

EXHIBIT A

PROJECT DESCRIPTION TEICHERT AGGREGATE FACILITY

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JAN 31 2002
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PROJECT BACKGROUND

Teichert first proposed an aggregate facility at this location in December 1994; however, under the original proposal, the project site consisted of only the 1,878-acre Hofman Ranch site. The 1994 project included a 100-year phased excavation of sand, gravel, and granite and construction of an aggregate processing facility; 933 acres remaining in agricultural uses; and reclamation of 107 acres to agriculture, 161 acres to wildlife habitat, and 598 acres to lakes. The 1994 project also included a wetland mitigation plan, a land stewardship plan, and a grazing management plan. (FEIR, p. 2-1.)

In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, the County circulated a notice of preparation (NOP) of an environmental impact report (EIR) and supporting information when the project was first submitted in December 1994. The County also held a scoping meeting in Lincoln in January 1995 to receive comments on the scope and focus of the EIR. At the scoping meeting, some neighboring property owners and area residents expressed concerns about the project. Concerns were raised about project impacts related to changes in land use, loss of prime agricultural land, increased truck traffic, degraded air quality, increased noise, decreased groundwater levels, and blasting. An additional concern voiced was that the aggregate processing facility was located too close to houses in the area and traffic to and from the processing facility would have traveled on narrow, substandard County roads. County staff also expressed concerns about the proposed access routes to the site and recommended that Teichert identify a more direct route to State Route 65. (FEIR, p. 2-1.)

As a direct result of the concerns expressed at the scoping meeting as well as the various comments received, Teichert acquired additional acreage west of and adjacent to the original project site and redesigned the project to provide direct access to Nader Road and State Route 65. This redesign process resulted in a project delay of almost 1 1/2 years. Teichert purchased 1,577 acres west of the original project site. The 1,577-acre site, known as the Wilson Ranch, is the former site of the Coon Creek Cattle Company. Acquiring this land allowed Teichert to design more direct access to Nader Road and State Route 65 and revise the proposed location of the processing plant from the east side to the west side of the site, which is farther from residential units. Teichert also increased the setbacks on the east side of the site (along Gladding Road) and the north side of the site (along Riosa Road). The redesigned project also included phased mining from south to north across the project site. (FEIR, p. 2-2.)

Teichert submitted a revised initial project application to the County in 1996 reflecting these changes. The County circulated the revised initial project application, project description, and supporting information to various agencies and individuals in November and December 1996 as an NOP. The Placer County Environmental Review Committee (ERC) held a public scoping meeting on the NOP on Monday, December 9, 1996, at 7p.m. at Mt. Pleasant Hall, north of Lincoln. Members of the public attended. Verbal comments made at the scoping meeting were noted by staff members to be

addressed in the EIR; written comments were also received on the NOP during the NOP comment period. (FEIR, p. 2-2.)

Next, in response to a preliminary review of impacts associated with the proposed project, County staff developed what was then known as the Mitigated Design Alternative. The potential adverse effects from the length of the mining activity, its proximity to adjacent residences and other sensitive land uses, and its potential to alter local groundwater levels were major factors in shaping the mitigated design. The mitigated design eliminates granite mining north of Coon Creek, increases setbacks, and reduces the estimated life of the project from roughly 85 years to approximately 35-40 years. (FEIR, p. 20-17.)

From 1996 to 1999, the County prepared a Draft EIR (DEIR) that analyzed the proposed project and the alternatives, including the Mitigated Design Alternative. On March 31, 1999, the County published the DEIR for the Project, with the public review period scheduled from March 31, 1999, through June 25, 1999. (FEIR, p. 1A-xxi.) On May 14, 1999, the Department of Conservation (DOC) submitted a written comment letter on the project as then proposed. In its letter, DOC expressed its concerns regarding the project's consistency with the Williamson Act. (DEIR Comment Letter 6.)

From March 2000 to June 2000, Teichert met with DOC and the County to discuss the feasibility of using an SB 1240 land swap to address DOC's concerns regarding the project's compatibility with the Williamson Act. Based on these discussions, Teichert submitted its original SB 1240 land swap proposal to the County on June 14, 2000. The SB 1240 land swap proposal included rescission of the Williamson Act contract on 286± acres in exchange for the simultaneous formation of an agricultural conservation easement on 1,500± acres. (John Taylor letter of June 14, 2000.)

On September 13, 2000, Teichert met with DOC staff to discuss its SB 1240 land swap proposal. DOC staff expressed concerns that proposed habitat conservation easements would restrict agricultural activities. As a result of this meeting, Teichert revised its SB 1240 land swap proposal to delete areas that would be covered by habitat conservation easements. On September 20, 2000, Teichert submitted its revised SB 1240 land swap proposal to the County. The revised SB 1240 land swap proposal included rescission of the Williamson Act contract on 286± acres in exchange for the simultaneous formation of an agricultural conservation easement on 1,052± acres. (John Taylor letter of September 20, 2000.)

The County reviewed the comments on the DEIR and decided to recirculate several chapters of the EIR. The Revised DEIR (RDEIR) was published on November 28, 2000, for a 60-day public review period. The public review period ended on January 26, 2001. (FEIR, p. 1A-xxi) Similar to the DEIR, the RDEIR analyzed impacts associated with the Mitigated Design Alternative.

During 2001, Teichert met with County staff regularly to discuss the County's concerns regarding the project. In particular, County staff repeatedly expressed concern regarding the duration of the project and the required findings for the proposed SB 1240 land swap.

In response to concerns of County staff regarding the proposed SB 1240 land swap, Teichert met with DOC staff on November 7, 2001, to discuss alternatives for achieving Williamson Act compliance. As a result of this meeting, Teichert is now proposing to implement the Mitigated Design Alternative as the project with a change in mining phasing to avoid mining on Williamson Act contracted lands. As with the proposed project, processing activities are still proposed on nonprime lands at the permanent plant site. However, Teichert now proposes to locate the portable plant at the 76-acre permanent plant site. An SB 1240 land swap is no longer proposed as part of the revised project, because the project now avoids mining on Williamson Act contracted lands.

On January 21, 2002, the County published the Final EIR (FEIR) for the project.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Project Site and Location

The project site consists of 3,455± acres that are located in the southwestern portion of unincorporated Placer County, approximately 4 miles north of the City of Lincoln and 2 miles south and east of Sheridan (FEIR, Figure 2-1). The site lies west of Gladding Road, east of State Route 65, south of Riosa Road, and north of Chamberlain Road (FEIR, Figure 2-2). Several drainages are present on the project site. Coon Creek, a perennial stream, is located near the central portion of the property and flows westward. Doty Ravine crosses the southern tip of the site, joins Coon Creek, and also flows westward. Two smaller drainages are located north of Coon Creek and flow southward. Irrigation canals are located just east and south of the property.

Site Description

The project site has been actively ranched and farmed since the mid-1850s. During the 1930s, some the Hofman Ranch portion of the project site was dredged for gold, as evidenced by small tailing piles in the southern portion of the site near Manzanita Road.

The project site is operated as a cattle ranch with most of the level land adjacent to Coon Creek in permanent pasture, hayfield, or livestock food crops; the remainder of the property is used primarily as rangeland. Approximately 300 acres of the property are farmed in silage and oats, 670 acres are managed as irrigated pasture, and 2,275 acres are maintained in dryland grazing. The Hofman Ranch is supported by a trucking operation that ties the onsite feedlot to year-round and seasonal grazing acreage in the region and out of state. The perimeter of the site is fenced with four-strand barbed wire; interior fields also are separated by barbed-wire fences (FEIR, Figure 2-3). Several structures are located on the portion of the site known as the Hofman Ranch, which is the central-eastern portion of the site. Structures include two farmhouses, a horse barn, a cow barn, three feed barns, a feed storage barn, a corral, an oil/solvent storage building, a workshop building, a parts storage building, and an equipment washpad. Additional structures are located southwest of this area on the portion of the site known as the Wilson Ranch. Approximately 20 structures are located on the Wilson Ranch,

including six barns, two mobile homes, five dwellings, a vehicle storage and shop building, an equipment and tool shed, and an equipment storage and scales building. Additional information about the various structures on the Wilson Ranch, including a list of structures and an illustrative (not to scale) map showing the approximate locations of the structures, is on file at the Placer County Planning Department. Alpha Explosives, an explosives manufacturing company, is located on land that is owned by Alpha Dyno Nobel and is surrounded by the project site.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

As proposed by Teichert, the objectives of the project are as follows:

- mine and process approximately 37 million tons of sand and gravel and 34 million tons of granite resources, consistent with the proposed mining plan;
- develop one of the major identified PCC-quality aggregate deposits in southwestern Placer County;
- provide PCC and asphaltic concrete from the project site;
- provide a reliable, continuous, and cost-effective supply of high-quality aggregate to meet market demands for a variety of products used in construction;
- provide a source of aggregate near planned growth in south Placer County;
- conduct reclamation concurrently with the mining operation, beginning with the first phase of mining;
- restore degraded riparian habitat in the Coon Creek corridor; and
- preserve and protect buffer areas, wetland preserve and mitigation areas, Coon Creek, and non-mined agricultural mitigation lands in perpetuity.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

General Description

The Mitigated Design Alternative was developed in response to a preliminary review of impacts associated with the proposed project. The potential adverse effects from the length of the mining activity, its proximity to adjacent residences and other sensitive land uses, and its potential to alter local groundwater levels were major factors in shaping the mitigated design. The mitigated design reduces the estimated overall length of the operation from 85 years to approximately 35–40 years. The following section describes the alternative in more detail; however, in comparison to the proposed project, the Mitigated Design Alternative:

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- eliminates any mining activity north of Coon Creek (north granite quarry),
- reduces the area of the south granite quarry from 230.4 acres to 143.6 acres,
- increases the granite mining setback from the eastern property line to the quarry from a minimum of 50 feet to a minimum of 300 feet,
- increases the granite mining setback from Coon Creek to 1,000 feet, and
- increases the setback from the southeast and northeast corners of the alluvial mining area for noise control.

These changes reduce the project's potential impacts on land use compatibility, aesthetics, agriculture, noise, soils, groundwater, biological resources, and blasting.

The reclamation plan for the Mitigated Design Alternative remains essentially unchanged. The area of the south granite lake would be reduced to 122.8 acres, whereas the area of restored agricultural land between the two lakes would be reduced slightly to 257.3 acres because of the increased noise setbacks. The mining and processing areas for the Mitigated Design Alternative encompass approximately 785 acres of the 3,455± acre project site. Approximately 2,670± acres will remain undisturbed by any mining activities and are proposed for agriculture or open space uses. FEIR, Figures 20-3 through 20-17, show the mining and reclamation plans for the Mitigated Design Alternative. The exhibit "Mitigated Design Alternative - Composite Land Use Diagram" depicts the major aspects of the Mitigated Design Alternative. The exhibit follows FEIR, Figure 20-17.

