TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD

DECEMBER 2020



Prepared for the City of White Salmon, Washington



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ANDERSON PERRY & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Chapter 1 - Project Background

The City of White Salmon (City) is proposing to construct improvements to their water system, including the replacement of an existing 14-inch diameter water transmission main. The City would replace the existing water main with new 12- and 16-inch diameter pipe in Buck Creek Road from the City's Nathan Wellman Memorial Buck Creek Slow Sand Plant (Buck Creek water treatment plant, WTP) B to the City's existing 16-inch diameter water main in Buck Creek Road. The proposed water main alignment on Buck Creek Road is within the right-of-way of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The proposed project is located within Klickitat County, Washington (see Figure 1, Location and Vicinity Maps). The project area is shown in Figure 2, Project Area.

The proposed improvements were addressed in the City's Water System Plan (Anderson Perry & Associates, Inc. [AP], 2014).

Project Location

The proposed project is located in Klickitat County, along Buck Creek Road from the City's Buck Creek intake and treatment facility to the City's recently replaced existing water main. The proposed project is located in Township 4 North, Range 10 East, Sections 21, 22, 27, and 34.

Purpose and Need

The Buck Creek transmission main is a 14-inch diameter steel water main that is part of the City's transmission main system that conveys water from the Buck Creek WTP to the City's water distribution system. The City primarily derives its potable water from the Buck Creek WTP. During high water demand months, water is conveyed from Buck Creek WTP directly to the City's distribution system. During low water demand months, water from Buck Creek WTP is diverted to Well No. 2 for aquifer storage and recovery (ASR). The Buck Creek transmission main is the means to convey potable water to Well No. 2 and the City. The City supplies water not only to their users (both inside and outside the City) but also supplies a portion of the potable water used in the City of Bingen and the Port of Klickitat.

The existing 14-inch steel pipe makes up the majority of the existing transmission main and was installed around 1957 to replace a wood stave transmission pipe. This steel line is cathodically protected by induced current and anode beds. Approximately 13,300 linear feet of the Buck Creek transmission main was replaced with a 16-inch diameter main between 2010 and 2011 that required relocation as part of the removal of the Condit Dam on the White Salmon River.

The remaining portion of the Buck Creek transmission main is of concern as this pipe has been in service over 50 years and is a critical system component. This water main is located on a trail on the south side of Buck Creek, which is less than ideal for accessibility and clearance from trees and undergrowth. The water main has historically had leaks and its condition in several areas is questionable.

The project is needed to ensure that City users, the City of Bingen, and the Port of Klickitat continue to have reliable access to potable water. The purpose of the project is to replace aging infrastructure, as well as to upgrade outdated infrastructure. Improved water transmission would provide for the City

both a more reliable source of water for residents, businesses, and emergency services, as well as allowing for development opportunities for a growing community.

Project Description

The City, is proposing to construct improvements to their water system, including the replacement of an existing water transmission main. The Washington State Public Works Board is funding the project design. U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development is anticipated to fund the construction. The project components include approximately 12,500 feet of nominal 16-inch inside diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or ductile iron water line and 70 feet of 12-inch inside diameter ductile iron water line in 24-inch casing, valves and fittings, combination air/vacuum valve assemblies and manholes, bridge crossing work, restoration work, and testing, together with all other work as specified. The 16-inch pipe would be installed along Buck Creek Road north of White Salmon. The existing transmission main would be replaced from the City's Buck Creek water intake and treatment facility, southeast along Buck Creek Road approximately 2.4 miles to the connection point with the recently replaced segment of water main. The existing transmission main would be removed.

The pipeline would be installed 3 feet inside of the gravel road as required by the DNR permit. There would be no disturbance outside of that footprint. The trench depth is anticipated to be 5 feet deep and 3.5 feet wide. With the water line crossing underneath existing culverts in the road, the trench depth may be as deep as 10 feet.

The construction of the transmission main would require crossing Buck Creek. The transmission main would be installed over the creek in a casing pipe that is connected to concrete supports on either side of the river. No in-water work would be required for this water main crossing of the creek.

The construction would begin just south of the Buck Creek WTP, near the entrance to this facility, and would end by connecting to an existing 16-inch diameter ductile iron main located in Buck Creek Road. The new 16-inch water main would be located on uphill, ditch side of the road.

Excess soil from trench excavation would be hauled to suitable waste sites that would not impact any wetlands or waterways. One waste site would be located approximately 0.5 mile north of the project area and a second waste site would be located down a spur road adjacent to the project area. Entry to both sites would require removal and replacement of a berm and rock barricade at the entry to Buck Creek Road. Waste at both sites would be placed in lifts not to exceed 12 inches, compacted by tracking with a dozer, leveled, mulched, and seeded according to appropriate specifications. The waste sites to be utilized for this project were recommended by DNR and are shown on Figure 2.

A geotechnical subsurface investigation of specific locations within the proposed project site was performed by AP in September 2020 to characterize the underground soil conditions in the proposed project work area, including the presence of groundwater and solid rock.

Equipment staging and stockpiles would occur within the existing gravel road. Appropriate erosion and sedimentation control best management practices would be required to be implemented. Additional surface rock would be placed on the Buck Creek Road to restore the gravel surfacing to conditions equal or better than before the construction was started.

Chapter 2 - Alternatives

The proposed Transmission Main Replacement Phase 1 project is intended to improve water service to the City of White Salmon (City). Several alternatives to the proposed improvements have been explored and discussed below.

To meet the primary purpose of the proposed project, the selected alternative must meet the following project-specific criteria:

- Improve water system hydraulics and service to the project area.
- Implement the project in a cost-effective manner.
- Provide the City suitable access to operate and maintain the new water main.
- Implement the project in an environmentally conscious manner.

