephone: 206-553-2857  
Last EDR Contact: 08/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

**CA FID UST:** Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/94  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/95  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/95  
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 916-341-5851  
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/98  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

**HIST UST:** Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database

The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/90  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/91  
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/91  
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board  
Telephone: 916-341-5851  
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/01  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## **SWEEPS UST:** SWEEPS UST Listing

Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1980's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/94	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/05	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/05	Last EDR Contact: 06/03/05
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## **STATE OF CALIFORNIA ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS**

### **AST:** Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities

Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/05	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/25/05	Telephone: 916-341-5712
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/05	Last EDR Contact: 08/16/05
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### **CLEANERS:** Cleaner Facilities

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 04/18/05	Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/05	Telephone: 916-327-4498
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/06/05	Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05
Number of Days to Update: 18	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

### **CA WDS:** Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/05	Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/05	Telephone: 916-341-5227
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05	Last EDR Contact: 09/20/05
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### **DEED:** Deed Restriction Listing

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 08/02/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/02/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/05  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## **NFA:** No Further Action Determination

This category contains properties at which DTSC has made a clear determination that the property does not pose a problem to the environment or to public health.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **EMI:** Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/19/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: California Air Resources Board  
Telephone: 916-322-2990  
Last EDR Contact: 07/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **WIP:** Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/05  
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board  
Telephone: 213-576-6726  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **REF:** Unconfirmed Properties Referred to Another Agency

This category contains properties where contamination has not been confirmed and which were determined as not requiring direct DTSC Site Mitigation Program action or oversight. Accordingly, these sites have been referred to another state or local regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## **SCH:** School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## NFE: Properties Needing Further Evaluation

This category contains properties that are suspected of being contaminated. These are unconfirmed contaminated properties that need to be assessed using the PEA process. PEA in Progress indicates properties where DTSC is currently conducting a PEA. PEA Required indicates properties where DTSC has determined a PEA is required, but not currently underway.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Telephone: 916-323-3400  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases

The Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanups (SLIC) listings includes unauthorized discharges from spills and leaks, other than from underground storage tanks or other regulated sites.

Date of Government Version: 07/11/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/12/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: State Water Resources Control Board  
Contact: Del Norte County Dept of Health and Social Svcs, (707) 464-3191  
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations

Date of Government Version: 04/03/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/03  
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)  
Telephone: 707-576-2220  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Any contaminated site that impacts groundwater or has the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/04  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)  
Telephone: 510-286-0457  
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Any contaminated site that impacts groundwater or has the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 08/19/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/22/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)  
Telephone: 805-549-3147  
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Any contaminated site that impacts groundwater or has the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/05  
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)  
Telephone: 213-576-6600  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Unregulated sites that impact groundwater or have the potential to impact groundwater.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)  
Telephone: 916-464-3291  
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Date of Government Version: 05/24/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch  
Telephone: 619-241-6583  
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites

Date of Government Version: 09/07/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/04  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region  
Telephone: 530-542-5574  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## SLIC REG 7: SLIC List

Date of Government Version: 11/24/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/05  
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region  
Telephone: 760-346-7491  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Date of Government Version: 07/01/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/10/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/08/04  
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)  
Telephone: 951-782-3298  
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)  
Telephone: 858-467-2980  
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/02  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/08/04  
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 916-255-1136  
Last EDR Contact: 08/23/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## LOCAL RECORDS

### **ALAMEDA COUNTY:**

#### **Underground Tanks**

Date of Government Version: 06/28/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/28/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services  
Telephone: 510-567-6700  
Last EDR Contact: 06/28/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

#### **Contaminated Sites**

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 08/16/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/16/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/05  
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services  
Telephone: 510-567-6700  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### **CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:**

#### **Site List**

List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 08/29/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department  
Telephone: 925-646-2286  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### **FRESNO COUNTY:**

#### **CUPA Resources List**

Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/05  
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Dept. of Community Health  
Telephone: 559-445-3271  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### **KERN COUNTY:**

#### **Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing**

Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 05/10/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/10/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department  
Telephone: 661-862-8700  
Last EDR Contact: 09/26/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

### List of Solid Waste Facilities

Date of Government Version: 02/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/18/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/05  
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: La County Department of Public Works  
Telephone: 818-458-5185  
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

### City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank

Date of Government Version: 08/29/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/05  
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department  
Telephone: 310-524-2236  
Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank

Date of Government Version: 03/28/03  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/03  
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/03  
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department  
Telephone: 562-570-2563  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

