

This section includes minor edits to the Draft EIR, Recirculated Draft EIR and Second Recirculated Draft EIR. These modifications resulted from responses to comments received during the public review periods for each of these documents, as well as County staff initiated edits to clarify language and implementation of mitigation measures.

Revisions herein do not result in new significant environmental impacts, do not constitute significant new information, nor do they alter the conclusions of the environmental analysis that would warrant recirculation of the DEIR, RDEIR, or 2<sup>nd</sup> RDEIR pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5. Changes are provided in revision marks with underline for new text and ~~strike out for deleted text~~.

## 3.1 REVISIONS TO THE DRAFT EIR

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

No changes were made to Section 1.0 of the DEIR.

### 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Section 2.0 of the DEIR was revised in the Recirculated DEIR. No further changes were made to Section 2.0 of the DEIR.

### 3.1 AESTHETICS

The following changes are made to page 3.1-8 of the DEIR.

#### MITIGATION MEASURE

***Mitigation Measure 3.1-1:*** *Any structures built as part of the SPI Cogeneration Facility that exceed the height of the tallest existing structure at the site (75 feet) shall include surfaces that are non-reflective and painted or finished in neutral earth-tones to reduce their visual contrast with the surrounding landscape, excepting any components, fittings and/or equipment the function or safe operation of which would be compromised by the application of a coating or other method of reducing glare and/or visual contrast. The final exterior design and colors used on the proposed structures shall be reviewed and approved by the Shasta County Department of Resource Management prior to issuance of building permits.*

#### SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.1-1 would reduce the visual impacts of the project by ensuring that non-reflective building materials and neutral colors are used, however, the proposed project will remain visible from nearby land uses and scenic corridors. Therefore, this impact would remain **significant and unavoidable**. There is no additional feasible mitigation available that would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

The following changes are made to page 3.1-9 of the DEIR.

#### MITIGATION MEASURE

**Mitigation Measure 3.1-2:** *Consistent with the requirements of Section 17.84.050, Lighting, of the County Zoning Ordinance (as amended through July 2003):*

*All lighting, exterior and interior, shall be designed and located so as to confine direct lighting to the premises. A light source shall not shine upon or illuminate directly on any surface other than the area required to be lighted. No lighting shall be of the type or in a location such that constitutes a hazard to vehicular traffic, either on private property or on abutting streets.*

*All exterior lighting shall be designed to emit light that is within the orange-yellow spectrum to the greatest extent feasible. The use of lighting in the blue-white spectrum shall be limited to areas where illumination is required in order for outdoor work in the immediate vicinity of the project to occur safely.*

*The lighting plan shall demonstrate that light spillage in the blue-white spectrum onto adjacent properties does not increase beyond existing conditions. The lighting plan shall also demonstrate that any light spillage in the orange-yellow spectrum is reduced to the greatest extent feasible, while still meeting the safety and security requirements of the project site.*

*Prior to issuance of ~~the Conditional Use Permit~~ building permits, the project applicant shall submit a lighting plan to Shasta County that meets the requirements outlined above. Once the project is fully operational, the County shall verify that all exterior lighting meets the requirements of this measure.*

### 3.2 AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The following changes were made to pages 3.2-20 and 3.2-21 of the DEIR.

#### **Short-term (Construction) Impacts**

#### **Impact 3.2-1: Construction of the proposed project would result in temporary dust and vehicle emission impacts in the project vicinity during site preparation and construction activities (Less than Significant with Mitigation)**

As described above, the approach to this CEQA analysis of construction impacts is to require implementation of effective and comprehensive control measures. PM<sub>10</sub> and other criteria pollutants emitted during construction can vary greatly depending on the level of activity, the specific operations taking place, the equipment being operated, and other factors.

Construction would result in numerous activities that would generate dust. The fine, silty soils in the project area and often strong afternoon winds exacerbate the potential for dust, particularly in the summer months. Grading, leveling, earthmoving and excavation are the activities that generate the most particulate emissions. Impacts would be localized and variable. Construction impacts would last for a period of several months.

Construction activities that could generate dust and vehicle emissions are primarily related to grading and other ground-preparation activities in order to prepare the project site for the installation of the various components of the cogeneration facility.

Detailed grading plans have not been prepared for the proposed project, however, estimates regarding the volume of cut and fill that would be required for construction have been developed through consultation with the project applicant. It is estimated that a maximum of 10,500 cubic yards of material may need to be excavated from the project site in order to facilitate construction of the project. It is assumed that this excavated material would be transported from the project site. It is also assumed that mass site grading activities would occur over a one-month time period.