No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the proposed action would not be implemented. The City would continue to operate and maintain the current water main system as is until the system fails. Once the water main failed, the City would be tasked with either repairing the main or installing a new water main. The most likely outcome of a water main failure would be repairing the water main since the installation of a new water main requires permitting, planning, financing, etc. All of these actions in response to a water main failure impact the ability of the existing system to provide acceptable water service and provide fire flow to the area.

Project Criteria Evaluation

Initially, this alternative minimizes environmental impacts, as it does not require construction work; however, completion of the proposed improvements would benefit all City water system users by improving overall supply to meet the needs of the community. Not proceeding with, or delaying, these improvements would have a significant impact on the socioeconomic environment. The No Action Alternative does not meet the project-specific criteria of improving water system hydraulics and service to the proposed project area. This alternative is not practicable.

Development of Action Alternatives

The City considered the following alternatives to implement the proposed action.

- Alternative 1 Overall Alignment of New Transmission Main
 - Alternative 1A Install New Main Along Existing Route
 - Alternative 1B Install New Main in Buck Creek Road (Preferred Alternative)
- Alternative 2 Crossing of Buck Creek
 - Alternative 2A Install Water Main Under Buck Creek
 - Alternative 2B Install Water Main Over Buck Creek (Preferred Alternative)

These alternatives are discussed in more detail below.

Alternative 1 – Overall Alignment of New Transmission Main

There are two alignment alternatives for installing the new Buck Creek transmission main. One is in the same location as the existing main, which is on a trail located on the south side of Buck Creek. The other alignment alternative is to locate the new transmission main in Buck Creek Road. Each of these alternatives are evaluated below.

Alternative 1A - Install New Main Along Existing Route

The existing 14-inch diameter water main is located on a 10- to 15-foot wide trail on the south side of Buck Creek. Originally, this trail was the road to access the City's diversion dam on Buck Creek and properties adjacent to and above Buck Creek. When the "new" Buck Creek Road was constructed, the existing road was remained with the City's water main intact and portions becoming part of the Buck Creek trail system.

The primary advantage of installing the new transmission main along the existing route is that this alternative would limit construction in Buck Creek Road to the connection of the new main to the existing 16-inch diameter water main that is currently located in the road.

While the existing water main has been in service on the trail since the late 1950s, there are several drawbacks to this location, including limited access, site topography, and existing vegetation. The trail can only be accessed at two or three locations along the trail due to site topography, which includes Buck Creek. Existing vegetation that has grown along the trail also inhibits access for and travel of large construction equipment (i.e., excavators, dump trucks). Limited access and existing vegetation have made it difficult for the City to operate and maintain the existing transmission main. The City believes this water main has substantial leaks but has found it difficult to locate and repair these leaks. The City staff has expressed a desire to have the new water transmission main in a more accessible area.

Installation of a new water main in the existing trail would be challenging given the limited access, width of the trail, and existing vegetation. It is anticipated that significant clearing and grubbing would be needed to create a workable travel surface wide enough and suitable for construction equipment. Travel on the constructed access road and on the trail would likely be limited to one lane traffic that will impede the transportation of equipment and materials. While efforts would be made to limit the impact to surrounding environment along the trail, there would be disturbance along the trail. Some of the impacts would be temporary (i.e., noise from construction equipment) while other impacts (such as having to widen the trail) would be more long lasting.

For the installation of the new water main, a decision would be needed be made as to whether the existing water main on the trail is to remain in service or not. If the existing water main on the trail is to remain in service, then the precautions would be required with the new water main installation not to undermine or otherwise impact the existing water main. Given the width of the trail and possible leaks in the existing water main, the parallel installation of a new water main would likely be difficult. If the existing water main was taken out of service, then the new water main could be installed in the trail, removing portions of the existing water main that were in conflict with the new main alignment. Taking the existing Buck Creek transmission main out of service would result in the City not being able to access and obtain water from the Buck Creek WTP for the duration of the new main construction. It is likely that construction of a new water main along the trail would require nine months. With the existing Buck Creek transmission main out of service, the City would then have to rely on receiving potable water from their Wells No. 1 and No. 2 for the duration of the construction. Since Wells No. 1 and No. 2 are primarily used to address high seasonal demand, it is not clear if these wells could provide for all of the City's needs for nine months. The City's ASR program with Well No. 2 appears to be successful, but long-term and sustained withdrawal from this source has not been conducted. If these wells are not sufficient to provide for all of the City's water needs, then some form of water demand curtailment would need to be implemented by the City.

In summary, the installation of a new water main along the existing water main route is possible, but considerable effort would be needed to access and install the new main and would likely require the existing main to be taken out of service. The City would then need to rely on Wells No. 1 and No. 2 for potable water, which traditionally have only been used for meeting seasonal high demand for water. The installation of a new water main along the trail is likely to cost more due to limited access and may be difficult to implement in an environmentally conscious manner.

Project Criteria Evaluation

This alternative would meet one of the four project criteria. Although it would improve water system hydraulics and service to the project area, this alternative would not implement the project in a cost effective manner, nor would it provide suitable access to the water main or implement the project in an environmentally conscious manner compared to other alternatives. This alternative is not practicable.

Alternative 1B - Install New Main in Buck Creek Road (Preferred Alternative)

The other water main alignment alternative for the Buck Creek transmission main is to locate the new main in Buck Creek Road. The primary advantages of this alignment includes more readily access to construct, operate, and maintain the new transmission main. The existing water transmission main starts at Buck Creek WTP, which is adjacent to Buck Creek Road, and the connection point for the existing 14-inch main to the 16-inch main is in Buck Creek Road. City staff uses Buck Creek Road on a daily basis to review and maintain the operation of the Buck Creek WTP. The existing Buck Creek Road has two useable lanes and, in some places, pullouts.