As discussed previously in the Project Background, Teichert is now proposing to implement the Mitigated Design Alternative as the project with two changes to address the County's and DOC's concerns. These revisions involve a change in mining phasing to avoid mining on Williamson Act contracted lands and the relocation of the portable plant to the permanent plant site. The various components of the Mitigated Design Alternative, including Teichert's proposed revisions, are described below.

Williamson Act Compliance

Portions of the project site are under three separate Williamson Land Conservation Act contracts (agricultural preserves 533, 535, and 237), all of which have had notices of nonrenewal filed. The Williamson Act contracts on agricultural preserves 533 and 535, located on the Wilson Ranch, expire on January 1, 2009. The Williamson Act contract on Agricultural Preserve 237, located in the northwestern corner of the Hofman Ranch, expires on January 1, 2010.

Of the three Williamson Act contracts on the project site, only Agricultural Preserve 533 currently encumbers areas that are proposed for mining or processing uses. Agricultural Preserve 533, totaling approximately 1,440± acres, includes approximately 198± acres of proposed mining area and the 76±-acre proposed plant

site. As discussed in further detail in the "Sand and Gravel Mining" discussion below, mining would be phased to completely avoid mining on land that is under an active Williamson Act contract. Mining on Agricultural Preserve 533 would be delayed until after the Williamson Act contract expires on January 1, 2009. Processing uses would occur on 76± acres of the approximately 1,440± acre Agricultural Preserve 533 subject to the compatible use findings of Government Code §51238.1 The proposed haul road and conveyor would traverse agricultural preserves 533 and 535.

Resource Deposits

The project site has two significant aggregate resources within its boundaries: 1) sand and gravel, and 2) granite. Since each requires different harvesting methods, they have been placed into separate phases in the mining plan. The sand and gravel resources are broken into nine mining phases, while the granite resources would be extracted in one phase over the life of the project. The quantity of aggregate material available under this Mitigated Design Alternative would provide an estimated project life of about 35–40 years.

Sand and Gravel Mining

The sand and gravel resources are located south of Coon Creek and encompass approximately 671 acres and 37 million tons of material. Mining setbacks would be established at 100 feet from the dripline of the oaks growing along Coon Creek, and at least 155 feet from the southern neighboring property boundary.

The sand and gravel resources are located on both the Wilson and Hofman properties. The portion of the sand and gravel mining area on the Wilson property is currently under a Williamson Act contract that will expire on January 1, 2009. The portion of the sand and gravel mining area on the Hofman property is not under a Williamson Act contract. Sand and gravel mining would be phased so that no mining occurs on lands that are subject to Williamson Act contracts. Sand and gravel mining would begin at the property line between the Wilson and Hofman properties and progress in a northeasterly direction on the Hofman property with each successive phase until the Williamson Act contract on the Wilson property expires. Depending on when mining commences and the rate of mining based on market demand, it is anticipated that one to three sand and gravel phases could be completed before the Wilson property's Williamson Act contract expires. Once the Williamson Act contract on the Wilson property expires, mining would relocate back to the property line between the Wilson and Hofman properties and progress in a southwesterly direction for the next three sand and gravel phases. Once those sand and gravel phases are completed, sand and gravel mining would continue in a northeasterly direction through the remaining sand and gravel phases. The precise phasing of mining would depend on the timing of mining commencement and market demand.

The aggregate would be harvested using equipment such as scrapers and loaders and conveyed to the plant for processing. A series of electric conveyors would connect the mining area to the processing plant. The mining slope would be 1.5:1 (horizontal to vertical). The average mining depth would be 45 feet, ranging from 25 to 70 feet. Teichert anticipates that approximately 20 acres per year would be disturbed by

aggregate extraction; grazing and farming would, therefore, continue on all lands yet to be disturbed by mining or reclaimed to agricultural uses.

Two types of sand and gravel (aggregate) are found on the property. To process these two distinct aggregates, it is necessary to mine them separately. To accomplish this, the mining areas would be dewatered, allowing visual inspection of the material as it is extracted. The dewatering process entails removing the water saturating the gravels by means of a trench located at the northernmost point of the current gravel extraction area. The depth of the dewatering would vary depending on the harvesting depth; however, it is estimated that an average of 33 feet of alluvium must be dewatered to effect dry-pit mining. Extracted water would be pumped into onsite irrigation and/or drainage ditches that would allow any sediment to filter out before the water enters Coon Creek or Doty Ravine or is used at the plant to process aggregate material. The dewatering process would occur up to 24 hours a day, when necessary.

Excavation at the project site would regularly occur 5 days per week (Monday through Friday) with two daily shifts. Double shifts provide operations from 6:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Some excavation activity may occur occasionally on weekends from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

A bridge would be constructed over Coon Creek that would accommodate the proposed electric conveyor between the mining area and the plant site as well as onsite traffic needs. The conveyor system will be powered by electric power. In the case of a power outage, two backup generators would be retained for emergency use only: one 375-horsepower diesel generator for emergency use only in the mining areas and one 16-kilowatt natural gas or propane generator for emergency use only at the proposed scale house.

This deposit would be excavated in nine phases over an approximately 35- to 40-year period. Each phase is estimated to take 3-5 years to complete.

Granite Mining

The granite resources underlie the eastern section of the property, both north and south of Coon Creek. However, the granite resources proposed to be mined for the proposed project would only include a portion of the granite deposit south of Coon Creek, which is estimated at 34 million tons. A total of 144 acres would be mined south of the creek. Mining setbacks would be established at 1,600 feet from Gladding Road, 300-1,200 feet from the southern property boundary line, and 1,000 feet from Coon Creek. No granite mining would occur on Williamson Act contracted lands.

Mining would begin at the southern end of the granite phase at an approximate average depth of 40 feet. Overburden, sand and gravel, and decomposed granite would be removed from the mining area before beginning any blasting to mine the granite. The mining depth would be about 150 feet from existing grade for the granite deposit.

To harvest the deposit effectively, this mining area would also require dewatering. The dewatering activities would resemble those at the sand and gravel deposit. Any water within the granite mining area would be pumped into onsite

irrigation and/or drainage ditches, allowing sediment to settle out before the water enters Doty Ravine or Coon Creek or its use at the plant to process aggregate material. When necessary, the dewatering process would occur up to 24 hours a day.

The granite harvesting process involves blasting, which is initially anticipated twice a month. However, if the sand and gravel resources are depleted prior to the granite resource, then the blasting is anticipated to occur four to six times a month. The duration of each blast would last only seconds. After each blast, a front-end loader would place the oversized granite in a primary crusher within the quarry, and the sized product would then be conveyed to the plant for processing. The mining slope would be at 2:1 through the overburden and any sand and gravel and 3:1 through the decomposed granite, with vertical benching once the granitic bedrock is encountered.

Excavation at the project site would regularly occur 5 days per week (Monday through Friday) with two daily shifts. Double shifts will allow for operation from 6:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Some excavation activity may occur on weekends, including intermittent operation during Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

A series of electric conveyors would convey the granite to the plant for processing. The same bridge and electric conveyor system described for the sand and gravel mining would be used for transporting the granite deposit.

The granite deposit would be excavated in a single phase with an estimated life of roughly 35–40 years.

Interrelationship of Mining

Because of the particular locations of the two different aggregate resources on the property (sand and gravel, and granite), both would be harvested concurrently. When mining begins, Phase 1 of sand and gravel mining would be mined concurrently with the granite resources.

Gold Recovery

The aggregate resources would be mined and conveyed to the processing plant by electric conveyor. The raw product would be a mixture of sand and gravel combined with very fine particles of clay. This product would be screened and washed to remove the fine particles of clay and leave high-quality construction materials. Screening also separates the sand from the larger gravel particles. To meet concrete quality specifications, the sand is washed again, and heavy sands are separated by gravity from the main material and stored. Any gold or precious metals contained in the aggregate resource would remain in the heavy sand mixture. This heavy sand would then be transported offsite for further gravity processing. The volume of heavy sand transported from the site would not exceed 8 to 10 truckloads per year. No chemicals would be used in the process. Gold would not be recovered from the granitic resources.

Removal from Site—Transport

Trucks would enter and exit the plant site from State Route 65 at Nader Road. Initially, approximately 300 truck trips per day hauling aggregates are expected. Ready-mix concrete is not expected to be available at the proposed project for the first few years. If production were to reach its maximum, truck trips hauling aggregates, asphalt, and concrete would increase to 664 trips per day. Teichert has designed improvements on both Nader Road and State Route 65.

Plants and Plant Processing Operations

To accommodate State of California, Placer County, and any other requirements to occasionally perform work during nighttime hours, Teichert is requesting a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week permit to respond to market demands. Working days, hours, and activities are described as follows:

<u>Maximum Days and Hours Requested by the Applicant</u>	<u>Activity</u>
6:00 a.m.-11:30 p.m. weekdays, 7:00 a.m.-10:30 p.m. weekends (a maximum of 20 and an average of 10 weekends per year)	Mining (aggregate and granite)* Rock plant
11:30 p.m.-6:00 a.m. every day (weekends when necessary; a maximum of 20 and an average of 10 weekends per year)	Maintenance work on plants
24 hours per day, 7 days per week as market demands (typical operations will be 6:00 a.m.-11:30 p.m. weekdays and 7:00 a.m.-10:30 p.m. weekends; a maximum of 20 and an average of 10 weekends per year)	Asphalt plant Ready-mix plant Material loadout

* Teichert will restrict mining hours to between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. for mining activities within 1,500 feet of offsite noise-sensitive receptors.

Teichert anticipates that operations would begin as soon as all the necessary permits have been obtained and a plant is located onsite; the earliest anticipated start-up date is 2002-2003. Teichert is proposing that a temporary portable aggregate plant be used while the permanent plant and processing facilities are being constructed. The temporary plant would be located within the proposed 76±-acre plant site to the west of Coon Creek. This portable plant would be used for the first 2-3 years of operation until the permanent plant is constructed. The lag time identified for construction of the permanent plant would enable Teichert to gain a thorough knowledge of the material being processed. Operation of the portable plant for 2-3 years would provide

information to guide the final design of the permanent plant. The machinery in the permanent plant would need to accommodate variations in aggregate gradations, material properties, and market demand. Once the final design is determined, the engineering work would begin on the structural, electrical, and plant control systems. The actual construction of the permanent plant would be accomplished within 1 year.

The portable plant would produce primarily aggregate base. The plant would stand approximately 40 feet above the finished grade of the plant site. Aggregate base stockpiles would average 25 feet in height with approximately one-half of the stockpiles at a maximum height of 45 feet, although the average height of the portable plant facilities, including screens and crushers, would be 20 feet.

During portable plant operations, excavated material would be fed into the portable plant by means of a feed hopper. The smallest material would be separated from the main flow and stockpiled. Oversized material (larger than 1 inch in diameter) would be separated and reduced to pieces less than 1 inch in diameter in a crushing circuit before joining the main flow and being processed onto the aggregate base stockpile. Oversized material represents a small fraction of the total material processed. The portable plant would have the ability to separate the oversized material, once it has been reduced, by screening rather than combining all of it into the aggregate base product, thereby producing mineral aggregate.