The estimated construction emissions are presented below in Table 3.2-7.

**TABLE 3.2-7: CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS (UNMITIGATED)**

POLLUTANT	CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS (POUNDS PER DAY)	THRESHOLD A/B (POUNDS PER DAY)	OVER THRESHOLD A/B?
NO <sub>x</sub>	<del>50.15</del> 37.39	25/137	Yes/No
CO	<del>28.33</del> 20.47	500/NA	No/NA
SO <sub>2</sub>	<del>0.00</del> 0.02	80/NA	No/NA
ROG	<del>6.10</del> 4.14	25/137	No/No
PM <sub>10</sub>	<del>50.12</del> 73.93	80/137	No/No
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	<del>12.25</del> 17.07	80/NA	No/NA

SOURCE: DE NOVO PLANNING GROUP, ~~2011~~ 2010 (URBEMIS 2007 MODELING)

As shown in Table 3.2-7, construction activities associated with the proposed project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds A or B for CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, ROG, PM<sub>10</sub> or PM<sub>2.5</sub>. However, project construction may result in up to 37.39 ~~50.15~~ lbs/day of NO<sub>x</sub>, which exceeds the District threshold A of 25 lbs/day. Project construction would not exceed any of the Level B thresholds of significance, and would exceed the Level A threshold for NO<sub>x</sub>, which requires the implementation of SMMS. This is considered a **potentially significant** impact.

The following mitigation measure is added to page 3.2-48 of the DEIR.

**Mitigation Measure 3.2-4:** *In order to ensure that emissions rates from the proposed boiler do not exceed the levels calculated in the EIR analysis, the natural gas usage shall be limited to an annual limit of 62,500 mmbtu, which represents 500 hours of the rated natural gas burners.*

These usage limitations shall be placed on the project through permit conditions applied to both the Shasta County AQMD (District) Permit to Operate, as well as the federally enforceable Title V Permit to Operate, which will also be issued by the District.

Monitoring and enforcement of these permit conditions shall be conducted by the Shasta County AQMD.

The following numbering correction is made to the mitigation measure on page 3.2-49 of the DEIR.

**Mitigation Measure 3.2-5 ~~3.2-3~~:** *The following conditions shall be included in the project's Conditional Use Permit:*

- *All fuels for the proposed boiler shall be kept indoors, covered, and dry to the maximum extent feasible. In any event, no fuels shall remain idle and uncovered or outdoors for a period greater than ~~two months~~ 60 days unless unforeseeable circumstances require that said fuel ~~be~~ remain idle and uncovered or outdoors for a greater length of time in which case the applicant shall notify the Department of Resource Management of the particular circumstances and provide a plan that details the length of time needed to normalize operations such that it is feasible to comply with the 60 day limitation. The Planning Director shall review the particular circumstances and reasonableness of the plan to normalize operations, and shall notify the applicant as to whether or not the Department finds reasonable cause to temporarily defer the limitation until operations have been normalized or if, more information or alternative actions to address the circumstance are necessary.*
- *Any fuels that show signs of rot or decomposition, or stored fuels that begin to generate significant odor shall either be burned in the boiler immediately, or removed from the premises and disposed of in a permitted landfill.*

#### SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of MM 3.2-5 ~~3.2-3~~ would ensure that fuels stored on the project site for use in the proposed boiler would be stored in a way as to minimize the potential for rot and decomposition that could generate odors. Implementation of this measure would reduce potential odor impacts to a **less than significant** level.

The following numbering change was made to the mitigation measure on page 3.2-58 of the DEIR.

**Mitigation Measure 3.2-6 ~~3.2-5~~** *The following conditions shall be included in the project's Conditional Use Permit:*

- *All trucks transporting waste ash shall have their loads wetted and covered **OR** all material transported off site will be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent a public nuisance in conformance with SCAQMD rules governing Fugitive, Indirect, or Non-Traditional Sources .*

- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose material should be covered or should maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and top of the trailer) in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code Section 23114. This provision will be enforced by local law enforcement agencies.
- Require that all diesel engines be shut off when not in use to reduce emissions from idling.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of MM ~~3.2-6~~ ~~3.2-5~~ would reduce this impact to a **less than significant** level.

