

The two new project components represent relatively minor additions to the 2002 project description and do not increase the quantity of water pumped or stored in the system. Section 15163 of the CEQA Guidelines specifies that when only minor additions or changes to a document are necessary, a Supplement to a Negative Declaration is appropriate rather than a Subsequent Negative Declaration (defined in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines). Section 15163 is provided below (emphasis added).

15163. Supplement to an EIR [Negative Declaration]

(a) The Lead or Responsible Agency may choose to prepare a supplement to an EIR [Negative Declaration] rather than a subsequent EIR [Negative Declaration] if:

(1) Any of the conditions described in Section 15162 would require the preparation of a subsequent EIR [Negative Declaration], and

(2) *Only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR [Negative Declaration] adequately apply to the project in the changed situation.*

(b) The supplement to the EIR [Negative Declaration] need contain only the information necessary to make the previous EIR [Negative Declaration] adequate for the project as revised.

(c) A supplement to an EIR [Negative Declaration] shall be given the same kind of notice and public review as is given to a draft EIR [Negative Declaration] under Section 15087.

(d) A supplement to an EIR [Negative Declaration] may be circulated by itself without recirculating the previous draft or final EIR [Negative Declaration].

(e) When the agency decides whether to approve the project, the decision-making body shall consider the previous EIR [Negative Declaration] as revised by the supplemental EIR [Negative Declaration]. A finding under Section 15091 shall be made for each significant effect shown in the previous EIR [Negative Declaration] as revised.

Note: Authority cited: Section 21083, Public Resources Code; Reference: Section 21166, Public Resources Code.

As required, this Supplemental Mitigated Negative Declaration will be circulated for a 30-day public review and comment prior to any action by the City. As appropriate, findings from the 2002 Initial Study are included herein.

PROJECT SETTING

The original project occurs north of and within the City. The 2002 Initial Study included the following setting information for the project components:

The project locations correspond to the five project components. The main extension cited under Component 1 will be located within the right-of-way of Evey Road and Bennett Lane. The main extension referenced under Component 2 will be located in the Myrtle Dale/Grant road right-of-way. Component 3 improvements will be installed inside the existing treatment plant building. The monitoring weirs described in Component 4 will be installed on the two creeks immediately upstream of their discharge into the Kimball Reservoir and on the diversion from the outlet tower to the treatment plant. The inflatable dam will be installed at the location of the existing flashboards on the existing spillway. The Feige well and water treatment site is located at the end of an earthen service

road which provides the facility with access to Frank Valley Road in the northwestern part of Calistoga.

...most of the project sites are surrounded by open space and agricultural lands. Vineyards border the southern portion of the replacement main between Tubbs Lane and the Kimball Treatment Facility with Oak woodlands and associated understory lining the northern portion of the site. Rural residential and medium density residential properties abut the Myrtdale/Grant Road site where the second main replacement will occur. Oak woodland and vineyards surround the Kimball Treatment Plant. The reservoir flashboards lie atop the spillway with dam faces on either side and reservoir water behind them. While the area immediately around the treatment facility consists of earthen baserock with no vegetation, the outlying area of the Feige Well Site is located on a valley floor surrounded by oak woodland succeeding to conifer forest.

The Kimball Treatment Plant is south of and downstream of the Kimball Reservoir on an approximately 0.5 acre level fill pad. The site has been base rocked and is maintained. The treatment facility provides chemical coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation, filtration and chlorination of the water before distribution to City customers. The site is bordered by vineyard to the east and south. The west side is adjacent to Evey Road and the Napa River—a stream at this location. Vegetation at the Kimball Treatment Plant is limited to a small area of ornamental landscaping southwesterly of the clarifier. The proposed location of the third filter unit is on the south side of the existing operations building. The filter-to-waste tank will be located approximately 15 feet east of the operations building. Both sites are base rocked and devoid of vegetation. The project area is shown on Figure 2 and Figure 3.

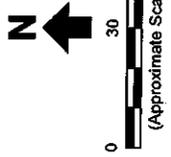
POLICY SETTING

The Kimball Treatment Plant is located within the County of Napa. Development in the area is governed by the Napa County General Plan (General Plan) and Zoning Ordinance. The General Plan sets general goals and policies and the zoning ordinance implements those policies, setting allowable uses.