As with the portable plant, the permanent plant site would be located on 76± acres west of Coon Creek near the Alpha Explosives manufacturing facilities. The plant site would contain a facility for crushing, washing, and screening aggregate (rock plant), along with asphaltic concrete (asphalt plant) and ready-mix concrete (ready-mix plant) facilities. A conceptual layout of permanent plant facilities is presented in FEIR, Figure 2-31. The plant site, aggregate stockpile locations, and recycling ponds would need to be graded before construction. The recycling ponds would be excavated in the southwestern portion of the 76± acre plant site. Each pond would be approximately 4 acres in size and would be used to store and recycle processing water. Aggregate material conveyed from the mining area to the plant would be screened, washed, and crushed at the aggregate plant. Silt and clay fines would be discharged into the recycling ponds during this process for settling. After settling, these materials could be used in reclamation or sold as a product. No aggregate washwater would be discharged off the plant site. A conveyor belt would stockpile finished material (sand, concrete aggregate, mineral aggregate, and aggregate base) around the rock plant site for loading into customer trucks. A conveyor system would also be used in conjunction with the asphaltic and ready-mix concrete products.

The permanent rock plant would stand approximately 80 feet high, with associated processing facilities averaging 35-40 feet in height. The maximum height of stockpiled material would be 65 feet with approximately half the stockpiles at this height and with stockpiles averaging 35 feet in height. The rock plant would process material into products such as aggregate base, mineral aggregate, concrete aggregate, sand, riprap, and ballast. During operation of the rock plant, excavated material would be transported to the rock plant on an electric conveyor and placed into surge piles and piles of unprocessed material. Material would then be processed according to one of three rock plant circuits. In one circuit, material would be processed into aggregate

base, similar to the operation of the portable plant. In the second circuit, aggregate would be washed before being separated into concrete products, such as sand and a range of sizes of washed gravel. In the third circuit, material would be processed through a series of screens and crushers to produce a variety of crushed rock products used for the production of asphalt, pipe bedding, railroad ballast, riprap, and other products. The rock plant is designed for a maximum capacity of 1,200 tons per hour.

The asphalt plant would have two to five storage silos, each 10 feet in diameter. The maximum height of the structure, including the silos, would be 80 feet. Typically, these plants have stacks 40 feet high. The stack is generally rectangular in shape with dimensions of 2 feet by 4 feet. Temperature of the exist gas is in the range of 250–300°F. A typical asphalt plant is shown in FEIR, Figure 2-41. The maximum height of the stockpiled material would be 65 feet. Stockpiled material would average 35 feet in height. This plant would produce asphalt concrete. During operation of the asphalt plant, several separate sizes of crushed stone and sand would be fed into the plant, where the material would be dried and then mixed with asphalt oil. The finished product would then be loaded either directly into a truck or into a storage silo for future delivery. The planned capacity of the asphalt plant is a maximum rate of 500 tons per hour and 9,000 tons per day. Actual yearly, monthly, and daily production will be market driven. The market could be anywhere from an estimated 100,000 tons per year in a slow market to 500,000 tons per year during a period with major local highway work. The asphalt plant will able to produce different asphalt mixes. Some of the types of asphaltic products include fiber blend asphalt, recycled asphalt, lime-marinated asphalt, and cutback. No rubberized asphalt will be produced at the asphalt plant. Several types of asphaltic oil, rock sizes, and sand contents also will be available and can be specified for any particular asphalt mix.

The ready-mix plant would be an estimated 80 feet high, with a mixing tower approximately 12 feet wide by 30 feet tall. A typical ready-mix plant is shown in FEIR, Figure 2-42. The maximum height of the stockpiled material would be 65 feet. Stockpiled material would average 35 feet in height. The ready-mix plant would produce concrete. During operation of the ready-mix plant, several sizes of washed sand and gravel would be fed into storage bins where the material would be metered into either a stationary mixer or a mixer truck. The material would be combined with water, Portland cement, and various additives to make a finished concrete product. The ready-mix plant is designed for a maximum capacity of 200 cubic yards per hour.

The portable and permanent plant structures can be painted any color; however, Teichert prefers to use beige or light tan. The plant site would be lit at night for evening operations and for security purposes. Normal lighting levels are 175 watts; however, 250-watt lights are typically used during evening operation hours or maintenance activities. During evening maintenance activities, temporary lights would be directed toward the area being repaired. Lighting at night would be minimal and would be controlled to avoid illuminating or causing significant glare from encroaching onto public rights-of-way or abutting private properties. Lighting would be located primarily at the plant site; however, there would be portable lighting in the mining area directed toward the point of excavation as well as headlights on the vehicles. Stockpiles and the haul route would not be lighted.

In case of a fire emergency, water could be obtained from Coon Creek, one or more onsite wells, the onsite reservoirs, or the plant recycling ponds. A water truck also would be onsite at all times.

Teichert is proposing an onsite septic system at the plant site (FEIR, Technical Appendix M). The system would be located south of the scale house. The precise position of the system would be determined in accordance with County standards and environmental considerations (e.g., proximity to Coon Creek). It is estimated that the 30 employees at the site would generate approximately 500 gallons per day of wastewater. Some chemical toilets would be used at the construction site, mining area, and the portable plant on a limited or temporary basis. There will be a maintenance agreement with a licensed sanitary hauler for any chemical toilets.

Teichert is proposing to construct a private onsite haul road from the plant site to Nader Road. The proposed onsite haul road will connect the plant site to Nader Road. Trucks would access the plant site from the Nader Road (south) intersection at State Route 65. Teichert is proposing to improve the Nader Road (south) intersection with State Route 65 by providing a northbound right-turn lane onto Nader Road, a southbound left-turn lane onto Nader Road, and separate eastbound and westbound lanes from Nader Road to State Route 65 (FEIR, Figures 2-27 through 2-31)

Teichert has estimated that at initial production, approximately 300 truck trips per day hauling aggregates would arrive at and leave the site; at maximum production, which is expected to be reached within 10 years, this number would increase to approximately 664 truck trips per day hauling aggregates, asphalt, and concrete. Ready-mix concrete is expected to be available at the project site after 5-6 years of operation.

Project Site Reclamation

Summary of Teichert's Reclamation Plans

When Teichert completes site mining and reclamation activities under the Mitigated Design Alternative, it would have reclaimed approximately 333 acres to agriculture, 345 acres to aquatic open space and lakes, and 107 acres to habitat areas. Reclamation would occur concurrent with mining operations.

Teichert has prepared the following reclamation plans to support the project design:

- Surface Mining and Reclamation Act Requirements (FEIR, Technical Appendix A3),
- Soils Evaluation and Reclamation Plan (FEIR, Technical Appendix D1),
- Slope Stability Analyses (FEIR, Technical Appendices H1 and H2), and
- Final Mining Reclamation Plan (FEIR, Technical Appendix R).

Each of these plans is summarized below.

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act Requirements. FEIR, Technical Appendix A3 contains Teichert's reclamation plan, which includes the following information required by the SMARA:

- proposed dates for initiation and termination of surface mining operations,
- maximum anticipated depth of the surface mining operation,
- size and legal description of the project,
- description of the mining and time schedule,
- summary description of the habitat reclamation plan, and
- statement of financial responsibility for the project.

Soils Evaluation and Reclamation Plan. The objective of the soils evaluation and reclamation plan (FEIR, Technical Appendix D1) is to maintain soil productivity at a level equal to or exceeding premining condition and reclaim approximately 257.3 acres between the open space lakes to prime agricultural soils. The soil reclamation would meet DMG reclamation standards required under SMARA Section 2773(b). Article 9 Reclamation Standards would be used as the standard for the proposed plan and for evaluating the progress of the reclamation plan. The areas reclaimed to row crop production would be reconstructed with a minimum of 5 feet of soil above the average groundwater elevations measured at the site or as required by the mitigation measures. In accordance with Article 9 Reclamation Standards Section 3704(c), the topsoil (the top 9 inches of soil) would be salvaged and stockpiled, if necessary, separately from the subsoils. Because reclamation would occur concurrently with mining, the topsoil may be placed in its reclaimed area without the need to stockpile.

The three main components of soil reclamation are soil removal and handling, soil reconstruction, and crop plan and habitat establishment. FEIR, Technical Appendix D1 contains information on salvaging and stockpiling soil; minimizing traffic on the stockpiles; planting the topsoil stockpiles with a suitable cover crop to reduce erosion and help maintain aeration and microbiological activity; and using deep tillage (ripping) to reconstruct the soils, as well as an evaluation of the reconstructed soils to determine soil treatments, fertilizer requirements, and yield objectives for the reclaimed soils. A permanent agricultural easement will be placed on the 257.3± acres of reclaimed land. A sample agricultural and open space easement is provided in FEIR, Technical Appendix D4.

Slope Stability Analyses. FEIR, Technical Appendices H1 and H2 contain the slope stability analyses for the project (Kleinfelder 1996, 1998). The purpose of the reports was to evaluate the potential slopes at the sand and gravel site and bedrock quarry site. The reports make various conclusions and recommendations on slope stability for the sand and gravel area and for the bedrock quarries (granite mining area). These recommendations are incorporated into the project.

Final Mining Reclamation Plan. FEIR, Technical Appendix R contains the final mining reclamation plan for the project (Wildlands 2000). The plan was revised to address concerns expressed by the Department of Conservation (DOC) in their comments on the DEIR. The final mining reclamation plan includes a detailed habitat reclamation plan. Revisions to the reclamation plan include additional information

about the mine pit flood protection and operation of the overflow weir. Information also is provided on seeding specifications for the emergent marsh and riparian habitat zones and grassland habitat zones. Teichert is proposing to reclaim land concurrent with the mining operation. At the completion of site mining and reclamation activities, Teichert would have reclaimed approximately 76 acres to grazing at the plant site, 257.3 acres to agricultural uses south of Coon Creek, 222.2 acres to a west lake south of Coon Creek and 122.8 acres to an eastern lake south of Coon Creek, and 107.2 acres to wildlife habitat around the lakes. These areas would be placed under permanent preservation easements upon completion of mining and reclamation activities.

The purpose of the final mining reclamation plan is to create a mosaic of habitat types along the edges of the reclaimed mined areas to modify the areas' rectilinear geometry and provide diverse, aesthetic landforms and plant and wildlife habitat. The reclaimed habitats were designed to enhance the future habitat values of the Coon Creek corridor by creating foraging, nesting, resting, and escape cover for waterfowl and nongame wildlife. The created habitats would include open water, emergent marsh, riparian, agricultural, and upland savanna habitats and would feature a combination of benches and terraces, gradual slopes, an irregular shoreline with shallow inlets, and vertical faces.

Several measures to control mosquito populations have been incorporated into the habitat reclamation process, including vegetation management, water quality management, biological control, and chemical control. The details of these measures are contained in FEIR, Technical Appendix R.