### City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank

Date of Government Version: 08/16/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/14/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/05  
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department  
Telephone: 310-618-2973  
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### City of Los Angeles Landfills

Date of Government Version: 03/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/05  
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Engineering & Construction Division  
Telephone: 213-473-7869  
Last EDR Contact: 09/13/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

### HMS: Street Number List

Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 04/28/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/05  
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Public Works  
Telephone: 626-458-3517  
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### Site Mitigation List

Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 05/25/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/27/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/05  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Community Health Services  
Telephone: 323-890-7806  
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern

San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/98

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/99

Date Made Active in Reports: N/A

Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA Region 9

Telephone: 415-972-3178

Last EDR Contact: 07/06/99

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

## MARIN COUNTY:

### Underground Storage Tank Sites

Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/05

Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/05

Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management

Telephone: 415-499-6647

Last EDR Contact: 08/01/05

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05

Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## NAPA COUNTY:

### Sites With Reported Contamination

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/05

Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/05

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-253-4269

Last EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/05

Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites

Date of Government Version: 06/27/05

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/27/05

Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/05

Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management

Telephone: 707-253-4269

Last EDR Contact: 09/26/05

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/05

Data Release Frequency: Annually

## ORANGE COUNTY:

### List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups

Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 09/01/05

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/05

Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05

Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Health Care Agency

Telephone: 714-834-3446

Last EDR Contact: 09/09/05

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities

Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 06/01/05

Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/10/05

Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/05

Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Health Care Agency

Telephone: 714-834-3446

Last EDR Contact: 09/09/05

Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05

Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## List of Industrial Site Cleanups

Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Health Care Agency  
Telephone: 714-834-3446  
Last EDR Contact: 09/09/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## PLACER COUNTY:

### Master List of Facilities

List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/10/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/05  
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services  
Telephone: 530-889-7312  
Last EDR Contact: 09/19/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/19/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

### Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 09/15/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Public Health  
Telephone: 951-358-5055  
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### Underground Storage Tank Tank List

Date of Government Version: 05/24/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Health Services Agency  
Telephone: 951-358-5055  
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

### CS - Contaminated Sites

Date of Government Version: 08/19/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/02/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management  
Telephone: 916-875-8406  
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### ML - Regulatory Compliance Master List

Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 07/25/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/05  
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management  
Telephone: 916-875-8406  
Last EDR Contact: 08/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

### Hazardous Material Permits

This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 09/20/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division  
Telephone: 909-387-3041  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

### Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/00  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/13/01  
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/15/02  
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Health Services  
Telephone: 619-338-2209  
Last EDR Contact: 08/22/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

### Hazardous Materials Management Division Database

The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 05/16/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/05  
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division  
Telephone: 619-338-2268  
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

### Local Oversight Facilities

Date of Government Version: 09/07/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County  
Telephone: 415-252-3920  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### Underground Storage Tank Information

Date of Government Version: 06/07/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/13/05  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Public Health  
Telephone: 415-252-3920  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## SAN MATEO COUNTY:

### Fuel Leak List

Date of Government Version: 08/11/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/05  
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division  
Telephone: 650-363-1921  
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### Business Inventory

List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/17/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/17/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division  
Telephone: 650-363-1921  
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

### Fuel Leak Site Activity Report

Date of Government Version: 03/29/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/05  
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District  
Telephone: 408-265-2600  
Last EDR Contact: 09/27/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/26/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

### Hazardous Material Facilities

Date of Government Version: 09/13/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/13/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department  
Telephone: 408-277-4659  
Last EDR Contact: 09/06/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/05/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

## SOLANO COUNTY:

### Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Date of Government Version: 06/28/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/28/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management  
Telephone: 707-784-6770  
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### Underground Storage Tanks

Date of Government Version: 06/28/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/28/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management  
Telephone: 707-784-6770  
Last EDR Contact: 09/12/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## SONOMA COUNTY:

### Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

Date of Government Version: 07/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/25/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/25/05  
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of Health Services  
Telephone: 707-565-6565  
Last EDR Contact: 07/25/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

## SUTTER COUNTY:

### Underground Storage Tanks

Date of Government Version: 01/29/04  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/04  
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/23/04  
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture  
Telephone: 530-822-7500  
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

## VENTURA COUNTY:

### Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites

Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Environmental Health Division  
Telephone: 805-654-2813  
Last EDR Contact: 09/09/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/05  
Data Release Frequency: Annually

### Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites

Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 06/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/05/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/05  
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Environmental Health Division  
Telephone: 805-654-2813  
Last EDR Contact: 09/13/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### Underground Tank Closed Sites List

Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 07/05/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/05  
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Environmental Health Division  
Telephone: 805-654-2813  
Last EDR Contact: 07/15/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

### Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks

The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/06/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/05  
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division  
Telephone: 805-654-2813  
Last EDR Contact: 09/13/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05  
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## YOLO COUNTY:

### Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report

Date of Government Version: 07/19/05	Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/08/05	Telephone: 530-666-8646
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/30/05	Last EDR Contact: 07/18/05
Number of Days to Update: 22	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/05
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

### EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

**Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites:** The existence and location of Coal Gas sites is provided exclusively to EDR by Real Property Scan, Inc. ©Copyright 1993 Real Property Scan, Inc. For a technical description of the types of hazards which may be found at such sites, contact your EDR customer service representative.

#### **Disclaimer Provided by Real Property Scan, Inc.**

The information contained in this report has predominantly been obtained from publicly available sources produced by entities other than Real Property Scan. While reasonable steps have been taken to insure the accuracy of this report, Real Property Scan does not guarantee the accuracy of this report. Any liability on the part of Real Property Scan is strictly limited to a refund of the amount paid. No claim is made for the actual existence of toxins at any site. This report does not constitute a legal opinion.

### BROWNFIELDS DATABASES

#### **VCP:** Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/05	Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/29/05	Telephone: 916-323-3400
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/05	Last EDR Contact: 08/29/05
Number of Days to Update: 23	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/05
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

#### **US BROWNFIELDS:** A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients--States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 08/18/05	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/05	Telephone: 202-566-2777
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/06/05	Last EDR Contact: 08/11/05
Number of Days to Update: 49	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/12/05
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

# GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

## **US INST CONTROL:** Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/10/05  
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/05  
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/06/05  
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency  
Telephone: 703-603-8867  
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/05  
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/05  
Data Release Frequency: Varies

## **OTHER DATABASE(S)**

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

**Oil/Gas Pipelines:** This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

### **Electric Power Transmission Line Data**

Source: PennWell Corporation  
Telephone: (800) 823-6277

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

**Sensitive Receptors:** There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

### **AHA Hospitals:**

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.  
Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

### **Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing**

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services  
Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

### **Nursing Homes**

Source: National Institutes of Health  
Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

### **Public Schools**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics  
Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

### **Private Schools**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics  
Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

### **Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities**

Source: Department of Social Services  
Telephone: 916-657-4041

## GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

**Flood Zone Data:** This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

**NWI:** National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

### STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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## GEOCHECK<sup>®</sup> - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

### TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

YUOK RESERVATION  
KLAMATH MILL RD  
KLAMATH, CA 95548

### TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	41.525398 - 41° 31' 31.4"
Longitude (West):	124.034599 - 124° 2' 4.6"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 10
UTM X (Meters):	413680.2
UTM Y (Meters):	4597388.0
Elevation:	177 ft. above sea level

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum has been developed to assist the environmental professional with the collection of physical setting source information in accordance with ASTM 1527-00, Section 7.2.3. Section 7.2.3 requires that a current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent, such as the USGS Digital Elevation Model) be reviewed. It also requires that one or more additional physical setting sources be sought when (1) conditions have been identified in which hazardous substances or petroleum products are likely to migrate to or from the property, and (2) more information than is provided in the current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent) is generally obtained, pursuant to local good commercial or customary practice, to assess the impact of migration of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. Such additional physical setting sources generally include information about the topographic, hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and geologic characteristics of a site, and wells in the area.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata. EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

## GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

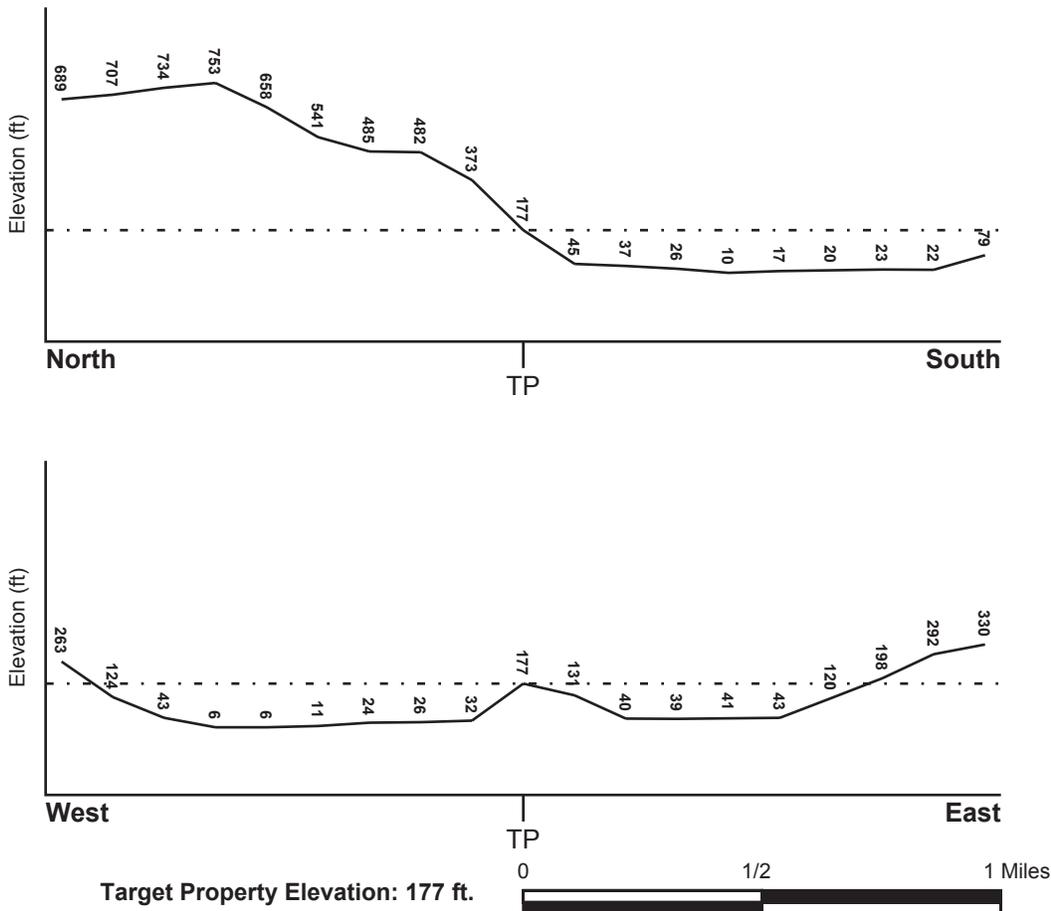
## TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

## TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

USGS Topographic Map: 41124-E1 REQUA, CA  
 General Topographic Gradient: General South  
 Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

## SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

## HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

## FEMA FLOOD ZONE

<u>Target Property County</u>	<u>FEMA Flood Electronic Data</u>
DEL NORTE, CA	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 0650250250B

Additional Panels in search area: Not Reported

## NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

<u>NWI Quad at Target Property</u>	<u>NWI Electronic Data Coverage</u>
REQUA	Not Available

## HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

### *Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data\*:*

Search Radius:	1.25 miles
Status:	Not found

## AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>	<u>GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW</u>
Not Reported		

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

## GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

## GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

### ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era: Mesozoic  
System: Cretaceous  
Series: Upper Mesozoic  
Code: uMze(*decoded above as Era, System & Series*)

### GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Eugeosynclinal Deposits

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

## DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

Soil Component Name: ATWELL

Soil Surface Texture: clay loam

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat poorly. Soils commonly have a layer with low hydraulic conductivity, wet state high in profile, etc. Depth to water table is 1 to 3 feet.

Hydric Status: Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: HIGH

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 60 inches

Depth to Bedrock Max: > 60 inches

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	17 inches	clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay Soils.	Max: 0.60 Min: 0.20	Max: 6.00 Min: 5.10
2	17 inches	30 inches	gravelly - clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Gravels, Gravels with fines, Clayey Gravel	Max: 0.20 Min: 0.06	Max: 6.00 Min: 4.50
3	30 inches	54 inches	clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit 50% or more), Fat Clay.	Max: 0.20 Min: 0.06	Max: 5.50 Min: 4.50
4	54 inches	62 inches	clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit 50% or more), Fat Clay.	Max: 0.06 Min: 0.00	Max: 7.80 Min: 6.60

### OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: very gravelly - loam  
gravelly - loam  
unweathered bedrock  
very gravelly - sand  
gravelly - clay loam

Surficial Soil Types: very gravelly - loam  
gravelly - loam  
unweathered bedrock  
very gravelly - sand  
gravelly - clay loam

Shallow Soil Types: very cobbly - clay loam

Deeper Soil Types: weathered bedrock  
unweathered bedrock  
very cobbly - loam  
stratified