The Kimball Treatment Plant site General Plan designation is Agricultural and is zoned Agricultural Watershed.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Erler & Kalinowski, Inc., prepared a Technical Memorandum (June 29, 2007) that revealed the need for two additional project components not contained in the 2002 environmental review. Those components include: 1) construction of a third filter bank at the Kimball Treatment Plant to add system redundancy so that maximum treatment flow rate of 1.0 million gallons per day can be maintained with one filter train out of service; and, 2) construction of a new filter-to-waste tank and recycling system to reduce the daily volume discharged to the existing backwash recovery pond by approximately 10,000 gallons per day. Neither component increases the overall treatment plant design capacity. Both new project components will be constructed within the existing Kimball Treatment Plant footprint. The proposed facilities are shown on Figure 3.



Notes:

1. All locations are approximate.

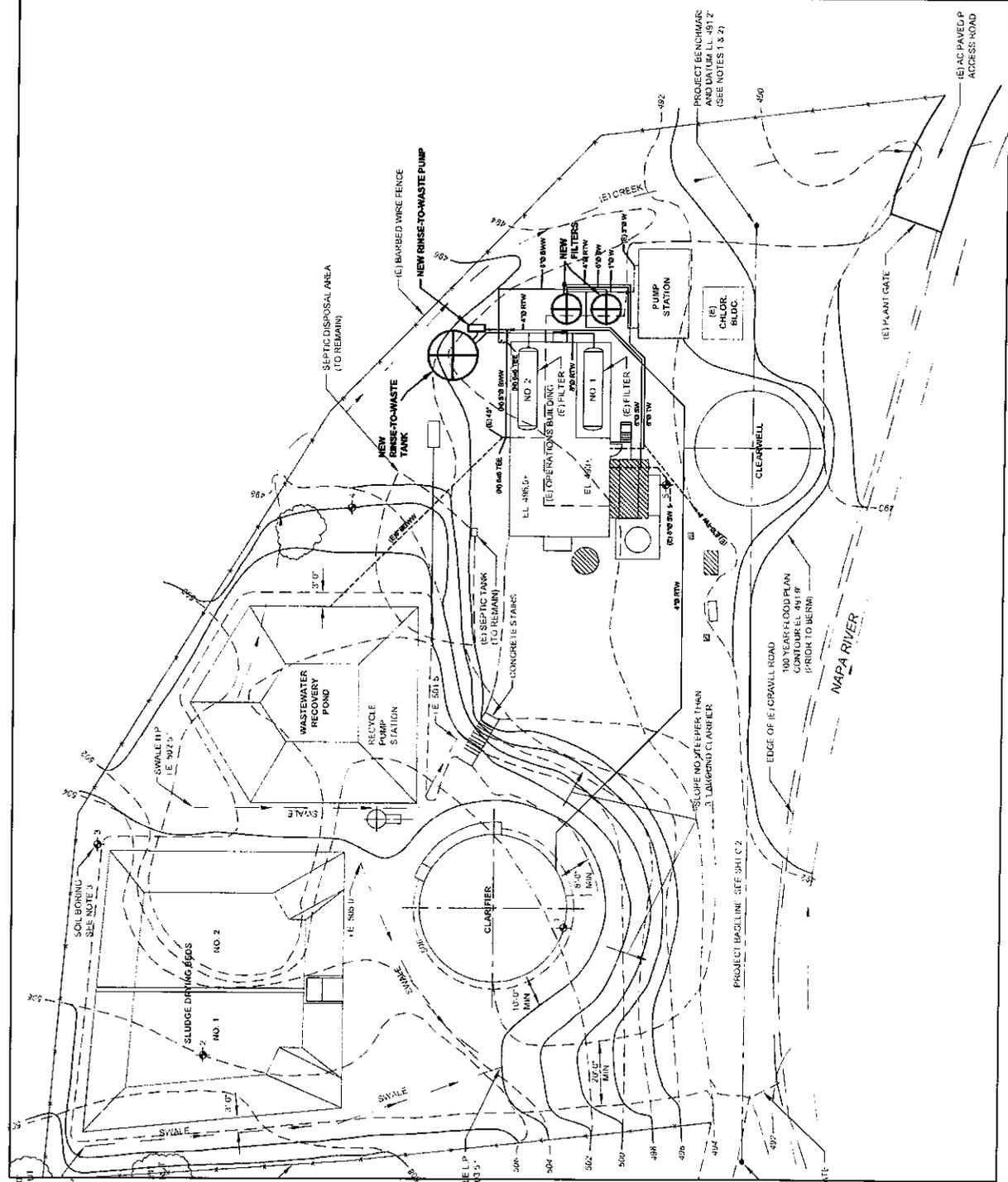
Abbreviations:

- BW = Backwash
- BWM = Backwash Waste
- (E) = Existing
- (N) = New
- RTW = Rinse-to-Waste
- SW = Settled Water
- TW = Treated Water
- W = Water

Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

Proposed Kimball
Water Treatment Plant Improvements

City of Calistoga
Calistoga, CA
February 2008
EKI A00109.02
Figure 3



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Third Filter Unit

The Kimball Treatment Plant can treat a maximum flow of 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD). The two existing filter banks are each sized for a maximum flow rate of 350 gallons per minute (gpm) or 0.5 MGD. Periodically, one of the filter banks must be taken out of service for backwash or maintenance, resulting in the treatment rate being reduced by 50 percent during those times. The installation of a third filter unit is intended to add necessary redundancy so that the maximum flow rate of 1.0 MGD can be maintained even with one filter train out of service.

The two existing filter trains are pressure multi-media filter banks. Each filter bank has four vertical pressure filters each (i.e., a total of eight filters). The pressure for the existing filter trains is set by the water surface elevation in the clarifier. The filter trains are not standard dimensions.

In general, the operation of the third multi-media filter train will be similar to that of the existing two filter trains. The actual dimensions of the third filter unit will be different than the existing two filter trains. It is estimated that the third filter unit will need to be installed between one and two feet below existing grade to match existing pressures.

It is anticipated that an approximately 12-foot wide by 24-foot long concrete slab on-grade foundation at the south end of the operations building will accommodate the third filter unit. The third filter unit would also be provided with a local control panel to monitor performance and control the backwash cycle.

Filter-to-Waste Tank (sometimes referred to as a Rinse-to-Waste Tank)

The existing backwash recovery pond has a capacity of approximately 60,000 gallons. Water from the backwash recovery pond is recycled back to the headworks of the treatment facility when the turbidity of the backwash recovery water drops sufficiently. Typically, each filter train is backwashed once every 48 hours such that one filter is backwashed each day.

During low water demand periods, the backwash recovery pond is undersized. When influent flow rates are approximately 250 gpm or less for multiple days, the backwash pond recycle system is not able to send enough water back to the plant headworks to provide sufficient available storage volume of the next backwash cycle due to the limited recycle system flow rate. During these times, the backwash recovery pond capacity can be exceeded within a few days.

Generally, new water treatment plants are constructed with two separate backwash storage and recycle systems. One system is for water generated during the surface wash and backwash components of the backwash cycle and one is for the filter-to-waste water. A filter-to-waste system separate from the existing backwash recovery pond and recycle system installed at the Kimball Treatment Plant would result in the daily volume discharged to the backwash recovery pond being reduced by approximately 10,000 gallons. This would result in the backwash recovery pond having sufficient volume as long as the influent flow rate is greater than 200 gpm.

The proposed filter-to-waste system would be designed to accommodate approximately two filter-to-waste cycles. The filter-to-waste system would include a storage tank as well as a pump and associated piping to recycle the filter-to-waste water back to the treatment facility headworks. There are two options for the storage volume: provide storage equivalent to one filter-to-waste cycle; or, provide storage equivalent to two filter-to-waste cycles. The minimum tank to meet storage requirements for one cycle is 15 feet in diameter, 10 feet high, and provides storage of 13,900 gallons. The minimum

tank required to meet two cycles storage requirements would be 21 feet in diameter, 10 feet high, and provides 27,200 gallons of storage. The height of the tank for either option was chosen based on a preliminary evaluation of the hydraulic grade line and site elevations as the maximum height of a tank that can be filled based on the estimated filter train effluent pressure.

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVALS

The 2002 Initial Study identified the following public agencies as having project approval over some part of the project:

- National Marine Fisheries Service
- U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife
- California Department of Water Resources
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region
- Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Napa County Planning Department
- California Department of Fish and Game

Additionally, USDA is funding the project and has approval authority over the project.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The 2002 Initial Study incorporated the following documents by reference:

- City of Calistoga General Plan, Amended 1990;
- City of Calistoga Zoning Ordinance, Amended 1999;
- City of Calistoga General Plan EIR;
- Napa County Important Farmland 1998 map, prepared by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, 1999;
- Soil Survey of Napa County, California, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, 1978;
- City of Calistoga Water Facilities Plan, Adopted May 2000.