The final mining reclamation plan also contains details on the six habitat types that would be created on the property: agricultural area, open water, emergent marsh, riparian habitat, upland savanna, and vertical or nearly vertical banks. The final mining reclamation plan includes information on target vegetation types, expected species use, and monitoring and performance standards. The primary reasons for monitoring the created habitats are to document success or failure attained in achieving the performance objectives and to identify remedial actions, if needed. Monitoring of mitigation efforts also is required as part of the County's conditional use permit (CUP) process, CEQA, and SMARA requirements. A biologist or revegetation specialist with qualifications acceptable to the County would supervise the annual monitoring. Monitoring reports would be submitted annually to the County for review and also submitted to the resource trustee agencies for review, if warranted.

Each habitat that would be created by the final mining reclamation plan is described briefly below.

Agricultural Area. Teichert is proposing to restore approximately 257.3 acres of agricultural area south of Coon Creek. The design of the restored agricultural area would be as described under "Soils Evaluation and Reclamation Plan." The restored agricultural area will have a permanent easement placed on it; a sample easement is provided in FEIR, Technical Appendix D4.

The area reclaimed to agriculture may be farmed in hay, silage, or other row crops or planted as irrigated pasture. Additionally, the plant site area would be

returned to dryland grazing after mining operations have ceased. The agricultural uses would provide some benefits to wildlife, including nesting cover and foraging sites. The plant site would also be preserved with a permanent agricultural easement upon completion of reclamation.

Open Water (Lakes). Teichert is proposing to create two open water areas (lakes) on the project site, both south of Coon Creek, east (222.2 acres) and west (122.8 acres) of the restored agricultural area. The approximate water surface elevation of the lakes is 123 feet. The lakes are proposed to be connected by a culvert. Both lakes would provide open water habitat. Such habitat typically lacks emergent vegetation but may support floating or submergent aquatic plants.

Open water provides resting and foraging habitat for water birds, including many species of waterfowl, several species of grebes and gulls, and American coots, among others.

Emergent Marsh. Variable widths of emergent marsh habitat would be created along the shorelines of the reclaimed aggregate mine lake. The marsh would span the area from the water surface elevation to approximately 4 feet below the mean level. Benches in this habitat zone would be graded to slopes of approximately 5:1. The benches are expected to be colonized naturally by hydrophytic species, including tule, cattail, sedge, rush, and smartweed. To hasten establishment of these species, approximately 15% of the created bench area would be planted with target vegetation plugs and cuttings.

Emergent marsh habitats are often used by a variety of waterfowl species. Other animals expected to use this habitat include muskrats, raccoons, pond turtles, and garter snakes. Emergent marsh may also provide nesting habitat for various species.

Riparian. Variable widths of riparian habitat would be created above the emergent marsh of the reclaimed aggregate mine lake. The elevation for these habitat terraces and slopes would vary to promote natural colonization by riparian species, including cottonwoods and willows. Habitat zones would be based on plant rooting depths to the associated groundwater table. Riparian habitat on the lake would begin at or just above the water surface elevation (123 feet) and would continue upslope for approximately 3 feet (in elevation). Benches and slopes in this habitat zone would be graded at 2:1 to 5:1.

Riparian habitat at the granite lake would be created in the elevational gradient from the lakes' edges to 3-4 feet vertically upslope. The slopes in the granite phase are proposed to be contour-rilled to target these areas for riparian habitat creation. The rilling would result in benches canted into the slope at 10-15 degrees. Although the rills would be covered with overburden and topsoil, the slope inset portions would collect subsurface runoff from upslope areas and would tend to remain wet later in spring. Cottonwoods and willows would be expected to colonize the lower two terraces. Various riparian species would be planted in approximately 15% of the lower two terraces to assist with natural colonization.

The diversity of plant species in a riparian community provides a variety of food and microhabitat conditions for wildlife. Many small mammals and birds feed on seeds and insects found in willow and cottonwood foliage. Riparian habitat typically supports high densities of migratory and resident birds and mammals.

Upland Savanna. The slope areas between created riparian habitat and existing upland habitat would be restored as upland savanna. Before it was used for grazing and agriculture, a portion of the project site likely supported upland savanna habitat. These upland habitats would be seeded through broadcast seeding, range drilling, or hydroseeding with an appropriate native and naturalized grassland seed mix selected for its habitat value (e.g., waterfowl nesting cover, seed production), drought tolerance, and erosion and weed control capability.

Selected areas of the upland savanna habitat also would be planted at low density with valley, blue, and interior live oak acorns collected onsite or seedlings started from the acorns and shrubs such as coyote brush, elderberry, buckbrush, coffeeberry and redbud. South of Coon Creek, the reclaimed slope between the creek and the proposed western lake would be planted selectively with valley oak and interior live oak acorns or seedlings to create an extension of the oak savanna that already exists along the creek.

Woody and herbaceous uplands may be used by many species associated with grassland and other open habitats. Deer and seed-eating birds frequently forage in this type of habitat. Herbaceous vegetation also provides habitat for small mammals, creating a prey base for raptors.

Vertical or Nearly Vertical Banks. Portions of the granite mining area on the east side of the mined area will have vertical or near-vertical banks ranging from about 5 to 40 feet high above the lake surface (approximate surface elevation of 123 feet for the granite lake south of Coon Creek) once mining is completed. The linear distance of vertical or near-vertical bank exposed above the lake surface is a function of the depth at which solid granite is encountered and the thickness of overburden covering it. For example, in the granite mining area south of Coon Creek, if the rim of the mined area is 155 feet and solid granite is encountered at 143 feet, a 20-foot vertical face may result. If solid granite is encountered at 123 feet, no vertical face would be exposed, but a gradual slope transition from the mine rim to the lake surface would result. The transition would include a 3:1 slope to within 25 feet of the solid granite followed by a 1:1 slope to the edge of the solid granite where vertical benching would begin. Because the exact depth of solid granite throughout the mining area is not known, the exact linear distance of vertical or nearly vertical banks that would result from the granite mining cannot be determined. These slope areas cannot be revegetated; however, irregularities in the mined surfaces can be used by a variety of wildlife, such as perch-hunting birds (prairie falcons and other raptors), flycatchers, swallows, and owls.

Mitigation and Restoration Plans

Teichert has prepared the following mitigation and restoration plans to support the project design:

- Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan,
- Coon Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan,
- Viewshed Management Plan,
- Lincoln Property Non-Prime Soil Conversion Study,
- Special-Status Species Conservation Plan - Fairy Shrimp, and
- Conservation Plan and Biological Assessment for Threatened and Endangered Fish Species.

Wetland Mitigation and Monitoring Plan

FEIR, Technical Appendix J7 contains the wetland mitigation and monitoring plan for the project (Jones & Stokes Associates 1998b). The project has been designed to avoid impacts on 97.1% of the wetlands and other waters of the United States that are subject to jurisdiction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The wetland mitigation and monitoring plan avoids 137.02 acres of the 141.13 acres of wetlands on the project site. An estimated 4.11 acres of wetland would be affected and 6.96 acres of compensatory wetland habitat would be restored or created onsite. Mitigation acreages reflect a 1.5:1 overall replacement ratio for impacts on wetlands and other waters; within this, vernal pool impacts are compensated at a 2:1 replacement ratio.

The mitigation plan provides for onsite compensatory mitigation by in-kind and out-of-kind replacement of jurisdictional waters and associated wetlands regulated by the Corps. The mitigation plan also provides in-kind vernal pool mitigation for potential impacts on federally listed vernal pool invertebrate species or their critical habitat regulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The plan also identifies performance standards and monitoring requirements.

The goals of the wetland mitigation program are as follows:

- Avoid and minimize impacts of the proposed project on existing wetlands and other waters.
- Mitigate the loss of waters of the United States, including wetlands, by restoring and creating compensatory habitat onsite, with a net increase in wetland area and no net loss in wetland functions and values.
- Minimize the fragmentation of wetland habitat through the avoidance of existing wetlands and protection of restored and created vernal pools and wetlands.
- Sustain no net loss of vernal pool fairy shrimp populations and habitat.
- Avoid and protect populations of special-status species, including vernal pool fairy shrimp and valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and enhance habitat values on the project site for other species through proactive land stewardship activities.

- Ensure the long-term viability and habitat value of the compensatory wetlands by locating them on appropriate landforms and soil types and designing them so that natural hydrologic and biological processes sustain them.
- Protect existing wetlands in the preservation and mitigation area during wetland restoration and creation activities.
- Establish performance standards and monitoring procedures to document the success of the mitigation effort.
- Establish provisions for preserving the mitigation sites in perpetuity.

Vernal pool and seasonal wetland habitats would be restored and created using excavation techniques on topographically suitable terrain and soils located in the northern portion of the site. Topsoil would be salvaged from affected vernal pools, seasonal swales, and seasonal wetlands and would be spread onto newly created habitats to provide a source of wetland plant seeds and associated invertebrates. Compensation acreages would total 1.10 acres for vernal pools and 2.81 acres for seasonal wetlands.

Emergent marsh and riparian habitat would be created in the southeast portion of the site in association with similar habitats that exist below the terminus of the Doty Ravine North Canal, a Nevada Irrigation District (NID) canal. Creation of this habitat would not affect NID operations. The 3.10 acres of emergent marsh and 0.50 acre of riparian habitat would be created by selective grading, berming, and planting to expand a small, seasonally flooded impoundment, resulting in a mitigation area that would support marsh and riparian habitat. Source materials for marsh and riparian vegetation would be obtained by local collection.

All mitigation areas would be monitored for a minimum of 5 years within a 10-year period following habitat restoration and creation. Monitoring of restored and created habitats is required to meet the requirements of the County, Corps, and other regulatory agencies. A permanent open space easement will be placed on the wetland mitigation areas and fairy shrimp habitat preservation areas. A sample conservation easement is provided in FEIR, Technical Appendix J11.

The primary purposes for monitoring the mitigation areas are to:

- document the degree of success or failure in achieving the performance standards, and
- identify the need for remedial actions.

Secondary purposes of monitoring are to identify needed adjustments in monitoring and maintenance methods, evaluate the effectiveness and suitability of the restoration procedures and performance standards used at the site, broaden knowledge of habitat restoration procedures, and document baseline conditions for long-term habitat monitoring at the site.

Continuous success of restored and created wetland habitat must be demonstrated during the last 3 years of the 10-year monitoring program. If remedial activities are required to meet success criteria, monitoring of the remediated wetlands would continue for three additional growing seasons to verify that performance standards are satisfied without further human intervention. The monitoring period would be deemed complete when the Corps confirms in writing to the applicant that the performance criteria have been met and that no further mitigation is required.

Brief summary reports of monitoring results would be submitted to the County, Corps, and any other regulatory agency that requests copies for each year that scheduled monitoring occurs. The reports would provide a comparison between survival data and performance standards. Also included in the reports would be qualitative observations of the growth and vigor of plants in each habitat type and the density and diversity of the habitat compared to the habitat it replaced, along with photographs documenting typical conditions. Incidental wildlife observations made during monitoring visits also would be included in the mitigation monitoring reports. A summary report of wildlife observations made during the spring and winter wildlife monitoring conducted in the first, third, fifth, seventh, and tenth years of monitoring would be included in the mitigation monitoring report prepared during those years.