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

## ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

According to ASTM E 1527-00, Section 7.2.2, "one or more additional state or local sources of environmental records may be checked, in the discretion of the environmental professional, to enhance and supplement federal and state sources... Factors to consider in determining which local or additional state records, if any, should be checked include (1) whether they are reasonably ascertainable, (2) whether they are sufficiently useful, accurate, and complete in light of the objective of the records review (see 7.1.1), and (3) whether they are obtained, pursuant to local, good commercial or customary practice." One of the record sources listed in Section 7.2.2 is water well information. Water well information can be used to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact groundwater flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

## WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)</u>
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

## FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
8	USGS3247134	1/2 - 1 Mile South

## FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

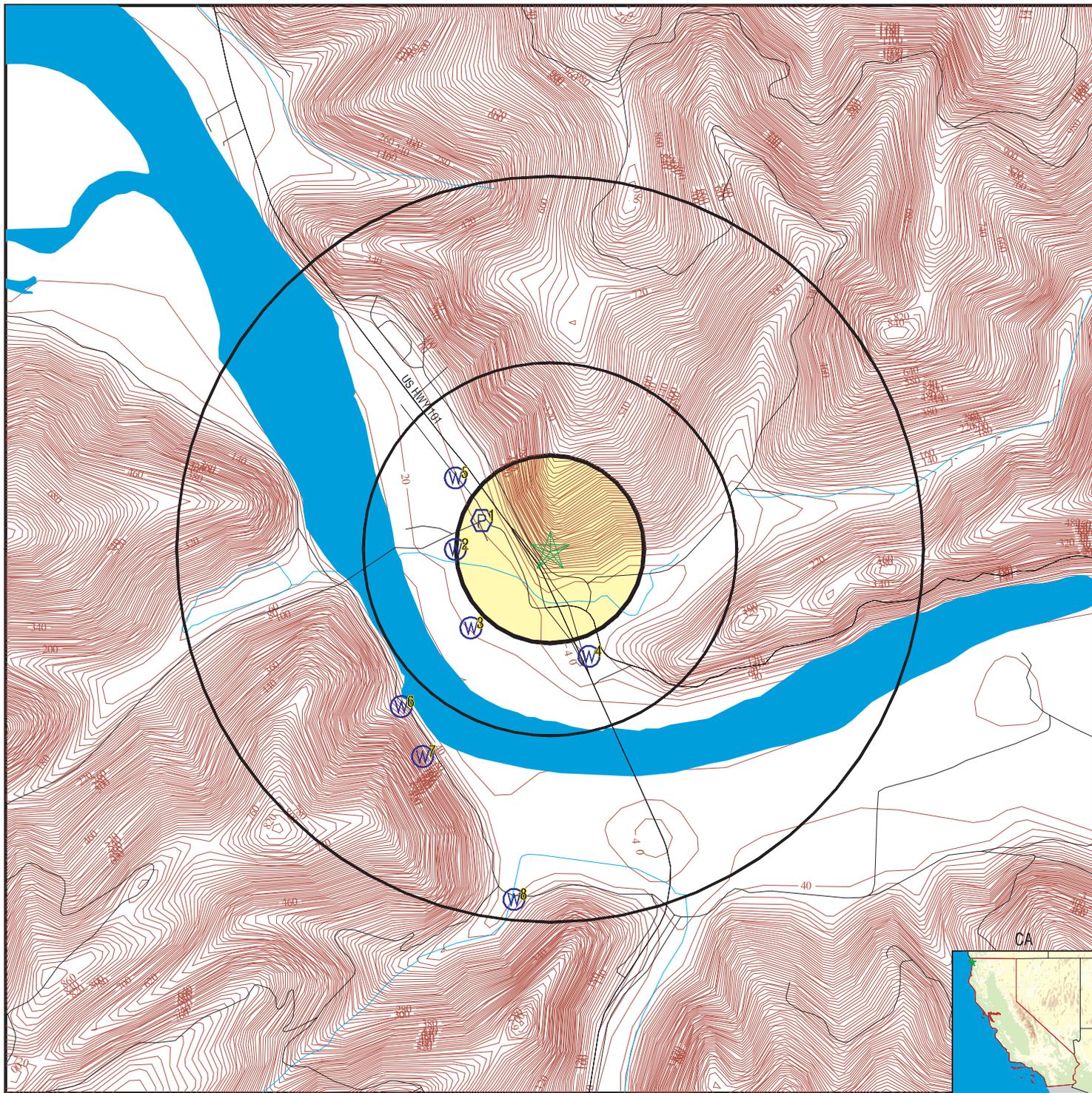
<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
1	090605014	1/8 - 1/4 Mile WNW