The following additional documents are incorporated by reference:

- City of Calistoga Water Treatment and Distribution Project Initial Study/Negative Declaration. January 2002. Prepared by the City of Calistoga.
- June 29, 2007, Technical Memorandum prepared by Erler & Kalinowski, Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE CHECKLIST:

The following list of questions is provided by Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, in order to determine a project's environmental impacts.

Based on the project description, answers to the questions fall into one of four categories:

- Potentially Significant Impact (**PS**)
- Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation (**LSM**)
- Less Than Significant Impact (**LS**)
- No Impact (**NI**)

With regard to the checklist, a "No Impact" response indicates that no impact would result from implementation of the project. A "Less Than Significant Impact" response indicates that an impact would occur, but the level of impact would be less than significant. A "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation" response indicates that an impact is involved, and, with implementation of the identified mitigation measure, such impact would be less than significant. A "Potentially Significant Impact" response indicates that there is substantial evidence that impacts may be significant if mitigation measures are unknown, infeasible, or not proposed. Each response is discussed at a level of detail commensurate with the potential for adverse environmental effect.

The discussion following each checklist item consists of an *Analysis* section, a *Cumulative Impacts* discussion, and a section for identification of *Mitigation Measures*, as necessary. The *Analysis* section includes a discussion addressing whether the project would result in potential adverse environmental impacts. All potential impacts have been considered, including on-site and off-site impacts, direct and indirect impacts, construction and operation-related effects, as well as cumulative effects. The recently updated CEQA Guidelines contain revised regulations relative to the project's potential for contributing to cumulative effects¹. The *Cumulative Impacts* section presents information regarding the project's potential cumulative impacts and is included in this section. If an impact(s) has been identified and mitigation is identified to reduce the impact to a less than significant level, then such measures are contained in the *Mitigation Measures* section.

¹ California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, §15064(i).

I AESTHETICS

Analysis

- a. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

NI The 2002 Initial Study found that:

The City of Calistoga is a developed suburban community located in the Napa Valley of Northern California. The City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance establishes development and design parameters intended to ensure use and development of the land in a manner consistent with community objectives as expressed in the Plan and the Ordinance. Included among those objectives are the preservation of scenic vistas, the preservation of scenic resources, the preservation of visual character and quality and minimization of light impacts. None of the five projects components will pose a potentially significant, adverse impact on aesthetic resources... The improvements to the Kimball Treatment Plant will be located at the existing clarifier and within the existing building and, therefore, will not be visible from the exterior of the building.... Therefore, since the project consists of elements that will be installed underground, and where visible are minor in size and scale, and do not require removal of vegetation, the proposed project will not affect significantly aesthetic resources.

The new project components at the Kimball Treatment Plant will not have any impacts to scenic vistas as those components will be contained within the existing facility's footprint and will be consistent with the existing visual character of the site.

- b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

NI As indicated in a.) above, City relies on its General Plan and zoning ordinance to protect scenic resources. The Kimball Treatment Plant is neither visible from a scenic highway nor does it support scenic resources. The additional components will not damage scenic resources.

- c. Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

NI The project will not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the Kimball Treatment Plant or its surroundings. The third filter bank and filter-to-waste tank occur within the existing footprint of the facility and are consistent with the existing visual character of the site.

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

NI The project will not introduce any new source of light or glare.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to aesthetic resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to aesthetics have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

II AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Analysis

- a. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

NI The 2002 Initial Study found that:

None of the project areas are designated as protected farmland, are zoned or used for agricultural use, or are protected under the provisions of the Williamson Act. Since all project components involve improvements to existing potable water mains within road rights-of-way and to existing water treatment facilities on sites already devoted water treatment, they will not result in the conversion of farmland to a nonagricultural use... Therefore, the project will not affect adversely agriculture resources and will benefit them by eliminating activities that could disrupt agricultural operations.

The Kimball Treatment Plant is not in agricultural production. As such, the project will not convert Farmland to non-agricultural uses.

- b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

NI The Kimball Treatment Plant parcel is not under a Williamson Act contract.

- c. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

NI The project site is not currently in agricultural production. The addition of the third filter bank and the filter-to-waste tank will not negatively impact agricultural uses in the area.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to agricultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

No adverse environmental impacts to agricultural resources have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is required.