Coon Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan

Teichert is proposing various measures to provide active and passive restoration along the Coon Creek corridor, including mining setbacks, removal of cattle grazing and access from the Coon Creek corridor, active and passive restoration activities, relocation of a feedlot, and eradication of arundo within the corridor. The purpose of the Coon Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan (FEIR, Technical Appendix J10) is to increase shading, shelter, and creek stability and provide direct benefits to the fisheries in this stretch of Coon Creek. The Coon Creek riparian habitat restoration area would have a permanent conservation easement. A sample conservation easement is found in FEIR, Technical Appendix J11. The Coon Creek Riparian Habitat Restoration Plan includes the following elements:

- **Establish a mining setback along the creek.** Establish a minimum 100-foot mining setback from the dripline of riparian growth along the south side of Coon Creek.
- **Fence the Coon Creek corridor.** Within 1 year of the commencement of mining at the site, the entire Coon Creek corridor, with the exception of five designated cattle crossing areas, will be fenced off with four-strand barbed-wire fencing. Except where it currently exists and around the two already-operating farm compounds, fencing would be located approximately 50 feet from the dripline of the oaks.
- **Remove and relocate the northern feedlot.** Within 2 years of the commencement of mining at the site, the feedlot north of Coon Creek on the Hofman Ranch would be removed and relocated. This area will be disked and broadcast-seeded with a seed mix consisting of blando brome

and rose clover. This relocation would reduce the concentration of cattle and allow vegetation to establish to protect riparian habitats in this area of Coon Creek from further soil erosion and water quality degradation by reducing runoff from cattle operations into the creek.

- **Eradicate the arundo within the creek corridor.** Within 1 year of the commencement of mining at the site, arundo will be eradicated along the entire creek corridor by both mechanical methods and EPA-approved herbicides. Annual monitoring would verify its elimination.
- **Perform active restoration.** Within 2 years of the commencement of mining at the site, three active restoration areas will be planted along the creek.
- **Allow passive restoration.** Within 1 year of fencing the Coon Creek corridor, monitoring would begin of passive restoration efforts on the creek that would occur immediately following the removal of cattle grazing.

The active and passive restoration are described in more detail below.

Active Restoration Areas. Within 2 years of the commencement of mining at the site, three active restoration areas would be planted along the creek. From downstream to upstream, the three active restoration areas would include an oak woodland area, a willow and cottonwood area, and a mixed riparian woodland area as described below.

1. **Oak woodland area.** A 12.2-acre oak woodland area would be planted northwest of Aggregate Phases 4 and 5. Revegetation planting would consist of the following:

Oak Woodland Area: Revegetation Planting

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Stock	Quantity
Coyote brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	3 x 8	105
Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Dee-Pot	600
California wild rose	<i>Rosa californica</i>	Treeband	105
Blue elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	3 x 8	<u>420</u>
Total			1,230

2. Willow and cottonwood area. A 7.5-acre willow and cottonwood area would be planted northwest of Aggregate Phases 8 and 9. Revegetation planting would consist of the following:

Willow and Cottonwood Area: Revegetation Planting

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Stock	Quantity
California box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Dee-Pot	110
Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Dee-Pot	65
California sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	4 x 14	35
Fremont cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Dee-Pot	120
Black willow	<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Dee-Pot	110
Red willow	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Dee-Pot	85
Arroyo willow	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Dee-Pot	60
Yellow willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	Dee-Pot	40
Total			625

3. Mixed riparian woodland area. A 27.2-acre mixed riparian woodland area would be planted from Hofman Ranch Bridge to Gladding Road. Revegetation planting would consist of the following:

Mixed Riparian Woodland Area: Revegetation Planting

Common Name	Scientific Name	Plant Stock	Quantity
California buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	4 x 14	100
Coyote brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	3 x 8	160
Western redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	3 x 8	80
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	3 x 8	130
Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Dee-Pot	60
Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Dee-Pot	340
Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Dee-Pot	210
Hoary coffeeberry	<i>Rhamnus tomentella</i>	3 x 8	240
Holly-leaf coffeeberry	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Dee-Pot	120
Blue elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	3 x 8	260
Total			1,700

The goal or performance standard in the active restoration areas is to achieve a minimum 60% survival rate for all individual target species planted. Target species include valley oak, live oak, cottonwood, coffeeberry, elderberry, Oregon ash, box elder, and other riparian plant species native to the eastern Sacramento Valley. Measures would be implemented during the first 5 years to ensure survival of the species planting, including conducting routine visits to maintenance and monitoring sites, installing a temporary irrigation system, and providing herbivore and weed control. Plastic tree shelters or wire cages would be placed around plantings if protection from beavers, rabbits, or gophers is necessary. Vegetation plantings would be evaluated and monitored annually for 5 years to assess the condition and success of the plantings. Individual plantings would be inspected for health, growth, weed competition,

sufficiency of water, herbivory, and other factors. A monitoring report would be submitted to the County by January 1 of each year during the 5-year monitoring period. If the performance standard is not achieved, within 1 year of discovery that survival has dropped below 60%, failed plantings would be replaced to bring survival above the 60% level following evaluation of possible causes of mortality.

Passive Restoration. Fencing the Coon Creek corridor would remove cattle grazing pressure from the creek and allow riparian vegetation to recolonize naturally along the banks. The goal is to have a net increase in native woody vegetation, which would result in enhancement of the overall shaded riverine aquatic (SRA) habitat. To monitor the success of the passive restoration, the applicant would establish 10 monitoring zones. Each monitoring zone would include at least one transect 10 meters in size and at least one photographic station to monitor plant cover and species composition. A baseline (existing conditions) would be established for each zone at the time the creek corridor is fenced. Target species to be monitored include white alder, cottonwood, button willow, red willow, black willow, sandbar willow, and blackberry. The monitoring zones would be monitored annually for 5 years. Monitoring assessments would include an evaluation of overall site conditions. An annual monitoring report would be submitted to the County by January 1 of each year during the 5-year monitoring period. The monitoring report would include maps, photographs, maintenance logs, and appendices of raw data. If there is not a net increase in native woody vegetation, the applicant would plant target species or may install other materials (i.e., flow-attenuating devices) to increase the number of native trees and shrubs. Real and potential future threats to the success of the passive restoration efforts would be addressed, and recommendations for additional actions would be provided.

Viewshed Management Plan

Teichert has prepared a viewshed management plan (FEIR, Technical Appendix P) that includes establishing a landscape buffer to screen views of the mining and processing operations from surrounding areas. As shown in FEIR, Figure 20-17, Teichert has identified different locations for the plantings. Within each planting area, specific species of trees and shrubs are identified to be planted. Plantings would include gray pine, Fremont cottonwood, blue oak, valley oak, interior live oak, black willow, red willow, California buckeye, coyote brush, western redbud, toyon, button bush, brown dogwood, arroyo willow, and Northern California black walnut.

The viewshed management plan provides for two interim areas of non-native, fast-growing evergreens to screen views from the Manzanita Cemetery and from State Route 65. The purpose of these interim viewshed plantings is to provide early screening while other native, slower growing elements of the plantings are establishing. These non-native plantings would be planted in a design that would ensure heavy screening. Regular maintenance, including irrigation, fertilization, staking, pest control, and pruning, would be performed for the first 2 years after planting to ensure maximum and ideal growth. These non-native plantings would be monitored monthly for survival and maintained for a 5-year period. After this period, the native plantings would have grown to a height sufficient to provide screening.

Two of the planting areas (11 and 13) may include agricultural crops or trees. The applicant has prepared a non-prime soil conversion study (FEIR, Technical Appendix D2) that identifies areas for potential conversion to agricultural uses, such as agricultural orchards or crops. If such agricultural orchards or crops would serve as an effective screen, then the orchards or crops would be used as a buffer or could be used in conjunction with the other species listed within the viewshed management plan for the particular area.

Teichert would install temporary irrigation systems, as necessary, at each planting area to ensure survival of the plantings. Herbivory and weed control would be provided and plastic tree shelters or wire cages may be necessary if the plantings need to be protected from rabbits, gophers, or voles. Routine maintenance and monitoring would be provided to ensure survival of the plantings.

Lincoln Property Non-Prime Soil Conversion Study

Teichert is proposing to convert 461 acres of existing nonprime agricultural land on the project site to prime agricultural land to achieve a net gain of prime agricultural land as defined by the Williamson Act on the project site. This land would be placed under a permanent agricultural easement (FEIR, Technical Appendix D4). The conversion would occur as land is displaced during the sand and gravel mining phases. Dellavalle Laboratory prepared a Non-Prime Soil Conversion Study (1997) (FEIR, Technical Appendix D2) that evaluates the conversion of nonprime soils to prime agricultural land and locates suitable conversion areas on the project site.

A detailed soil study performed by Dellavalle Laboratory in 1994 and 1996 provided the data needed to evaluate the soils on the property (FEIR, Technical Appendix D1, Dellavalle Laboratory 1996). Generally, the nonprime soils on the site have an acidic pH, low fertility status, and hard, cemented or compacted subsoil. These limitations can be overcome through lime applications, fertilizer inputs, and deep ripping. The soil study and water availability indicate that a conversion of nonprime soils to prime agricultural land is feasible on the site. The crops recommended for the site include, but are not limited to, almonds, grapes, olives, and walnuts. The study identified 461 acres to be converted to prime agricultural land as defined by the Williamson Act. This land will be placed under a permanent agricultural easement (FEIR, Technical Appendix D4).

Special-Status Species Conservation Plan - Fairy Shrimp

Teichert prepared a special-status species conservation plan for fairy shrimp to comply with Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (FEIR, Technical Appendix J8). The plan evaluates the potential adverse effects that the proposed project could have on the vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp populations and describes mitigation measures to ensure that the species' continued existence is not jeopardized. The vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp are federally listed as threatened and endangered, respectively (59 Federal Register [180]: 48136-48154, September 19, 1994). The plan identifies the direct loss of fairy shrimp and tadpole shrimp habitat that would result from the filling of 0.48 acre of shrimp habitat (24 vernal pools) and an additional 0.02 acre of potential shrimp

habitat (four vernal pools) that could be indirectly affected within a 50-foot zone of the project activities. The conservation plan identifies measures to preserve 1.02 acres of suitable vernal pool habitat (2 acres of habitat preserved for every 1 acre directly or indirectly affected), restore at least 0.48 acre of new vernal pool habitat (1 acre of habitat restored for every 1 acre of habitat directly affected), and protect the preserved and restored shrimp habitat according to the USFWS guidelines. (Jones & Stokes Associates 1998.)