### 3.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following mitigation measure is added to page 3.3-18 of the DEIR

**Mitigation Measure 3.3-3:** *Prior to the commencement of construction, install orange construction barrier fencing to identify environmentally sensitive areas located in the vicinity of the project site. Environmentally sensitive areas include: 1) land adjacent to the Sacramento River including the riparian habitat, but exclusively on land owned by the project proponent, and 2) land around other aquatic, wetland, and riparian areas that are owned by the project proponent and located immediately adjacent to the project site. The contractor shall work with the project engineer and qualified biologist to identify the locations for the barrier fencing, and shall place stakes around the sensitive resource sites to indicate these locations. The fencing will be installed before construction activities are initiated, will be maintained throughout the construction period, and removed following the completion of construction. The following paragraph will be included in the construction specifications:*

*The Contractor's attention is directed to the areas designated as "environmentally sensitive areas." These areas are protected, and no entry by the Contractor for any purpose will be allowed unless specifically authorized in writing by the County of Shasta. The Contractor will take measures to ensure that Contractor's forces do not enter or disturb these areas, including giving written notice to employees and subcontractors.*

*Temporary fences around the environmentally sensitive areas will be installed as the first order of work. Temporary fences will be furnished, constructed, maintained, and removed as shown on the plans, as specified in the special provisions, and as directed by the project engineer. The fencing will be commercial-quality woven polypropylene, orange in color, and at least 4 feet high (Tensor Polygrid or equivalent). The fencing will be tightly strung on posts with a maximum 10-foot spacing.*

The following numbering change was made to the mitigation measure on page 3.3-18 of the DEIR

**Mitigation Measure 3.3-4** ~~3.3-3~~: *A Water Quality Management Plan shall be prepared for use as a post construction/operational SWPPP. The intent of the Water Quality Management Plan is to*

*design a storm drain system that treats storm water to federal and state standards and to ensure that storm water is treated prior to entering a downstream protected wetland, jurisdictional water, and aquatic habitat for fish. The system should route all drainage from impermeable surfaces either through swales, buffer strips, or sand filters or it should be treated with a filtering system prior to discharge to the storm drain system.*

The following change was made to page 3.3-18 of the DEIR

#### SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.3-1 through ~~3.3-4~~ ~~3.3-3~~ would reduce potential impacts to special-status fish species and aquatic habitat to a **less than significant** level.

The following changes were made to page 3.3-22 of the DEIR

**Indirect Impacts:** The CNDDDB record search revealed documented occurrences of three sensitive natural communities within five miles including: Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest, Great Valley Valley Oak Riparian Forest, and Great Valley Willow Scrub. All three sensitive natural communities are associated with the Sacramento River. There is additional riparian habitat throughout the region that is associated with Sacramento River tributaries, sloughs, and irrigation canals. Mitigation measures 3.3-1, 3.3-2, ~~and 3.3-3~~, ~~and 3.3-4~~ presented in this EIR section require the project proponent to implement measures to minimize runoff from the project site during construction and operation of the proposed project. Specifically, MM 3.3-1 requires the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), MM 3.3-2 requires demonstrated compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System requirements, MM 3.3-3 requires construction fencing to be installed along riparian areas adjacent to the Sacramento River to ensure that construction activities do not go off the project site and disturb the riparian areas and MM ~~3.3-4~~ ~~3.3-3~~ requires the preparation and implementation of a Water Quality Management Plan. These measures would ensure that indirect impacts to sensitive natural communities, including riparian habitat in the regional vicinity would be mitigated through avoidance and the implementation of best management practices to remove pollutants from stormwater. Implementation of the proposed project would have a **less than significant** indirect impact on sensitive natural communities and riparian habitat located outside the project site.

#### MITIGATION MEASURES

Implement Mitigation Measures 3.3-1 through ~~3.3-4~~ ~~3.3-3~~.

#### SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.3-1 through ~~3.3-4~~ ~~3.3-3~~ would reduce potential impacts to a **less than significant** level.

### 3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

No changes were made to Section 3.4 of the DEIR.

### 3.5 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

No changes were made to Section 3.5 of the DEIR.

### 3.6 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The following changes are made to page 3.6-13 of the DEIR.

#### **Impact 3.6-1: Creation of a hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)**

Operation of the Sierra Pacific Industries proposed Cogeneration Project would not require treatment, or disposal of significant quantities of hazardous materials above the existing environmental baseline conditions.