The primary disadvantages of this alignment are that the City would need to obtain an easement from DNR and meet DNR construction standards within the road. The City has already contacted and entered into a road easement with DNR. The DNR road construction standards will place requirements on where the new water main would be installed and how the existing road would be restored. These requirements would likely require the new water main to be installed deeper in some areas for installation underneath existing culverts.

The Buck Creek Road alignment appears to have more elevation changes than the trail that would require the water main to be either installed deeper or for more air release valves to be installed on the water main to avoid trapping air in the main (which would affect system hydraulics). Portions of the Buck Creek Road were constructed in cut areas with existing rock

substrate. Installation of the new water main in these areas would likely require rock excavation.

Construction of a new water main in Buck Creek Road would require the road to be closed to the public during construction to facilitate the water main installation and limit the public's exposure to the construction. The environmental impact would be primarily to the road itself, which is an existing structure.

Overall, this alternative is preferred as the project would be more accessible to construct, operate, and maintain. There may be additional construction costs to comply with DNR road requirements and address existing topography of the road, but the access to the project and more limited environmental impact of this alternative out weight potential additional costs.

Project Criteria Evaluation

This alternative is recommended as it would meet all four of project criteria.

Alternative 2 - Crossing of Buck Creek

Alternative 2A - Install Water Main Under Buck Creek

This alternative assesses the potential to replace the transmission main using either trenching or directional drilling under Buck Creek.

Open trench construction consists of excavating an open trench in the ground for pipe installation. Typically, the width of the trench is at least 12 inches greater than the pipe diameter. For a 16-inch diameter water main, the trench width would need to be approximately 3.5 feet. While the trench depth would depend upon any utility conflicts, the approximate depth is 5 feet.

Open trench construction is traditionally used in most new water main installations because of cost considerations and availability of local contractors and crews to perform the work. The disadvantages of open trench construction include trench shoring requirements for trenches over 5 feet in depth or where soils are unstable, dewatering of the trench when high groundwater is present, and increased cost and complexity with deep excavations. In trenching through the Buck Creek streambed, the creek flow through the work area would need to be diverted through the use of coffer dams and properly sized culvert(s). The work would also need to be performed during times of the lowest stream flow, which would be in the later summer or early fall months. These work requirements would add to the cost of open trenching construction of the new water main and likely eliminate the benefits of open trench construction.

Access to this portion of the water main would be limited and difficult to maintain in the streambed.

Given that Buck Creek is suitable salmonid habitat, the proposed in-water work with open trenching presents potential negative impacts to the waterway. This alternative is not preferred

as it would be more likely to negatively impact the immediate environment than the alternative that does not involve trenching.

Horizontal Directional Drilling

In horizontal directional drilling (HDD) methods, a pilot bore is first made followed by pulling the new pipe behind the drill head on the return trip from the exit point to the starting point. Drilling fluids are usually added to the bore to reduce friction on the outer wall of the pipe, assist in cutting the bore, and prevent the bore hole from collapsing. Most projects utilize HDPE, steel, or fused PVC pipe for new line installation. Ideally, HDD is typically for transmission water main installation at creek crossings or other obstacles.

The advantages of this construction technique include minimal impact to the surface conditions and ability to install pipe under adverse subsurface conditions (e.g., high groundwater). The disadvantages of HDD include cost (typically from 5 to 10 times greater than open trench construction) and difficulty in dealing with subsurface conditions containing boulders, cobbles, and conflicting underground utilities. For the Buck Creek crossing, one concern is the presence of boulders and cobbles underneath the streambed. Access to the HDD installed transmission main would be difficult since the water main would likely be deep underneath the streambed (i.e., 10 to 20 feet deep). HDD does not appear to be viable alternative for the project due to cost of this technique and possible difficulty with subsurface conditions.

Project Criteria Evaluation

This alternative would meet one of the four project criteria. Although it would improve water system hydraulics and service to the project area, this alternative would not implement the project in a cost effective manner, nor would it be readily accessible and would not implement the project in an environmentally conscious manner compared to other alternatives. This alternative is not practicable.

Alternative 2B - Install Water Main Over Buck Creek (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative explores the option of replacing the transmission main without going under Buck Creek by installing the new water main over Buck Creek. The 16-inch diameter pipe would be installed along Buck Creek Road, north of White Salmon. The existing transmission main would be replaced from the City of White Salmon's Buck Creek WTP, southeast along Buck Creek Road approximately 2.4 miles to the connection point with the recently replaced segment of water main. At the location where the transmission main crosses Buck Creek, there are two possible options for going over Buck Creek: 1) attaching the water main to the bridge or 2) constructing a separate structure over the creek to support the new water main. Since DNR plans to replace the bridge over Buck Creek in the future, Option 1, attaching the water main to the bridge, is not viable. For Option 2, the new transmission main would be installed inside a casing pipe that is supported on either end of the creek crossing with a concrete base. The casing pipe provides the structure to support the pipe and span the creek. The casing would also protect the pipe from damage (e.g., shooting at the pipe crossing). To minimize the size of casing used, the water main may be downsized to 12 inches inside diameter ductile iron pipe. This method would be the preferred alternative as it creates minimal impacts to the waterway compared to other alternatives while allowing the Buck Creek bridge to be replaced in the future.

Project Criteria Evaluation

This alternative would meet all four project criteria by improving water system hydraulics and service to the proposed project area, implementing the proposed project in an environmentally conscious manner, being able to access the water main, and implementing the proposed project in a cost-effective manner.

Conclusions

This section of the Environmental Record has outlined the alternatives considered for the City's proposed Transmission Main Replacement Phase 1 project. Alternatives evaluated include the proposed route or alignment of the water main (following the existing water main route along the trail or on Buck Creek Road) and techniques for installation of the new water main for the Buck Creek Crossing (under or over Buck Creek).