The USFWS agreed to this mitigation proposal during pre-application consultation, which occurred over several meetings in February 1995, March 1996, September 1996, June 1997, and August 1997. However, at a September 6, 2001, field meeting, USFWS staff informed Teichert that it will require compensation for project effects to vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat at a ratio of 2:1 for creation and 3:1 for preservation, as outlined in the USFWS' 1996 biological opinion ("Programmatic Formal Endangered Species Consultation on Issuance of 404 Permits for Projects with Relatively Small Effects on Listed Vernal Pool Crustaceans within the Jurisdiction of the Sacramento Field Office," dated February 28, 1996.) Based on this requirement, Teichert has revised the proposed compensation to account for these increases. Specifically, Teichert is now proposing to create 1.10 acres of vernal pools and to preserve 3.24 acres of vernal pools and seasonal swales. This creation and preservation exceeds the USFWS' request.

Conservation Plan and Biological Assessment for Threatened and Endangered Fish Species

Teichert prepared a conservation plan and biological assessment for threatened and endangered fish species to comply with Section 7 of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FEIR, Technical Appendix J9). The plan evaluates the potential impacts that the proposed project could have on populations of Central Valley steelhead, fall-run and spring-run chinook salmon, and Sacramento splittail and describes mitigation measures proposed to avoid or reduce impacts on these species and their habitat.

The presence, distribution, and abundance of Central Valley steelhead, spring-run chinook salmon, or splittail has not been documented in Coon Creek. It would be reasonable to expect that steelhead may exist in Coon Creek because they are present in neighboring streams (e.g., Auburn Ravine) and because resident rainbow trout occur in the upper Coon Creek watershed, which indicates that portions of the watershed provide suitable year-round rearing conditions for trout. Also, adult fall-run chinook salmon occasionally have been observed in Coon Creek. The occurrence of splittail at the site is considered doubtful. (FEIR, p. 20-36.)

The goals of the mitigation plan contained in the conservation plan are to protect stream and adjacent riparian habitats from construction or mining impacts and to compensate fully for potential indirect effects on special-status fish species and their habitat caused by project activities. The goals will be accomplished by:

- minimizing impacts from project development and
- implementing habitat protection and restoration measures, including:

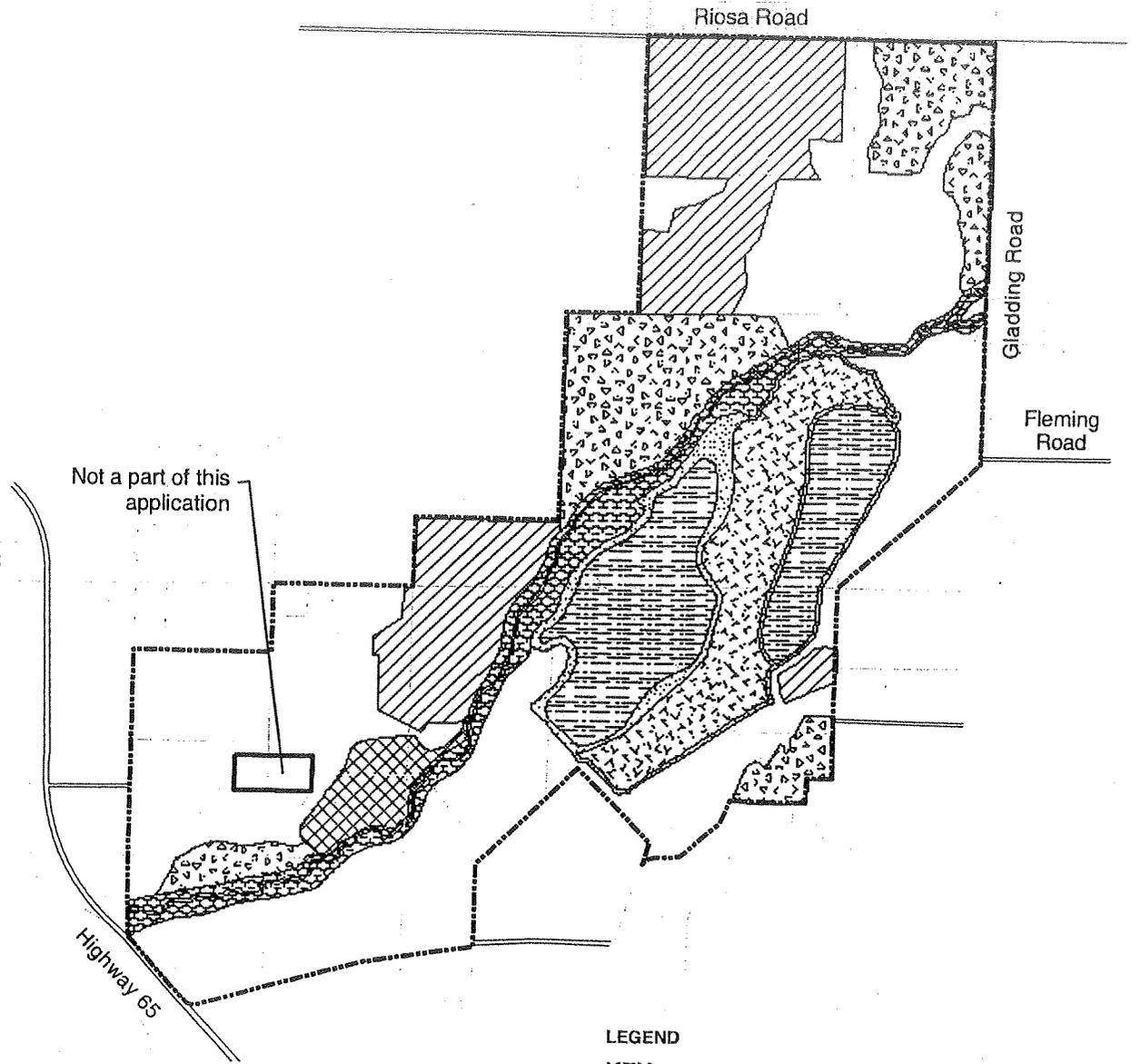
- protecting the Coon Creek stream and riparian corridor by erecting a barbed-wire fence to exclude cattle from most areas of the stream,
- facilitating habitat restoration throughout the project site creek corridor by excluding cattle,
- actively planting approximately 45 acres of the creek corridor, and
- constructing a fish ladder next to the flashboard dam on the creek.

Requested Entitlements, Permits, and Agreements

The following entitlements, permits, and agreements would be required for the Mitigated Design Alternative:

- **Placer County Board of Supervisors:** Approval of a development agreement for the project; approval of a variance from the requirements of the Placer County Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Williamson Act compatible use determination, and rezoning of project site to add -MR and -SP overlays.
- **Placer County Planning Commission:** Granting authority for a CUP to allow excavating, quarrying, and reclamation in the Farm zone (the CUP includes a variance to allow structures higher than 35 feet and design review for facilities, site improvements, lighting, and landscaping), and approval of a reclamation plan in accordance with SMARA regulations, and approval of financial assurances for reclamation.
- **Placer County Department of Public Works:** Approval of improvement plans showing road improvements, grading, and the reclamation plan.
- **Placer County Division of Environmental Health:** Approval of sewage disposal areas, system installation, and a public water supply.
- **Placer County Air Pollution Control District:** Authority to construct and permit to operate.
- **California Department of Fish and Game:** Section 1603 Streambed Alteration Agreement.
- **California State Water Resources Control Board:** General industrial activities stormwater permit. General construction activities stormwater permit.
- **Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board:** Report of waste discharge/waste discharge requirements. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) point discharge permit. Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification or waiver.

- **California Department of Transportation:** Encroachment permit for any work within the State Route 65 right-of-way.
- **California Reclamation Board:** Approval of a permit for any work, including excavation and construction activities, along the Coon Creek floodway over which the Reclamation Board has jurisdiction.
- **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:** Individual permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Corps written determination that project activities are not within Corps jurisdiction due to judicial invalidation of the Tulloch Excavation Rule. A Section 404 individual permit application was submitted to the Corps in April 1999.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:** Section 7 consultation has been initiated under the federal ESA for vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. At the end of consultation, USFWS is expected to provide a final biological opinion and incidental take statement for project effects on vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp.
- **National Marine Fisheries Service:** The Corps has initiated Section 7 consultation with NMFS to analyze effects associated with issuance of a Section 404 permit. Federally listed species addressed in the consultation include Central Valley steelhead (*Onchorhynchus mykiss*) (threatened), Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) (threatened), and Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) (endangered). The critical habitat of these species also is addressed in the consultation. At the conclusion of the consultation, NMFS is expected to provide a final biological opinion and incidental take statement for project effects on these species.



LEGEND

KEY

-  Reclaimed Agricultural Land 244 +/- ac.
-  Restored Wildlife Habitat 107 +/- ac.
-  Reclaimed Grazing Land 76 +/- ac.
-  Reclaimed Lakes 345 +/- ac.
-  Coon Creek Riparian Habitat 200 +/- ac.
-  Converted Permanent Agriculture 461 +/- ac.
-  Wetland Preservation - Fairy Shrimp 510 +/- ac.