The project proposes to operate an ammonia injection system for controlling nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions during combustion. Anhydrous Ammonia (ammonia) (CAS No. 7664-41-7) is subject to the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) regulations (Title 19, CCR, Chapter 4.5). The existing facility is currently regulated under this program for the existing use of ammonia onsite. The details of the applicant's existing CalARP compliance program are available for review at the Shasta County Department of Resource Management.

The existing facility stores ammonia in three 600-gallon pressure vessels. At 90% full, the tank capacity is 540 gallons each, or 2,780 pounds. For the three tanks combined, the total is 8,370 pounds. The threshold quantity of storage that triggers the CalARP program is 500 pounds of anhydrous ammonia. At 10,000 pounds, the Federal Risk Management Program is triggered.

Generally speaking, the existing facility currently uses between 1,000 and 2,000 gallons of anhydrous ammonia in its combustion operations annually, or one to two refills of the existing tanks per year. The proposed project, based on a larger boiler capacity and increases in BACT controls, would reuse the same existing tanks, and necessitate an increased frequency of re-fill activity, estimated to occur once per month.

Anhydrous ammonia used at the facility is purchased from a qualified distributor, transported in a pressure vessel truck, and directly filled into the onsite tanks. The transport, use and storage of anhydrous ammonia on the project site is an existing environmental baseline condition. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the amount of ammonia stored on the site, nor would it result in changes to the onsite ammonia storage system. This is a **less than significant** impact and no additional mitigation is required.

## 3.7 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

The following changes are made to Mitigation Measures 3.7-1 and 3.7-2 on pages 3.7-15 and 3.7-16 of the DEIR.

## MITIGATION MEASURES

**Mitigation Measure 3.7-1:** *The project applicant shall prepare and submit a ~~State approved certified~~ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board that includes specific types and sources of stormwater pollutants, determines the location and nature of potential impacts, and specifies appropriate control measures to eliminate any potentially significant impacts on receiving water quality from stormwater runoff in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board's General Construction NPDES Permit, Water Quality Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ (during construction), and the State Board's General Industrial NPDES Permit, Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, or State Board's Individual NPDES Permit program (during operation). The SWPPP shall identify treatment Best Management Practices (BMPs) that incorporate, at a minimum, the required hydraulic sizing design criteria for volume and flow to treat projected stormwater runoff. The SWPPP shall comply with the most current standards established by the Central Valley RWQCB. BMPs shall be selected from a menu according to site ~~requirements~~ requirements ~~and shall be subject to approval by the Central Valley RWQCB.~~ The following list is intended as an outline summary of possible BMPs to be implemented, and the County and/or the CVRWQCB may impose additional requirements:*

**Non-Structural BMPs**

- Minimizing Disturbance
- Preserving Natural Vegetation (where possible)
- Good Housekeeping, e.g., daily clean-up of construction site

**Structural BMPs***Erosion Controls*

- Mulch
- Grass
- Stockpile Covers

*Sediment Controls*

- Silt Fence
- Inlet Protection
- Check Dams
- Stabilized Construction Entrances
- Sediment Traps



**Mitigation Measure 3.7-2:** *The project shall maintain, obtain or perform an update of any existing NPDES permit. NPDES permits are required for discharges of pollutants to navigable waters of the United States, which includes any discharge to surface waters, including lakes, rivers, streams, bays, the ocean, dry stream beds, wetlands, and storm sewers that are tributary to any surface water body. The NPDES permits regulate discharges from publicly owned treatment works, industrial discharges, stormwater runoff, dewatering operations, and groundwater cleanup discharges. NPDES permits are issued for five years or less, and are therefore to be updated regularly. If the Regional Water Quality Control Board determines that an Antidegradation Analysis is required as part of the NPDES permit application, the applicant shall prepare an Antidegradation Analysis to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, consistent with 40 CFR 131.12.*

The following text is added to page 3.7-15 of the DEIR.

The proposed Cogen Facility would essentially have two separate water systems. One is the cooling tower system and the other is the boiler water/steam system. The water systems are separated by the main condenser, boiler water/steam is on the shell side and the tower cooling water is on the tube side of the main condenser.