For the proposed route of the new water main, Alternative 1B, Buck Creek Road, is the preferred alternative primarily because of better access for construction, operation, and maintenance of the new transmission main. Alternative 1B will be evaluated in this document.

Regarding alternate water main installation techniques for the Buck Creek Crossing, transmission main installation over Buck Creek (Alternative 2B) was selected for the water main construction. Alternative 2B - Install Water Main Over Buck Creek, is the preferred alternative because it is the only alternative that meets the project purpose and need as well as all three evaluation criteria. Alternative 2B will be evaluated in this document.

Chapter 3 - Cumulative, Indirect, and Direct Effects

This section's analysis of the cumulative, indirect, and direct effects associated with the proposed project is intended to assist the City of White Salmon (City) in determining whether a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is appropriate.

Cumulative Effects

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations define "cumulative impacts" as "the impact on the environment which results from incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions" (U.S. Government Publishing Office, n.d.). Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Cumulative effects from this project would only be considered in conjunction with known projects occurring in the City.

There are no planned future projects in the City to be evaluated. The use of best management practices (BMPs) during the project construction efforts should result in no cumulative effects identified in association with the Proposed Alternative.

Completion of the proposed improvements would benefit all City water system users by improving water transmission to the City.

Indirect Effects

CEQ regulations define "indirect effects" as those effects "caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable" (U.S. Government Publishing Office, n.d.).

Since there is no in-water work, disturbance to habitat, or prolonged environmental impacts, there are no indirect effects identified as a result of this proposed project.

Direct Effects

The CEQ regulations define "direct effects" as effects that are "caused by the action and occur at the same time and place" (U.S. Government Publishing Office, n.d.).

The proposed project has the potential to have a temporary effect on air quality. Short-term direct impacts would include emissions from equipment operation and dust generated from construction activities. The replacement of the water transmission pipes has the potential to create dust and particulate matter during construction. No substantial particulate matter or detrimental emissions are expected to be released as a result of the proposed project. No detrimental odors are expected to occur from the proposed project.

The proposed project has the potential to have a temporary effect on noise levels. Short-term direct impacts would include intermittent and temporary noise from construction activities. Once the water system improvements are installed, daily operation would return to normal. All noise created by the proposed project would be intermittent and temporary in nature and confined to the proposed project area during daylight hours for the duration of construction. No long-term noise impacts would occur.

The proposed project has the potential to create temporary erosion in disturbed areas. Short-term direct impacts may include erosion caused by construction activities. BMPs would be used to minimize disturbance. No substantial erosion would result from the proposed project.

The project is proposed to be financed with a funding package from the U.S. Department of Agricultural (USDA) Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant program. The proposed project, as funded, would require the City to increase the average cost per residential connection to \$57.55 per month to repay the loan. This is a direct effect that would be mitigated for low-income senior citizens and disabled water system customers through financial assistance for those in need.

The proposed project has the potential to temporarily affect traffic. The road is anticipated to be closed during construction. Short-term direct impacts may include traffic congestion during construction of the proposed project as more equipment would be using local roads, and temporary disruption to any uphill logging operations. No permanent or long-term impacts to transportation are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Summary of Effects for Proposed Alternative

The Proposed Alternative would have some potential cumulative impacts on resources; however, most impacts are insignificant, not quantifiable, and would be mitigated during construction. No significant or unavoidable cumulative impacts would occur to resources as a result of the Proposed Alternative and a FONSI is recommended.

Chapter 4 - State Environmental Policy Act and Determination of Non-significance

The City of White Salmon has chosen to use this National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation in lieu of preparing a separate State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Checklist. This NEPA documentation was used to evaluate the proposed project and prepare the Determination of Non-Significance. The SEPA handbook states that, "SEPA allows the use of NEPA documents to meet SEPA requirements [WAC 197-11-610]" (SEPA Checklist Guidance, n.d.).

Chapter 5 - Historic Preservation

Affected Environment

The proposed project construction components would include approximately 12,500 feet of nominal 16-inch inside diameter high-density polyethylene or ductile iron water line and 70 feet of 12-inch ductile iron water line in 24-inch casing.

With the exception of the segment that crosses Buck Creek, water main construction would be primarily performed using open trench construction techniques. The trench width is anticipated to be approximately 5 feet at the trench bottom. All work would occur within the footprint of the existing gravel road (3 feet from the shoulder).

Research was conducted for known historic and pre-contact use of the White Salmon area. Records reviewed include the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data (WISAARD), accessed by Stephanie O'Brien on October 21, 2020; Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office (GLO) records and maps; Metsker maps (1934); and Geo. A. Ogle & Co. (1913) maps of Klickitat County.

The WISAARD database provided a list of previous cultural resource surveys in the vicinity and cultural resources identified during those surveys. One previous cultural resource survey has been conducted within the area of potential effect (APE). Archaeological Services, LLC conducted a pedestrian survey of a portion of Buck Creek Road at the southern end of the APE for the White Salmon Irrigation District Phase 1B Pipeline Improvements Project in 2018. No archaeological materials were observed in the APE, but a concrete bridge over Buck Creek was noted as being constructed in 1977 (and therefore outside the historic period) (Gall and Smith 2018). Also, though outside the APE, a survey was conducted at the City of White Salmon's water intake from Buck Creek near the northern end of the APE in 2009. No precontact cultural materials were identified, though evidence of former logging practices (roads, skid trails, gas camp, stumps) was noted (Murphy and Stilson 2009).