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

## STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
2	11201	1/4 - 1/2 Mile West
3	11204	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SW
4	11203	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SSE
5	11198	1/4 - 1/2 Mile NW
6	11206	1/2 - 1 Mile SW
7	11205	1/2 - 1 Mile SSW

# PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 1535736.1s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake Fault Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons

- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Oil, gas or related wells

<b>TARGET PROPERTY:</b> Yurok Reservation <b>ADDRESS:</b> Klamath Mill Rd <b>CITY/STATE/ZIP:</b> Klamath CA 95548 <b>LAT/LONG:</b> 41.5254 / 124.0346	<b>CUSTOMER:</b> AES <b>CONTACT:</b> Pete Connelly <b>INQUIRY #:</b> 1535736.1s <b>DATE:</b> October 19, 2005 12:54 pm
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## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	TOLUENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371081	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371091	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371092	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371093	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	XYLENES, TOTAL		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371094	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	METHYLENE CHLORIDE (DICHLOROMETHANE)		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371095	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	O-DICHLOROBENZENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371096	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	P-DICHLOROBENZENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371097	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	VINYL CHLORIDE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371098	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371099	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	STYRENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371100	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371101	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	ETHYLBENZENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371102	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371103	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371104	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371105	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371106	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371107	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	MONOCHLOROBENZENE (CHLOROBENZENE)		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371108	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	BENZENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371109	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371111	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	ENDOTHALL		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371296	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	DALAPON		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371299	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	TOXAPHENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371300	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	HEPTACHLOR		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371301	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	BHC-GAMMA (LINDANE)		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371302	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	ENDRIN		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371312	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported

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### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	GLYPHOSATE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371330		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	DIQUAT	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371346		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371376		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371378		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371380		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	ALACHLOR (LASSO)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371381		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	2,4,5-TP (SILVEX)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371382		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	CARBOFURAN	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371383		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	HEXACHLOROBENZENE (HCB)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371384		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		

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### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	DINOSEB	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371385		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	PICLORAM	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371386		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371387		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	SIMAZINE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371388		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	OXAMYL (VYDATE)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371389		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371390		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	ATRAZINE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371391		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	2,4-D	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371398		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	CHLORDANE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371401		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB)		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371402	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	1,2 DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371403	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	TOTAL POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB)		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371404	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	PENTACHLOROPHENOL		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371405	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	BENZO (A) PYRENE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371406	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	FLUORIDE		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371435	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	ARSENIC		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371443	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	BARIUM		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371444	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA		
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular		
Contaminant:	CADMIUM		
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31	Analytical Value:	0
Violation ID:	0371445	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported	Enf. Action:	Not Reported

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	CYANIDE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371447		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	MERCURY	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371449		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	SELENIUM	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371450		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	ANTIMONY, TOTAL	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371451		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371452		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	THALLIUM, TOTAL	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371453		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	CHROMIUM	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371460		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	NITRATE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-01-01 - 2001-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371469		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUROC - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	NITRATE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2000-01-01 - 2000-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371486		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	CCR Complete Failure to Report	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	7000	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2002-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371624		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	CCR Complete Failure to Report	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	7000	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371637		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	CCR Complete Failure to Report	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	7000	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2000-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	0371649		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-10-01 - 2001-10-31		
Violation ID:	0372068		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-08-01 - 2001-08-31		
Violation ID:	0372084		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-09-01 - 2001-09-30		
Violation ID:	0372086		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2001-07-01 - 2001-07-31		
Violation ID:	0372088		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2000-08-01 - 2000-08-31		
Violation ID:	0372118		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2000-02-01 - 2000-02-29		
Violation ID:	0372138		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

### ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	CCR Complete Failure to Report	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	7000	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2004-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	0457097		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Monitoring, Regular	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	NITRATE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	2004-01-01 - 2004-12-31		
Violation ID:	0503574		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-01-01 - 2005-02-04		
Violation ID:	9653071		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	REQUA COMMUNITY	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-01-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653071		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-01-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653071		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	REQUA COMMUNITY	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-01-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653071		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653072		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	YUOK - REQUA	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653072		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		
System Name:	REQUA COMMUNITY	Analytical Value:	0
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653072		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

**ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:**

System Name:	REQUA COMMUNITY	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation Type:	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	Enforcement ID:	Not Reported
Contaminant:	LEAD & COPPER RULE	Enf. Action:	Not Reported
Compliance Period:	1996-07-01 - 2015-12-31		
Violation ID:	9653072		
Enforcement Date:	Not Reported		