#### **Cooling Tower System**

The proposed Cogen Facility would continue to employ a cooling tower system similar to existing conditions. The cooling tower system is an open loop system used to remove excess heat from and condense the steam that has gone through the steam turbine. The cooling tower water is circulated by pumps through the tube side of a shell and tube heat exchanger (the main condenser) and back to the tower where the circulating water is exposed to the cooling tower air flow. The water is cooled by the evaporation of a portion of the circulating water and the remainder returns to the tower basin. It is then pumped back to the steam condenser to start the heat removal process over again. As a result of this recirculation and heat removal process the water volume is reduced due to evaporation (in the cooling tower). Two things occur as a result of this water loss, (1) the concentration of the dissolved minerals and the suspended solids in the circulating water increases, and (2) water must be added to maintain a constant system volume of water. To counter the effect of increased dissolved mineral and suspended solid concentrations in the circulating tower water, a relatively small portion of the tower water is removed (bleed or blowdown water) from the system and sent to the onsite ponds and make-up water is added. This bleed water/ make-up water cycle creates a constant level of dissolved minerals and suspended solids in the recirculating tower water. This process is called "cycling" up the concentration of the tower water and is the primary method that is used to minimize water use in the tower system. The number of "cycles of concentration" is primarily determined by the makeup water chemistry and the chemical treatment of the cooling tower water.

The cooling tower water is treated for its corrosion/scaling tendencies and for biological fouling potential. At the proposed Cogen facility, SPI will use the same or similar two products that are currently being use at the existing biomass co-generation facility. One product is used to reduce the corrosion and scaling potential and the other is an oxidizing biocide to address potential biological fouling. The compound used to reduce corrosion and scaling is product SPI-402. The cooling tower bleed will contain a concentration of SPI-402 that is approximately 56 to 111 ppm. The concentration of Phosphonate, measured for dosage control, in the cooling tower bleed from SPI-402 will be approximately 4 to 8 ppm. The compound used to limit biological fouling is Sodium Hypochlorite (bleach). The cooling tower bleed will contain a concentration of Sodium Hypochlorite (bleach) that is approximately 2 to 4 ppm as product. The concentration of free chlorine from Sodium Hypochlorite in the cooling tower bleed will be approximately 0.2 to 0.5 ppm.

The cooling tower bleed is not treated after discharge from the tower system and is directed to the onsite ponds in accordance with existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. The cooling tower system bleed water that is sent to the onsite ponds contains the same dissolved minerals as the makeup water that is added to the system during initial fill and operation, only at a higher concentration due to the tower water being "cycled up." These minerals include silica, iron, calcium & magnesium hardness, and alkalinity, as well as increased ph (over makeup water). Also present in the bleed water is a corrosion/scale treatment product and very low level of free chlorine (from biological control product).

Anticipated volume of bleed water from the new cooling tower system is a maximum of 100 to 150 gpm. It will likely be significantly less than this due to the fact that the 100 to 150 gpm bleed rate is based on 100% power operation of the turbine system. With SPI operations supplying steam to the dry kiln operation, 100% turbine output will be a rare condition.

### **Boiler Water/Steam System**

The boiler water/steam system uses pretreated water in a boiler to generate steam that is directed to the turbine to generate electricity and also directed to the dry kiln system to provide heat to dry lumber. After the steam leaves the turbine it is condensed in the main condenser by transferring heat to the cooling tower circulating water. The steam sent to the dry kilns is returned as water (condensate) to the boiler system for reuse. The condensed boiler water is then returned to the boiler to be reheated into steam. There is a small portion of the boiler water that is removed from the system as part of the boiler chemistry control program (continuous blowdown). It is planned to direct this collected water (as well as other system drains) back to the cooling tower system as a water makeup source, thus reducing the amount of raw water needed by the tower system.

In summary, the only water from the boiler and cooling tower operations that will leave the Cogen Facility system by design is the cooling tower bleed. This water is not treated after discharge from the tower system and is directed to the onsite ponds in accordance

with existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. This is considered a **less than significant impact**, and no mitigation is required.

### 3.8 NOISE

No changes were made to Section 3.8 of the DEIR.

### 3.9 PUBLIC SERVICES, RECREATION AND UTILITIES

No changes were made to Section 3.9 of the DEIR.