The nearest known cultural resources to the APE include 45KL959 (0.35 mi from the APE) and 45KL960 (0.60 mi from the APE). Both sites consist of culturally modified trees located on Washington State Department of Natural Resources property east of Buck Creek and each contains scars between 2.5 and 4 feet in length. Since the trees were estimated to be no more than 70 to 100 years old, it was assumed the scars were created in the last century, likely by those utilizing a nearby hiking trail (Stilson 2003a, 2003b).

Since the original 1893 GLO survey did not cover the mountainous area that includes the APE, the area is first depicted on a 1913 Retracement Survey that depicts Buck Creek but no structures in the area or evidence of Buck Creek Road. According to GLO patent records, the State of Washington owns the land (Sections 21, 22, and 27) on which the APE is located in 1923.

Available historical U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dating from 1953 to 1984 were analyzed. Buck Creek Road is first shown on the 1957 map, and no buildings are ever depicted in or along the APE. Beginning in 1983, a water pipeline extending southeast along the west side of Buck Creek Road is shown, as is a ditch (likely belonging to the White Salmon Irrigation Company) inventoried

by Gall and Smith in 2018. The ditch appears to cross Buck Creek and Buck Creek Road several meters southeast of the bridge crossing Buck Creek.

Ogle Maps from the Klickitat County 1913 atlas do not have information on the APE. Metsker maps from the Klickitat County 1934 atlas depict the APE as owned by the U.S. Buck Creek Road is not shown at that time (Ogle 1913, Metsker 1934). Aerial imagery indicates Buck Creek Road was not present in 1947, appears as a small dirt road in 1952, and is more fully established by 1955 (USGS 1947, 1952, 1955).

WISAARD identifies no structures or properties of historical significance at the state of national levels in or near the APE.

Environmental Consequences

Ground disturbing activities required to complete this project have the potential to impact cultural and historic resources. A cultural resource inventory is being completed and the report is forthcoming.

Mitigation

No impacts to cultural or historic resources have been identified; therefore, no mitigation is anticipated for this proposed project.

Project information was sent to DAHP and relevant tribes in the area to obtain feedback on the proposed project. DAHP requested a professional archaeological survey of the proposed areas for geotechnical investigations and borings. No responses were received from the relevant tribes (see Attachment A2, EZ-1 Form for provided information).

In the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources, the property owner and construction contractor, as well as any subsequent tenant or owner, would be governed by the statutory provisions protecting cultural resources in Chapter 27.53 of the Revised Code of Washington. The Inadvertent Discovery Plan would be followed (see Attachment A1, Inadvertent Discovery Plan).

A Cultural Resources Inventory is being completed and the report is forthcoming.

Chapter 6 - Floodplain Management

Affected Environment

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) (see Figures 3A and 3B, Floodplain Maps), no portion of the pipeline would be located within Zone A (no base flood elevation determined) of the 100-year flood area. According to the FEMA Map Service Center, FIRM floodplain map Community-Panel Numbers 5300990200B and 5300990375B have been assigned to the proposed project area (FEMA 1981).

Environmental Consequences

The transmission main is not within a floodplain, would be in new soil/undisturbed ground, buried approximately 3 feet deep and would have no impact on the floodplain, nor would it increase the potential for stream or river related flooding, as the proposed project is not located in any floodplain.

The proposed project area is not located in the floodplain and would have no environmental consequences for floodplain management.

Mitigation

No mitigation would be necessary for this project because the proposed activities are not anticipated to have any permanent or temporary floodplain impacts.

Chapter 7 - Wetland Protection

Affected Environment

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map (see Figure 4, National Wetlands Inventory Map) shows a riverine habitat (R3UBH) bordering Buck Creek along the entirety of the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences

No environmental consequences would occur due to project activity being located 3 feet inside an existing gravel road. Likewise, no impact to wetlands is anticipated from replacement of the transmission main and there would be no work in the creek. Best management practices would be used in areas adjacent to the creek and disturbed areas would be restored following construction.

Mitigation

Wetland areas would be avoided during construction. No other mitigation is anticipated.

Chapter 8 - Waterbodies and Stormwater

Affected Environment

This project is located within the hydrological unit code of the Lower Columbia River (Buck Creek subbasin) 170701050810. The proposed project crosses Buck Creek and the Columbia River is located approximately 5 miles from the proposed project. No in-water crossings or other impacts are anticipated to these waterways.

Buck Creek is approximately 6.6 miles in length and drains into the White Salmon River, which in turn drains into the Columbia River. The Columbia River drains a 259,000-square mile basin that includes territory in seven states (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah) and one Canadian province. The Columbia River flows for over 1,200 miles from the base of the Canadian Rockies in southeastern British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. The river flows year-round but is controlled by 14 dams, one of which is downstream of the proposed project location.

Both Buck Creek and the Columbia River are monitored by the State of Washington to assess water quality standards and measure pollution levels.

• Buck Creek is listed on the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Water Quality Assessment and 303(d) List (Ecology, 2020), as listed in Table 8-1.

TABLE 8-2		
Columbia R	iver Water Quality	
Water Quality Category	Deveneter	544
water Quality Category	Parameter	RIM
Category 5, 303(d) List, TMDL Needed	Mercury	RM 0 to 287.1

Temperature

Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)

Phosphate Phosphorus

Total Dissolved Gas

TABLE 8-1 Buck Creek Water Quality

Parameter

Temperature

•	Water quality in the Columbia River is listed for several parameters on the Oregon Department
	of Environmental Quality (DEQ) website (Oregon DEQ, n.d.), as listed in Table 8-2.

PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl

TMDL = total maximum daily load

Water Quality Category

Category 5, 303(d) List, TMDL Needed

Category 4A, TMDL Approved

Category 3B, Potential Concern

RM

N/A

0 to 303.9

0 to 303.9

0 to 303.9

0 to 303.9

Environmental Consequences

None of the proposed project improvements occur in waterbody areas. The proposed project does cross Buck Creek; however, the transmission main would be installed over Buck Creek and no in-water work would occur. Potential sediment, fuel, and other deleterious materials discharge into the stormwater system could occur from project construction. Drainage and sediment control would be handled through best management practices (BMPs) such as the placement of hay bales, silt fencing, and appropriate buffering in areas located near waterbodies and at entrances to the stormwater system (e.g., catch basins). A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed prior to the start of construction to minimize surface water impacts through stormwater and sediment runoff. A spill prevention/cleanup plan would also be completed.

The proposed project is located approximately 1 mile from the White Salmon River and 5 miles from the Columbia River. The proposed project is not in the vicinity of this water body and would have no impact as long as stormwater BMPs and spill prevention/cleanup measures are implemented.

There would be no environmental consequences to waterbodies as long as work is constructed in the existing gravel road and stormwater BMPs and spill prevention/cleanup measures are implemented and maintained.

Mitigation

Waterbody areas would be avoided during construction. Installation of the transmission main would not impact waterbody areas because they are planned to be constructed in the existing roadway fill. Disturbed areas would be restored following construction.

Several mitigation measures would be included in the project Contract Documents for implementation before and during project construction.

The project work is anticipated to disturb over 1 acre of land and would thus require a Construction Stormwater General Permit through Ecology. A Notice of Intent (NOI) would be compiled with the City of White Salmon (City) as the permittee and the City's engineer listed as the certified erosion and sediment control lead (CESCL). Prior to the start of construction, the permit would be transferred to the water main construction contractor and updated with the contractor's information. The construction contractor would then be responsible for their own CESCL and monitoring program. The construction contractor would be responsible for preparing and submitting an SWPPP to Ecology before initiating any construction work and then implementing and maintaining the SWPPP measures during construction. The SWPPP would include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Erosion control measures, such as silt fencing or wattles, would be used as needed to ensure minimal sediment is released from the work area, as required.

All disturbed areas would be restored after construction and revegetated to pre-project conditions.

Chapter 9 - Health

Affected Environment

The affected environment would include the entire proposed project area and immediate surrounding vicinity.

Environmental Consequences

The majority of the proposed project improvements are listed in the City of White Salmon's (City) Water System Plan that was approved by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH), (see Attachment B, Washington State Department of Health Approval Letter).

There would be no significant impacts to human health as a result of this project. Completion of the proposed improvements would benefit all City water system users by providing dependable water service through the replacement of the existing water transmission main. Replacement of and upgrades to existing infrastructure allow for not only a more reliable supply of water for households, businesses, and emergency services, but also provide a safer system for this utility to be delivered to users.

Mitigation

No mitigation is anticipated.

Chapter 10 - Coastal Zone Management

Affected Environment

The affected environment would include the entire proposed project area and immediate surrounding vicinity.

Environmental Consequences

According to the Washington State's Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP) (see Figure 5, Coastal Zone Management Map), the proposed project is not located within a coastal zone (Washington State Department of Ecology, n.d.). Under Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) §307(c)(3), the coastal zones include Clallam, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom counties. The closest coastal area is Pierce County, approximately 75 miles to the northwest. As a result, the proposed project would have no environmental consequences on coastal resources.

Mitigation

This project would have no impacts on coastal resources; therefore, no mitigation is anticipated.

Chapter 11 - Sole Source Aquifers

Affected Environment

The affected environment would include the entire proposed project area and immediate surrounding vicinity.

Environmental Consequences

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, there are no sole source aquifers in the area (see Figure 6, Sole Source Aquifer Map). The closest sole source aquifer is approximately 40 miles west in Troutdale, Oregon.

The proposed project does not increase the use of groundwater and there would be no impacts to sole source aquifers.

Mitigation

No mitigation is anticipated.

Chapter 12 - Endangered Species

Affected Environment

The City of White Salmon is located in the Rowena Creek subbasin of Klickitat County. Buck Creek is approximately 6.6 miles in length and drains into the White Salmon River at River Mile 5, which in turn drains into the Columbia River. The Columbia River drains a 259,000-square mile basin that includes territory in seven states (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah) and one Canadian province. The Columbia River flows for over 1,200 miles from the base of the Canadian Rockies in southeastern British Columbia to the Pacific Ocean at Astoria, Oregon. The river flows year-round but is controlled by 14 dams, one of which is downstream of the proposed project location.

The area is host to a variety of wildlife species. Diverse ecological sites surrounding the area support many species' life stages. Farm fields and the surrounding forests of the Pacific Northwest region provide consistent food and cover for wildlife and bird species, while the Columbia River provides habitat for fish and other aquatic species.

Information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service websites and corresponding species lists indicates that the following federally listed species and critical habitats, as listed in Table 12-1, may occur in the project area (see Attachment C, Endangered Species Act IPAC Letter and List).

Species	ESU/DPS	Federal Status	Critical Habitat in Klickitat County	Essential Fish Habitat	Construction Effect
Steelhead Upper Columbia River		Т	No	N/A	NE
(Oncorhynchus mykiss)	DPS				
	Middle Columbia River DPS	Т	No		
	Snake River Basin DPS	Т	No	-	
Chinook salmon	Upper Columbia River	E	No	No	NE
(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)	Spring-Run ESU				
	Snake River Fall-Run ESU	Т	No		
	Snake River Spring/	Т	No		
	Summer-Run ESU				
Sockeye salmon	Snake River ESU	E	No	N/A	NE
(Oncorhynchus nerka)					
Bull trout Columbia River DPS		Т	No	N/A	NE
(Salvelinus confluentus)					
Gray Wolf		E	No	N/A	NE
(Canis lupus)					

TABLE 12-1 Federally Listed Species and Critical Habitats in the Project Area

TABLE 12-1 (CONT.) Federally Listed Species and Critical Habitats in the Project Area

Species	ESU/DPS	Federal Status	Critical Habitat in Klickitat County	Essential Fish Habitat	Construction Effect
Northern Spotted Owl (Strix occidentalis caurina)		Т	Yes	N/A	NE
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus)		Т	No	N/A	NE

T = Threatened E = Endangered ESU = Evolutionarily Significant Unit DPS = Distinct Population Segment

P = Proposed Threatened

NE = No Effect

Candidate Species

There are no candidate species in this area.