**2**  
**West**  
**1/4 - 1/2 Mile**  
**Lower**

**CA WELLS    11201**

**Water System Information:**

Prime Station Code:	13N/01E-10K02 H	User ID:	ATT
FRDS Number:	0800548001	County:	Del Norte
District Number:	01	Station Type:	WELL/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE
Water Type:	Well/Groundwater	Well Status:	Active Raw
Source Lat/Long:	413132.0 1240218.0	Precision:	1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)
Source Name:	WELL 02		
System Number:	0800548		
System Name:	KLAMATH CSD		
Organization That Operates System:	Not Reported		
Pop Served:	46	Connections:	Unknown, Small System
Area Served:	Not Reported		

**Sample Information: \* Only Findings Above Detection Level Are Listed**

Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	80.000 UMHO
Chemical:	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	6.200
Chemical:	PH (LABORATORY)		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	21.000 MG/L
Chemical:	TOTAL ALKALINITY (AS CaCO3)		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	21.000 MG/L
Chemical:	BICARBONATE ALKALINITY		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	23.000 MG/L
Chemical:	TOTAL HARDNESS (AS CaCO3)		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	6.700 MG/L
Chemical:	CALCIUM		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	1.500 MG/L
Chemical:	MAGNESIUM		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	4.100 MG/L
Chemical:	SODIUM		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	3.000 MG/L
Chemical:	CHLORIDE		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	630.000 UG/L
Chemical:	IRON		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	11.000 UG/L
Chemical:	LEAD		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	740.000 UG/L
Chemical:	ZINC		
Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	55.000 MG/L
Chemical:	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS		

## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Sample Collected:	06/29/1995	Findings:	2.600 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		
Sample Collected:	12/26/1996	Findings:	3.100 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		

**3**  
**SW**  
**1/4 - 1/2 Mile**  
**Lower**

**CA WELLS    11204**

**Water System Information:**

Prime Station Code:	13N/01E-15B01 H	User ID:	ATT
FRDS Number:	0800615001	County:	Del Norte
District Number:	01	Station Type:	WELL/AMBNT/MUM/INTAKE
Water Type:	Well/Groundwater	Well Status:	Active Raw
Source Lat/Long:	413121.0 1240215.0	Precision:	1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)
Source Name:	WELL 01 - PRIMARY		
System Number:	0800615		
System Name:	Klamath Camper Corral		
Organization That Operates System:	P.O. BOX 729		
	KLAMATH, CA 95548		
Pop Served:	246	Connections:	102
Area Served:	Not Reported		

**Sample Information: \* Only Findings Above Detection Level Are Listed**

Sample Collected:	11/06/1995	Findings:	3.100 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		
Sample Collected:	10/04/1996	Findings:	2.300 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	6.600
Chemical:	PH (LABORATORY)		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	24.000 MG/L
Chemical:	TOTAL ALKALINITY (AS CaCO3)		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	24.000 MG/L
Chemical:	BICARBONATE ALKALINITY		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	28.000 MG/L
Chemical:	TOTAL HARDNESS (AS CaCO3)		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	6.600 MG/L
Chemical:	CALCIUM		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	2.800 MG/L
Chemical:	MAGNESIUM		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	5.600 MG/L
Chemical:	SODIUM		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	300.000 UG/L
Chemical:	IRON		
Sample Collected:	10/09/1997	Findings:	2.300 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID  
Direction  
Distance  
Elevation

Database      EDR ID Number

**4**  
**SSE**  
**1/4 - 1/2 Mile**  
**Lower**

**CA WELLS      11203**

**Water System Information:**

Prime Station Code:	13N/01E-14D02 H	User ID:	08C
FRDS Number:	0800740001	County:	Del Norte
District Number:	38	Station Type:	WELL/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE
Water Type:	Well/Groundwater	Well Status:	Active Raw
Source Lat/Long:	413117.0 1240153.0	Precision:	1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)
Source Name:	WELL 01		
System Number:	0800740		
System Name:	HAROLD DEL PONTE		
Organization That Operates System:	Not Reported		
Pop Served:	Unknown, Small System	Connections:	Unknown, Small System
Area Served:	Not Reported		

**5**  
**NW**  
**1/4 - 1/2 Mile**  
**Lower**

**CA WELLS      11198**

**Water System Information:**

Prime Station Code:	13N/01E-04J01 H	User ID:	ATT
FRDS Number:	0800622001	County:	Del Norte
District Number:	01	Station Type:	WELL/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE
Water Type:	Well/Groundwater	Well Status:	Active Raw
Source Lat/Long:	413142.0 1240218.0	Precision:	1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)
Source Name:	WELL 01		
System Number:	0800622		
System Name:	Chinook Water System		
Organization That Operates System:	P.O. BOX F KLAMATH, CA 95548		
Pop Served:	200	Connections:	72
Area Served:	Not Reported		