### 3.10 TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

The following text is added to/deleted from page 3.10-14 of the DEIR:

**Mitigation Measure 3.10-1:** *The following improvements to the intersection of I-5 SB Ramps/Riverside Avenue would improve intersection operations to acceptable levels under Cumulative Plus Project conditions (the project would contribute approximately 1.0 percent of the total cumulative traffic volumes at this intersection):*

- *Install Actuated-Coordinated Signal (coordinate with I-5 NB Ramps/Riverside Avenue intersection);*
- *Widen eastbound approach to construct a dedicated right-turn pocket; and*
- *Widen southbound approach to construct a free-right "channelized" right-turn pocket with appropriate westbound receiving lane.*

~~*Shasta County, in consultation with the County RTPA shall determine the applicant's fair share fee based on the traffic generated by the proposed project. The project applicant shall pay fees for project impacts, under cumulative conditions, to the intersections of I-5 SB Ramps/Riverside Ave.*~~

*The applicant shall pay all traffic impact fees required by Shasta County Ordinance 665. The County may consider using Ordinance 665 funds for the identified improvements to reduce cumulative impacts on the Riverside interchange if such improvements are identified and addressed in an updated Ordinance 665 Impact Fee Study or other public facility master plans as may be adopted from time to time by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors.*

**Mitigation Measure 3.10-2:** *The following improvements to the intersection of I-5 NB Ramps/Riverside Avenue would improve intersection operations to acceptable levels under Cumulative Plus Project conditions (the project would contribute approximately 0.5 percent of the total cumulative traffic volumes at this intersection):*

- *Install Actuated-Coordinated Signal (coordinate with I-5 SB Ramps/Riverside Avenue intersection);*

~~*Shasta County, in consultation with the County RTPA shall determine the applicant's fair share fee based on the traffic generated by the proposed project. The project applicant shall pay fees for project impacts, under cumulative conditions, to the intersections of I-5 NB Ramps/Riverside Ave.*~~

~~The project would contribute approximately 0.5 percent of the total cumulative traffic volumes at each of these intersections.~~

The applicant shall pay all traffic impact fees required by Shasta County Ordinance 665. The County may consider using Ordinance 665 funds for the identified improvements reduce cumulative impacts on the Riverside interchange, if such improvements are identified and addressed in an updated Ordinance 665 Impact Fee Study or other public facility master plans as may be adopted from time to time by the Shasta County Board of Supervisors.

#### 4.0 OTHER CEQA SECTIONS

No changes were made to Section 4.0 of the DEIR.

#### 5.0 ALTERNATIVES

No changes were made to Section 5.0 of the DEIR.

### 3.2 REVISIONS TO THE RECIRCULATED DRAFT EIR

No changes were made to the Recirculated Draft EIR.

### 3.3 REVISIONS TO THE SECOND RECIRCULATED DRAFT EIR

#### 2.0 GREENHOUSE GASES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The following changes are made to Footnote 16 on page 2.0-24 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDEIR.

~~16 Schlamadinger and Marland 1996; Marland and Schlamadinger 1997; Kurz et al. 2002.~~

Schlamadinger, B. and G. Marland. Carbon implications of forest management strategies at 217-232 In: M.J. Apps and D.T. Price (eds.). *Forest Ecosystems, Forest Management and the Global Carbon Cycle*. (1996).

Marland, G. and B. Schlamadinger. Forests for carbon sequestration of fossil fuel substitution. *Biomass and Bioenergy* 13(6) at 389-397 (1997).

Kurz, W.A. et al, Forest Carbon Accounting at the Operational Scale, 78-5 *Forestry Chronicle* at 672 (2002).

The following changes are made to Footnote 17 on page 2.0-25 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDEIR.

17 IPCC. 2007. Climate Change 2007: Mitigation. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Chapter 9, *Forestry* at 543. [B. Metz, O.R. Davidson, P.R. Bosch, R. Dave, L.A. Meyer (eds)], Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.

The following changes are made to Footnote 19 on page 2.0-25 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDEIR.

---

19 U.S. EPA, 2009 – ~~Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2007, page 8-6.~~

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, 1990-2008 (April 15, 2010) at 3-1, 3-60 and 8-6.

The following changes are made to page 2.0-21 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> RDEIR.

Trees process CO<sub>2</sub> through photosynthesis, emit oxygen and store carbon in the wood fiber. Harvesting and replanting the temperate forests of the United States ~~North America~~, and California in particular, consumes great quantities of CO<sub>2</sub> and sequesters the carbon in wood products out of the atmosphere. In other words, managing temperate forests in the United States ~~North America~~ creates a significant annual net GHG sink. Generalizing about the effects of harvest is especially problematic if one tries to extrapolate from studies in un-managed native forests (sometimes called old growth) or extensively managed forests as compared to forests which may have depleted carbon storage and depleted capacity for removal of CO<sub>2</sub> due to past management.

*This page left intentionally blank.*