III AIR QUALITY

Analysis

- a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

NI The 2002 Initial Study found that:

The City of Calistoga is located within the greater San Francisco Bay Area air basin. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is responsible for administering provisions of Federal and State clean air requirements, which include on-going monitoring, enforcement and policy and program development. The air basin is in a Federal non-attainment status for 1-hour ozone and in a State non-attainment status for 1-hour ozone and particulate matter (PM10). As a part of the regional air basin, Calistoga is a very minor contributor, although an incremental contributor to the quality of the basin. Compare the City of Calistoga's estimated year 2000 population of 5,500 to the region's estimated year 2000 population of 6,930,600, or 0.07% of the total.

As indicated above, the project area has little impact on the overall air basin. Inclusion of the new components at the Kimball Treatment Plant will not conflict or obstruct the BAAQMD's 2001 Clean Air Plan or the 2001 Ozone Attainment Plan or the 2005 Bay Area Ozone Strategy² as the project is not, in itself, growth inducing and will not result in long-term increased emissions.

- b. Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

LSM The 2002 Initial Study found that:

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would temporarily generate emissions of regional criteria pollutants during demolition, grading, and general construction activities. Emissions would be generated during pipe trenching and site excavation and grading at the Kimball treatment facility and the Feige well site. The emissions produced during construction and [sic] considered short-term in nature because they would be limited to the period of construction and would vary substantially from day to day. The proposed construction activities do not include the implementation of feasible BAAQMD construction control mitigation measures as part of the project. Because the significance of construction impacts must be determined by the BAAQMD measure, construction emissions would be considered a short-term significant impact.

Impact III(a-c)(1) The proposed project may contribute to the already miniscule portion of PM10 deposition in the regional air basin. Fugitive dust may become airborne as excavation and grading occurs in the main placement trenches and on the building pad for the Feige Well treatment facility.

² <http://www.baaqmd.gov/pln/plans/index.htm>

The BAAQMD has subsequently been classified as Nonattainment for State PM2.5 (particulate matter) as well as PM10 levels³. Construction activities associated with the new project components at the Kimball Treatment Plant have the potential to create localized short-term dust impacts. The originally proposed Mitigation III(a-c)(1) remains appropriate and will reduce such impacts to a less than significant level. Such construction-related impacts are considered to be less than significant provided that applicable BAAQMD Basic and/or Enhanced Control Measures controls are adopted to minimize them.

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

NI The project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant. As indicated in (a.) above, the project will not alter existing air quality conditions in any measurable way.

- d. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

NI The project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. There will be no long-term emissions associated with the proposed third filter unit and filter-to-waste tank and the project is not growth inducing.

- e. Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

LS The 2002 Initial Study found that:

The proposed project would not include the installation of any major odor emission sources and no major sources of odors have been identified in the area that would result in a potentially significant impact to the occupants of the proposed on-site land uses. This effect is considered less than significant.

No odors are associated with third filter unit and filter-to-waste tank. The original conclusion that any impact from odors would be less than significant remains valid.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to air quality resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation III(a-c)(1). To reduce construction-related emissions, applicable BAAQMD Basic and Enhanced Control Measures controls shall be implemented at all construction sites. Specific controls to be implemented include the following:

³http://www.baaqmd.gov/pln/air_quality/ambient_air_quality.htm,
http://www.baaqmd.gov/pio/aq_summaries/pollsum05.pdf

- Water all active construction areas at least twice daily.
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.
- Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.
- Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.
- Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more).
- Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply (non-toxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.).
- Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph.
- Install sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways.
- Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
- Construction equipment shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.
- To the extent feasible, construction equipment shall be left idling for periods of more than 10 minutes.

The measures detailed above shall be incorporated into the Construction Management Plan prepared for the project by the project sponsor and reviewed and approved by the City Planning and Building Director.

IV BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Analysis

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

NI With regard to the Kimball Treatment Plant location, the 2002 Initial Study described the following:

As previously indicated, most of the proposed improvements will be constructed in already disturbed areas such as existing roads and building compounds with little habitat value... the treatment facility is situated in a building compound on an earthen fill pad surrounded by road base surfacing devoid of vegetation and of little habitat value.

The setting at the facility has not changed. The proposed third filter unit will be placed on the south side of the existing building and the filter-to-waste tank would be placed easterly of the building. Both footprints are within the existing disturbed area that has been base rock. Neither facility will impact special status species or habitats.