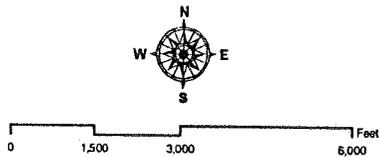


EXHIBIT D
CONSERVATION EASEMENT SUMMARY

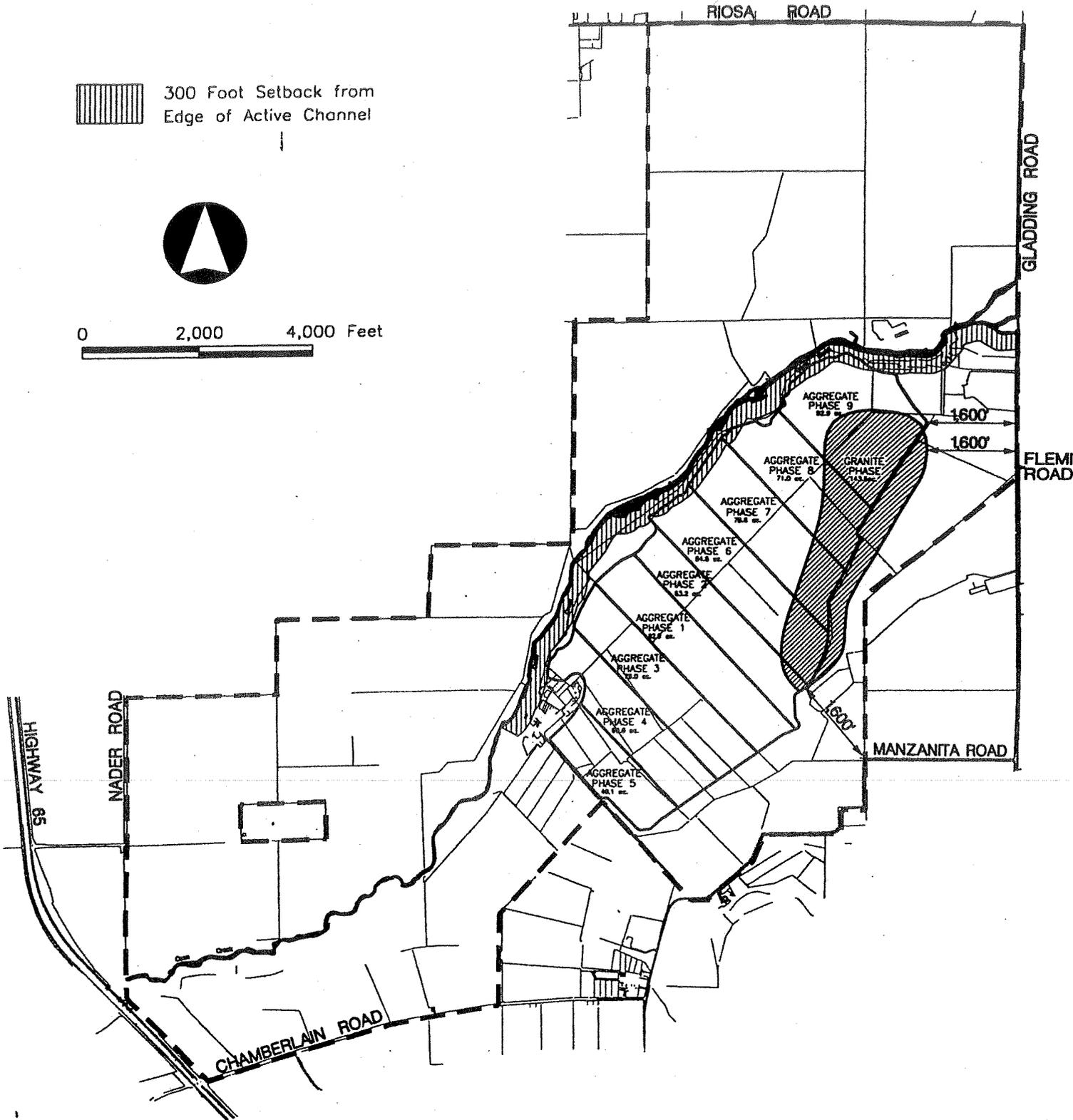
EXHIBIT E

MINING AND PROCESSING SETBACKS

 300 Foot Setback from Edge of Active Channel



0 2,000 4,000 Feet

ADDENDUM TO THE TEICHERT AGGREGATE FACILITY CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Project Name: Teichert Aggregate Facility
PLUS # : PCUP 2781, VAA 3806
State Clearinghouse # 1996112029

Introduction

This Addendum to the Teichert Aggregate Facility EIR has been prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.d and Placer County Environmental Review Ordinance Section 18.16.090.

Project Location

The project site comprises 3,455 acres and is located west of Gladding Road, east of Highway 65, south of Riosa Road, north of Chamberlain Road, and approximately four miles north of Lincoln, APN# 020-130-008, 016-018, 022; 020-141-003, 004; 020-150-012, 045, 064-067, 070-075.

Project History

On November 12, 2002, the Planning Commission voted unanimously to approve the Conditional Use Permit ("CUP"), reclamation plan and Variance applications for the Teichert Aggregate Facility, certify the Final Environmental Impact Report ("Certified FEIR"), and support a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors on the proposed rezonings, the development agreement and the Williamson Act compatibility findings. A third-party appeal was filed on the Planning Commission actions. On February 4, 2003, the Teichert Aggregate Facility project (Project) in its entirety was approved by the Board of Supervisors, including certification of the FEIR. Due to subsequent litigation, the Project was delayed for nearly four years. The entitlements were tolled during the litigation, from March 13, 2003 through January 27, 2007, resulting in an expiration date of December 21, 2008 for the entitlements.

On August 28, 2008, the Planning Commission approved a two-year extension of time for the Conditional Use Permit and Variance, which extended the expiration date to December 21, 2010.

On October 19, 2008, the Placer County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance 5624-B, which extended the time period for exercising all then valid County permits and variances that were not associated with subdivision maps. As a result, the expiration date for the Teichert project was extended to December 21, 2012.

The term "Certified FEIR" as used in this Addendum refers to the following components of the EIR for the Project:

- Draft EIR, Volumes IA, IB, II, III, IV, V, March 1999.
- Revised Draft EIR, Volumes I and II, November 2000.
- Final EIR, Volumes IA, IB, IIA, IIB, III, IV, V, VIA, VIB, VII, VIII and IX, December 2001.
- Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, February 4, 2003.
- Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, February 4, 2003.

Addendum to EIR

Current Request

Teichert requests a one-year Extension of Time (EOT) for exercising the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the aggregate mining facility north of Lincoln. Implementation of the project was delayed for nearly four years due to litigation, and was subsequently granted extensions of time through the County process due to the economic slowdown. The EOT does not result in any changes to the project, but merely adds minor revisions, technical changes and fiscal updates to conditions of approval 74, 75, 195, 198 and 200.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Determination

Consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, the County must determine whether the current request and revisions to the above conditions result in any changed circumstances or "new information of substantial importance" that trigger the need for a subsequent EIR. Under that section, when an EIR has been certified for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

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

If any of the triggers set forth above occurs, the County would be required to prepare a subsequent EIR, unless "only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation," in which case a

Addendum to EIR

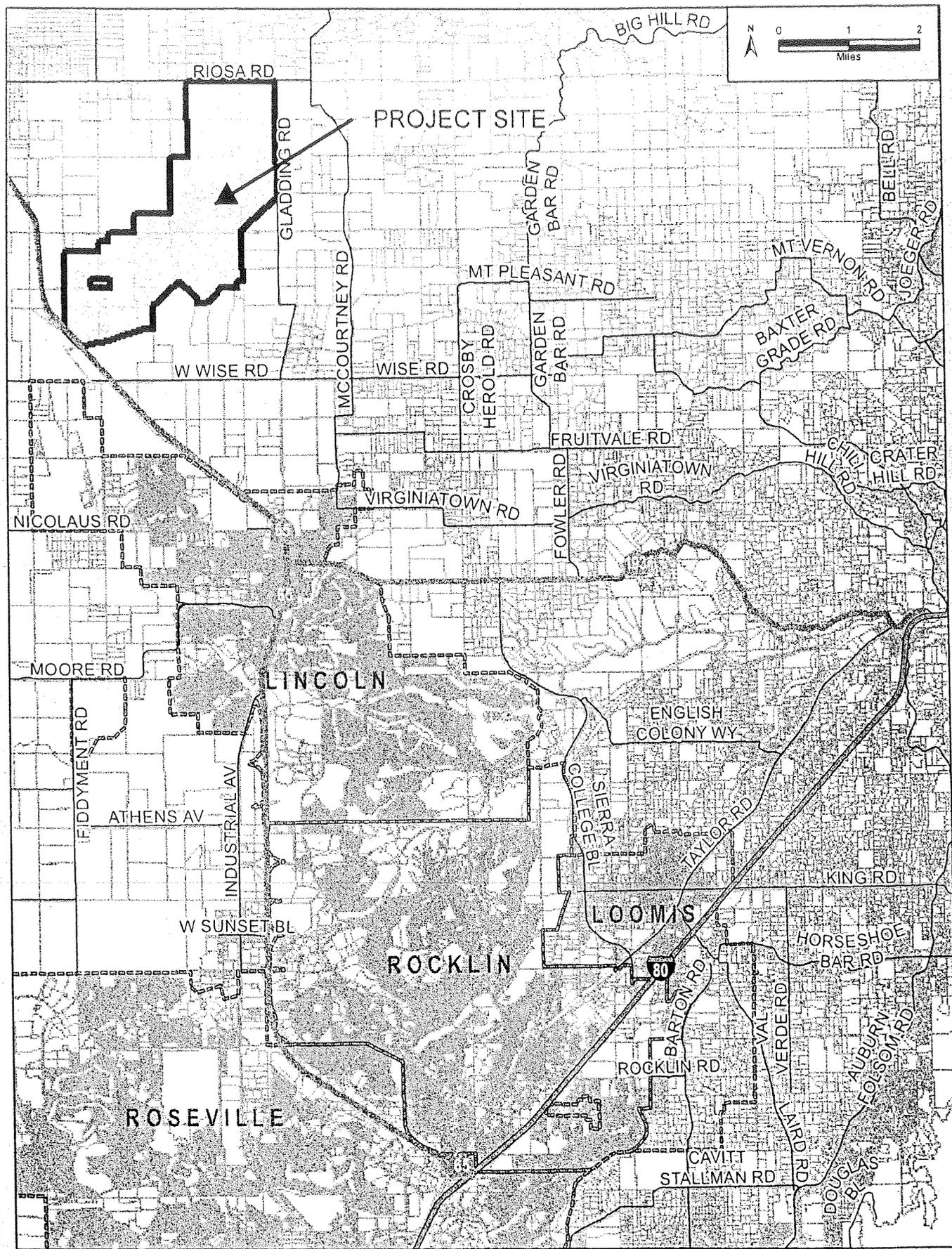
“supplement to an EIR” would suffice (see CEQA Guidelines, § 15163). If there are no grounds for either a subsequent EIR or a supplement to an EIR, then the County would be required to prepare an addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15164, explaining why “some changes or additions” to the 2007 certified EIR “are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.”

The Environmental Review Committee (“ERC”) has reviewed the current request and concluded that no substantive changes have been made to the Project, The above described revisions to conditions add inflation factors as a fiscal update. Other minor revisions have clarified but not substantively changed existing conditions of approval. The proposed modifications are within the scope of the previously-certified FEIR. No new impacts or increases to previously disclosed impacts will result and no new mitigation measures are required. Therefore, the ERC has concluded that an addendum to the previously certified FEIR for the Teichert Aggregate Facility is the appropriate document under CEQA for the present request for an extension of time.