**Sample Information: \* Only Findings Above Detection Level Are Listed**

Sample Collected:	10/31/1996	Findings:	4.100 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		

**6**  
**SW**  
**1/2 - 1 Mile**  
**Lower**

**CA WELLS      11206**

**Water System Information:**

Prime Station Code:	13N/01E-15R01 H	User ID:	ATT
FRDS Number:	0810800002	County:	Del Norte
District Number:	01	Station Type:	WELL/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE
Water Type:	Well/Groundwater	Well Status:	Active Treated
Source Lat/Long:	413110.0 1240228.0	Precision:	1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)
Source Name:	RIVER WELL - FILTERED & CHLORINATED		





## GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Ground-water levels, continued.

Date	Feet below Surface	Feet to Sealevel
1979-11-05	15.0	

Date	Feet below Surface	Feet to Sealevel
1979-04-09	12	

# GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS RADON

## AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

### Radon Test Results

Zip	Total Sites	> 4 Pci/L	Pct. > 4 Pci/L
95548	2	0	0.00

Federal EPA Radon Zone for DEL NORTE County: 3

- Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.  
 : Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.  
 : Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 95548

Number of sites tested: 2

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	-0.100 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

# PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

## TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

### **USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)**

Source: United States Geologic Survey

EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002. 7.5-Minute DEMs correspond to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps.

## HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

**Flood Zone Data:** This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

**NWI:** National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

## HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

### **AQUIFLOW<sup>R</sup> Information System**

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

## GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

### **Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit**

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

### **STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database**

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

## ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

### **FEDERAL WATER WELLS**

#### **PWS: Public Water Systems**

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

#### **PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data**

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

#### **USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)**

This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

# PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

## STATE RECORDS

### California Drinking Water Quality Database

Source: Department of Health Services

Telephone: 916-324-2319

The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

### California Oil and Gas Well Locations for District 2, 3, 5 and 6

Source: Department of Conservation

Telephone: 916-323-1779

## RADON

### State Database: CA Radon

Source: Department of Health Services

Telephone: 916-324-2208

Radon Database for California

### Area Radon Information

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-356-4020

The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

### EPA Radon Zones

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-356-4020

Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

## OTHER

### Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

### Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater

Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**California Earthquake Fault Lines:** The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

# ***APPENDIX D***

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*CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION LETTER*

**CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION**

45 FREMONT, SUITE 2000  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105-2219  
VOICE (415) 904-5200  
FAX (415) 904-5400  
TDD (415) 597-5885



May 23, 2013

Amanda Mager  
Assistant Planning Director  
Yurok Tribe  
190 Klamath Blvd.  
P.O. Box 1027  
Klamath CA 95548

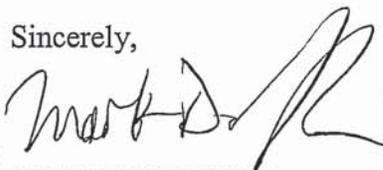
Re: **ND-0205-13**, Yurok Tribe and Department of Justice, Negative Determination,  
Tribal Justice Center, Klamath, Del Norte Co.

Dear Ms. Mager:

The Coastal Commission staff has reviewed the above-referenced negative determination you have submitted on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice for the construction of an approximately 3,500 sq. ft. Tribal Justice Center in the town of Klamath, on land held in trust by the U.S. Government. The project would be located adjacent to existing development in the town of Klamath. The project would concentrate development within an existing developed area and would be visually compatible with the surrounding development. Adequate public services and infrastructure are available to serve the development, and the project would not result in adverse effects to wetlands, environmentally sensitive habitat, water quality, or other coastal zone resources.

We **agree** with your determination that the proposed project would not adversely affect coastal zone resources, and we therefore **concur** with your negative determination made pursuant to 15 CFR 930.35 of the NOAA implementing regulations. Please contact Mark Delaplaine of the Commission staff at (415) 904-5289 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

  
(For) CHARLES LESTER  
Executive Director

cc: Arcata District Office

# ***APPENDIX E***

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*CONFIDENTIAL NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT  
REPORT*

***THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT REPORT  
CONTAINS SENSITIVE AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND IS  
RETAINED AT THE OFFICES OF BJA UNDER SEPARATE COVER.  
THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE APPROPRIATE  
REGULATORY AGENCY RELATING TO THE CONSULTATION  
REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ACT.***