The 2002 Initial Study identified two impacts associated with the pipeline replacement (Impact IV(a-d)(1) and Impact IV(a-d)(2)). Those impacts were unique to that project element and do not apply to the proposed additions. Mitigation for those impacts is not included herein.

- b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

NI As indicated in a.) above, there are no sensitive habitats within the project footprint. There is a small ephemeral drainage along the easterly boarder of the Kimball Treatment Plant parcel. However, appropriate site design of the filter-to-waste tank will ensure that there is no impact to the drainage. Please see the hydrology and water quality section for a discussion of construction-related erosion control mitigations.

- c. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

NI There are no wetlands present at the Kimball Treatment Plant. The area where the new project components are proposed is heavily disturbed and maintained with base rock as an all-weather drivable surface.

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

NI The project site is not characteristic of a wildlife corridor. The proposed additions occur within the existing Kimball Treatment Plant footprint and will not impede wildlife movement or impact wildlife nursery sites.

- e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

NI The 2002 Initial Study indicated that:

The City of Calistoga has adopted an Ordinance that requires the preservation of trees within the public right-of-way. As previously indicated, the only portion of the project that could affect trees would be the installation of the main extension leading from the Kimball Treatment Facility along a service road to the Tubbs Lane/Myrtledale Road intersection (Component 1) where Oak woodland and associated understory occupy the shoulder of the paved road in some sections. In these areas, the proposed main will be installed in the paved roadway to avoid impacts on adjacent trees. Development of the other components of the proposed projects will occur in previously disturbed areas where surrounding vegetation will not be threatened. Therefore, the proposed project will not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources

The additional project components will not result in tree loss and occur on a previously disturbed site. The original conclusion remains valid.

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

NI The project is not within the Santa Rosa Plain Conservation Strategy (SRPCS) project area. There are no other known plans in the project area.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to biological resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation IV(a-d)(1) and Mitigation IV(a-d)(2) were identified in the 2002 Initial Study related to the water main replacement portion of the project. These measures are not applicable to the new project elements currently under review. No other impacts to biological resources have been identified so no additional mitigations are necessary.

V CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 15064.5 of CEQA includes a broad definition of historical and archaeological resources. CEQA defines such resources as: 1) a resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; 2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in an historical resource survey; and/or 3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the determination is supported by substantial evidence, including the following: a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage, b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past, c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values, or d) has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history⁴.

Analysis

- a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

LSM The Kimball Treatment Plant is heavily disturbed and base rocked. As indicated in the 2002 Initial Study, there is no surfacial evidence of cultural resources. However, in the unlikely event that historical resources are discovered during construction work (originally identified Impact V(a-d)(1)), Mitigation V(a-d)(1) is included to reduce such impact to a level of less than significant.

- b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

LSM As indicated in a.) above, the site is base rocked and there is no surfacial evidence of cultural resources. However, in the unlikely event that historical resources are discovered during construction work (Impact V(a-d)(1)), Mitigation V(a-d)(1) is included to reduce such impact to a level of less than significant.

- c. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

LSM Construction of project components is not anticipated to disturb any paleontological resources. No such resources have been observed during past construction activities at the Kimball Treatment Plant. However, in the unlikely event that paleontological resources are discovered during construction work (originally identified Impact V(a-d)(1)), Mitigation V(a-d)(1) is included to reduce such impact to a level of less than significant.

⁴ California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. §15064.5(a).

- d. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

LSM There are no known human remains in the project area. However, in the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during construction work (originally identified Impact V(a-d)(1)), Mitigation V(a-d)(1) is included to reduce such impact to a level of less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

There are no adverse cumulative environmental impacts to cultural resources resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation V(a-d)(1) In the event that previously unknown archaeological resources are discovered during any land alterations, the construction crew will cease work immediately in the discovery area (i.e., within 20 meters). A qualified archaeologist approved by the City of Calistoga shall be consulted to evaluate the resource in accordance with State and Federal guidelines. If prehistoric Native American remains are discovered, the State Native American Heritage Commission and affected Native American groups shall be notified according to State regulations. Mitigation measures consistent with CEQA Section 21083.2 will be devised and a mitigation plan submitted for approval of the City of Calistoga Department of Planning and Building. All archaeological activities will be conducted in accordance with prevailing professional standards as outlined in CEQA section [21083.2]. Mitigation according to the City of Calistoga Planning and Building Department will be implemented before recommencement of work within the area of the resource discovery.