Teichert Aggregate Facility

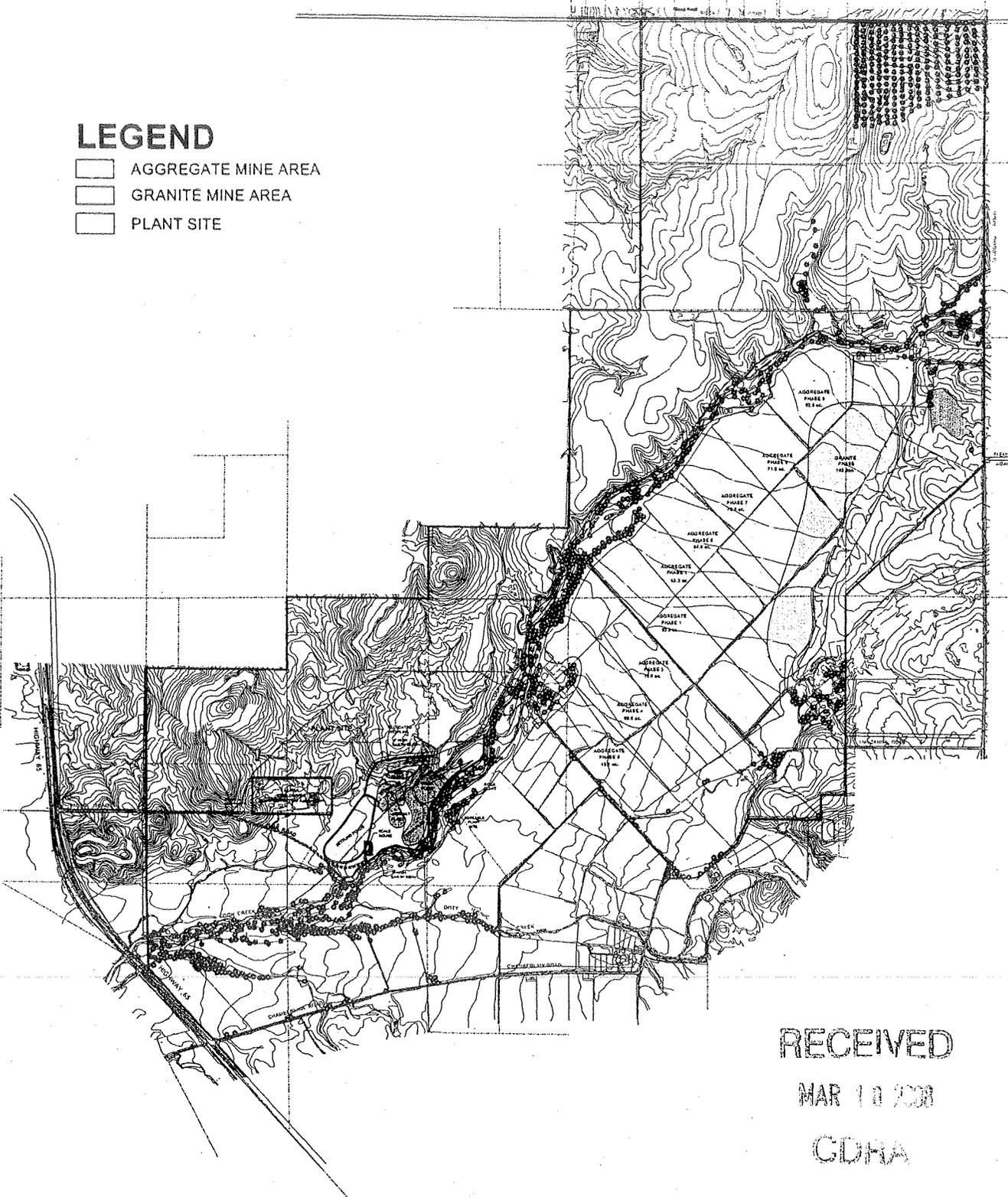
August 13, 2008



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LEGEND

-  AGGREGATE MINE AREA
-  GRANITE MINE AREA
-  PLANT SITE

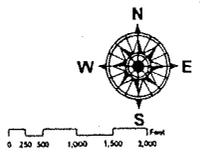


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MAR 10 2008
GDPA

MINING & PROCESSING PLAN

TEICHERT AGGREGATE FACILITY
PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

JANUARY 2002



NOLTE
SURVEY ENGINEERING

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COUNTY OF PLACER
Community Development Resource Agency

**ENGINEERING &
SURVEYING**

MEMORANDUM

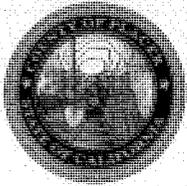
DATE: JANUARY 29, 2013

TO: KATHI HECKERT, PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION
LISA CARNAHAN, PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION

FROM: SARAH K GILLMORE, ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING

SUBJECT: PCUP 2781; TEICHERT AGGREGATE FACILITY; SECOND EXTENSION OF TIME;
TEICHERT INC.; NADER ROAD, LINCOLN

The Engineering and Surveying Division (ESD) supports the Development Review Committee's recommendation to grant a one-year extension of time for the above-cited project and has no additional concerns or recommended conditions.



**Placer County
Health and Human Services Department**

Richard J. Burton, M.D., M.P.H.
Health Officer and Department Director

Wesley G. Nicks, R.E.H.S.
Director of Environmental Health,
Public Health and Animal Services

MEMORANDUM
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

To: Kathi Heckert, Planning Department
Lisa Carnahan, Associate Planner, Planning Department

From: Laura Rath, REHS
Land Use and Water Resources Section

Date: December 27, 2012

Subject: **PCUP 2781 Extension of Time, Teichert Aggregate Facility**

Environmental Health Services has reviewed the extension of time request for the Teichert Aggregate Facility and finds that this Division has no issues with this request.

Perspective, Hope, and Opportunity

O:\PLUS\ENV\CUP\2012\PCUP 2781 EOT Teichert Aggregate Facility.doc

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PLACER COUNTY
AIRPORT LAND USE
COMMISSION

MEMORANDUM

February 8, 2013

TO: Lisa Carnahan, Placer County Planning Services Division

FROM: David Melko, Senior Transportation Planner

TEL: 530.823.4090

FAX: 530.823.4036

Email: dmelko@pctpa.net

RE: Initial Project Application -Teichert Aggregate Facility CUP Time
Extension -- PCUP 2781 / Exemption Verification

Airport Land Use Compatibility Comments (ALUC 2002/2003- 067A)

On September 5, 2002, the Placer County Airport Land Use Commission staff found the proposed conditional use permit for the Teichert Aggregate Facility to be consistent with the Placer County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan. The September 5, 2002 staff review is attached for your reference.

We have no further comments on the proposed CUP Time Extension. Please let me know if you have any questions.

REQUEST FOR STAFF REVIEW

PLACER COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) 550 High Street, Suite 107 Auburn, CA 95603 Phone: 530.823.4030 Fax: 530 823.4036	Date Received: 8.28.2002
	Received From: Placer County Planning Department
	Airport Name: Lincoln Municipal Airport
	ALUC Case No.: 02/03-067

Project Applicant: Taylor, Hooper & Wiley (Agent for) Sutter Bypass Properties

Project Title: CUP - 271/VAA – 3806 Aggregate Processing Plan & ‘Haul’ Road
 (APN 020-130-16/18; 020-150-45/64/67/70-75)

Project Description: Develop and operate mining processing plants and a private on-site ‘haul’ road. The processing facilities would be on a 76-acre site and include plants for aggregate, rock plant, asphalt, and ready mix along with associated materials stockpiles.

Application for: Rezone General/Community Plan Amendment Other

ALUC Staff Comments: See the attached proposal summary for background.

According to the Placer County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (Compatibility Plan), the proposed processing plant site is in the Lincoln Regional Airport’s Compatibility Zone D – Other Airport Environs (Figure 3A). Arriving and departing aircraft sometimes fly over areas in this zone. Hazards to flight are the only compatibility concern. Applicable Zone D review criteria focuses on proposed uses with very high concentrations of people in confined areas and an airspace review for structures to be over 150’-high.

The proposed site is outside of the airport’s General Traffic Pattern Envelope/Flight Direction (Figure 6H). 80% of aircraft overflights occur inside this envelope/pattern. The proposal would have only 30 employees on the site. So, there would be no high concentrations of people in confined areas. The plant processing uses are similar in character to a number of industrial, transportation/communications/utilities land uses listed (Appendix D) as generally compatible in Zone D. The proposed structures and stockpiles would be no higher than 80’. The proposal is consistent with Zone D’s height limitation.

The proposal is consistent with the Compatibility Plan.

Notes:

1. The FEIR lists a number of mitigation measures to avoid or lessen potential project impacts. Some of these measures are also related to airport compatibility. They are: land use – to reduce blasting impacts; air quality - - to minimize fugitive dust; and aesthetics -- to decrease nighttime glare/direct lighting.

2. A check with Shutt Moen Associates (the consultant that prepared the Compatibility Plan) indicated no other apparent compatibility concerns. The only consideration would be to advise the local FAA District office and the Airport Manager of the operation’s blasting schedule. See FEIR Mitigation Measure 4.3b.

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Proposal Summary

The 76-site is located northeast of the airport – northeast of SR 65, north of Chamberlain Rd, west of Coon Creek, and east of Nader Rd. Placer County and the applicant have been working on the mining activities and processing operations since 1996. A Final Environmental Impact Report (SCH 1996112029) identifies/analyzes these proposed activities/operations and provides a number of mitigation measures.

The processing plant area would support sand/gravel and granite mining activities on approximately 1,500 acres. Mining activities are expected to last for 35- to 40-years. Excavation¹⁾ would be 5 days per week – Monday through Friday – via two shifts from 6:00 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. Some weekend excavation operations may occur from 7:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Plant processing would be 7-days a week – 24 hours per day. Excavated materials would be transported from the mining areas to the processing plants via electric conveyors.

Alpha Explosives is located within the project site. It is a separate operation from the proposed mining and processing proposal. The 23-acre facility was developed in 1963 for explosives manufacturing, storage, and distribution.

Plant processing operations would include:

- **Portable plant.** 40'-high aggregate stockpile conveyor & aggregate stockpiles averaging 25'-high -- maximum of 45'
- **Rock plant.** 80'-high wash tower & aggregate stockpiles averaging 35'-high -- maximum of 65'
- **Asphalt plant.** 80'-high tower, 2 to 5 storage silos – 80'-high & mineral aggregate stockpiles averaging 35'-high -- maximum of 65'
- **Ready-mix plant.** 80'-high tower & concrete aggregate stockpiles averaging 35'-high – maximum of 65'

The portable and permanent plant structures would be painted beige or tan. The plant site would be lighted for night operations and security. Normal lighting levels would not exceed 150 watts. Up to 250-watt lighting would be used for some night operations and for periodic maintenance. 30 employees are anticipated at full-build-out for mining and processing operations.

The EIR considered a number of potential airport compatibility concerns including:

- **Land Use.** Blasting – EIR Proposed Mitigation Measure 4.3b. Notify area residents and Placer County Cemetery District #1 of existing blasting schedule and adjust the blasting schedule as necessary.
- **Air Quality.** Dust – EIR Proposed Mitigation Measure 10.3f. Use water spray or other dust control techniques to minimize viable fugitive dust emissions.
- **Aesthetics.** Lighting – EIR Proposed Mitigation Measure 5.5a (5.2c). Limit and orient nighttime lighting for associated mining activities and the processing plants to the minimum necessary for evening activities and security purposes. Except for specific maintenance activities, all lighting shall be oriented downward to reduce the amount of light that encroaches on areas outside the project site. No lighting will be installed at the stockpiles or along the haul route.
- **Aesthetics.** Painting -- EIR Proposed Mitigation Measure 5.5c. Paint the permanent plant facilities muted colors, such as tan, beige, and olive green, to minimize the visibility of these facilities from SR 65. The use of reflective material will be limited to the extent feasible.

¹ Granite excavation would require blasting. Blasting would be required for four to six times per month. The duration of each blast would be a few seconds

A reclamation plan for the excavation areas would create 345 acres of aquatic open space/lakes and 107 acres of riparian/upland habitat areas. This reclamation area is outside of the airport's influence area.

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