Designated Critical Habitat

There is one critical habitat within the proposed project area; habitat for bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) overlaps with the project area. In addition, there are 13 other critical habitats within Klickitat County.

Species Habitat

The following provides a brief description of upland species habitat. In-water species habitat is the Columbia River, White Salmon River, and Buck Creek. The Columbia River and the White Salmon River offer habitat for listed salmon and steelhead, and Buck Creek offers habitat for listed bull trout.

The gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), being a keystone predator, is an integral component of the ecosystems to which it typically belongs. The wide range of habitats in which wolves can thrive reflects their adaptability as a species and includes temperate forests, mountains, tundra, taiga, and grasslands. This habitat is present within the proposed project area.

The northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) primarily inhabits old growth forests in the northern part of its range (Canada to southern Oregon) and landscapes with a mix of older and younger forest types in the southern part of its range (Klamath region and California). This habitat is potentially present within the proposed project area.

Yellow-billed cuckoos (*Coccyzus americanus*) use wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation; overgrown orchards; abandoned farmland; and dense thickets along streams and marshes. This habitat is potentially present within the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences

Installation of the distribution system improvements is expected to create some new disturbance areas, but the majority of the proposed project components would be within the public road right-of-way and any disturbances are expected to be temporary.

The Buck Creek transmission main would remain confined to the roadway area and would not contact the waterbody. Installation of the transmission main improvements would not impact waterbody areas due to use of best management practices (BMPs) and other appropriate prevention measures.

No impacts to any threatened, endangered, or rare species or habitats are anticipated. No impacts to fish habitat are anticipated as no in-stream construction would be conducted. In addition, no impacts to terrestrial habitat are anticipated as construction would occur within the existing roadway and BMPs would be utilized.

Mitigation

No mitigation is anticipated.

Chapter 13 - Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Parks, and Wildlife Refuges

Affected Environment

Wild and Scenic Rivers

The National Wild and Scenic Rivers map indicates that 27.7 miles of the White Salmon River is designated as Wild and Scenic. The first designation was determined November 17, 1986, when the White Salmon River was designated from its confluence with Gilmer Creek, near the town of B Z Corner, to its confluence with Buck Creek (see Figure 7A, Wild and Scenic Rivers Map).

On August 2, 2005, an additional section of the White Salmon River was designated as Wild and Scenic from its headwaters to the boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. This designation is not contiguous with the 1986 designation that is farther downstream. This section of the river is located almost 4 miles from the City of White Salmon and no in-water work would occur in the White Salmon River; therefore, there would be no impact to Wild and Scenic Rivers.

National Parks

The Washington National Park Service map indicates the closest National Park to the proposed project area is Mount Rainier National Park, approximately 120 miles to the north (see Figure 7B, National Park Map).

National Wildlife Refuges

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System indicates that Pierce National Wildlife Refuge and Conboy National Wildlife Refuge are the two closest refuges to the proposed project site, both approximately 25 miles to the west and north, respectively (see Figures 7C and 7D, National Wildlife Refuge Map).

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project area does not contain any Wild and Scenic Rivers and as a result would have no impacts on Wild and Scenic Rivers.

The proposed project area does not contain any National Parks and as a result would have no impacts on National Parks.

The proposed project area does not contain any National Wildlife Refuges and as a result would have no impacts on National Wildlife Refuges.

Mitigation

No impacts to Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Parks, or National Wildlife Refuges would occur as part of the proposed project and no mitigation is necessary.

Chapter 14 - Clean Air

Affected Environment

Areas that have experienced persistent air quality problems are designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-attainment areas. The federal Clean Air Act requires additional air pollution controls in these areas.

According to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) (Ecology, 2020) website, Klickitat County has not been identified as a non-attainment area and does not have an air quality maintenance plan or program.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project has the potential to temporarily affect air quality. Short-term impacts would include emissions from equipment operation and dust generated from construction activities. The replacement of the water distribution pipes has the potential to create dust and particulate matter during construction. Asbestos cement pipe is not anticipated to be encountered.

No substantial particulate matter or detrimental emissions are expected to be released as a result of the proposed project. No detrimental odors are expected to occur from the proposed project.

Mitigation

Demolition of aboveground structures is not anticipated to occur; however, removal of existing aboveground appurtenances associated with the existing 14-inch water main will occur. If asbestos cement pipe is encountered, the contractor would be required to handle asbestos-cement pipe, file an Asbestos Project Notification, and follow Washington's Asbestos Requirements (WSDLI, 2019).

No odor control mitigation measures are anticipated.

Chapter 15 - Dust and Erosion Control

Affected Environment

The affected environment would include the entire proposed project area and immediate surrounding vicinity.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project has the potential to temporarily affect air quality. Short-term impacts would include emissions from equipment operation and dust generated from construction activities. The replacement of the water distribution pipes has the potential to create dust and particulate matter during construction. No substantial particulate matter or detrimental emissions are expected to be released as a result of the proposed project.

The proposed project has the potential to create temporary erosion in disturbed areas. Short-term, direct impacts may include erosion caused by construction activities. No substantial erosion would result from the proposed project.

Mitigation

The contractor would use fugitive dust control measures, such as spraying water in work areas, applying mulch to disturbed ground, and taking steps to prevent dirt from being transported to pavement as necessary during and following construction.

The proposed project work is anticipated to disturb over 1 acre of land and would thus require a Construction Stormwater General Permit through the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). A Notice of Intent (NOI) would be compiled with the City of White Salmon (City) as the permittee and the City's engineer listed as the certified erosion and sediment control lead (CESCL). Prior to the start of construction, the permit would be transferred to the water main construction contractor and updated with the contractor's information. The construction contractor would then be responsible for their own CESCL and monitoring program. The construction contractor would be responsible for preparing and submitting a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to Ecology before initiating any construction. The SWPPP would include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Erosion control measures, such as silt fencing or wattles, would be used to ensure minimal sediment is released from the work area, as required. All disturbed areas would be restored after construction and revegetated to pre-project conditions.

Chapter 16 - Noise Abatement and Control

Affected Environment

The affected environment for noise generated as a result of the proposed project would include the entire proposed project area and immediate surrounding vicinity. Noise is defined as unwanted sound that interferes with the normal activities of humans and the natural environment. There are no residents living adjacent to the project area and thus would not be impacted by construction and traffic noise.

Construction activities would create intermittent and temporary noise, which construction workers would be exposed to. However, once the water system improvements are installed, daily operation would not result in increased noise.

Environmental Consequences

All noise created by the proposed project would occur during daylight hours for the duration of construction and be intermittent, temporary in nature, and confined to the proposed project area. No long-term noise impacts would occur.

Mitigation

To minimize impacts, work would occur during daylight hours and be confined to the proposed project area.

No additional mitigation is required for the proposed project because noise permits are not required and noise barrier protection would not be necessary. Construction activities would take place during daylight hours and would be intermittent and temporary.

Chapter 17 - Farmland and Forest Land Protection

Affected Environment

The project occurs outside of the city limits and urban growth boundary (UGB). The water system improvements are part of the White Salmon Water System Plan, which has been adopted by the City of White Salmon (City) (Anderson Perry and Associates, Inc., 2014). The project occurs outside of the city limits and UGB.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils maps indicate the majority of the improvements are located on nonhydric soils (see Figure 8, Soils Map). Hydric soils include soils developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation and can, therefore, be associated with wetlands. Soils that are sufficiently wet because of artificial measures are also shown as hydric soils. None of the improvements are included in areas listed as partially hydric or hydric.

The soils throughout the proposed project area are generally designated ashy loam or gravelly ashy loam. The predominant type is McElroy gravelly ashy loam, with small amounts of Dystroxerepts and McElroy-Rock outcrop complex. These soils range from nearly level to steep slopes and are well drained. For a more detailed description of soil groups and types in and around the City, refer to the "Custom Soil Resource Report for Klickitat County Area, Washington" completed by the NRCS (2020).

Environmental Consequences

Prime Farmland

The proposed water distribution system improvements would be located on a variety of soil types as shown on Figure 8. Some of these soils are rated Farmland of Statewide Importance; however, the improvements would occur within an existing gravel road, thus not impacting farmland. Disturbed areas would be restored to preconstruction conditions and no permanent conversion would occur.

According to the NRCS Soil Survey of Klickitat County, 0 percent of the soils in the improvement area are generally considered Prime Farmland and 16.5 percent of the soils are considered Farmland of Statewide Importance (NRCS 2020).

Prime Forestland

The proposed project is located in Klickitat County with the majority of the improvements occurring within an existing gravel road. The proposed project area does not contain any Prime Forestland and, as a result, would have no impacts on Prime Forestland.

Mitigation

No impacts to Prime Farmland or Prime Forestland would occur as part of the proposed project and no mitigation is necessary.

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Chapter 18 - Environmental Justice

Affected Environment

The most recent demographic information for the City of White Salmon (City) is the 2016 profile published by the U.S. Census Bureau (DP05, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates). Table 18-1 summarizes the racial characteristics for the City from the 2016 profile.

Race	Percent
White	79.9
Asian	1.0
Two or More Races	2.3
Hispanic or Latino	16.8

TABLE 18-12018 U.S. Census Bureau Profile for the City of White Salmon

The American Community Survey 2015 estimate for median household income (MHI) for the City is \$55,677 (DP03, Selected Economic Characteristics for the City of White Salmon, Washington, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates). In the City, 10.5 percent (Table S1701, Poverty Status in Last 12 Months) of individuals live below the poverty threshold, compared to 11.5 percent in the state of Washington (Table S1701). According to the 2018 U.S. Census profile (2018 ACS 5-year population estimate), the present population of the City is 2,485. Past population trends for the City, comparing official census data from 2010 through the present, have increased 11.7 percent from 2,224 (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.).

The City's current water rate structure includes a base rate and usage rate. The base rate charge is dependent upon the meter size and whether the customer is located inside or outside the city limits. Outside City users pay approximately 40 percent more than inside users, depending on the meter size. The City does provide a discount on the base rate for water utility service to qualified low-income seniors and low-income disabled citizens by 25 or 50 percent, depending on the household income.

The usage rate is charged based on water consumed in relation to three tier block rates and meter size. The tier block rates are inclining based on the unit rate (Cost [\$] per 1,000 gallons) increasing with each subsequent tier block. The inclining tier block rate structure is one means to promote water conservation among water customers. The 2020 tier block rates for residential users are summarized in Table 18-2.

Water Consumption Per Month	Cost per Thousand Dollars
0 to 5,000 gallons	\$1.14
6,000 to 15,000 gallons	\$2.87
Over 15,000 gallons	\$3.84

TABLE 18-2 City Tier Block Rates for Water Service

Beginning in January 2020, the current base water rate for residential services is \$40.60 per month inside city limits and \$58.76 per month outside city limits.

Environmental Consequences

The project is proposed to be funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD) Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants program fund. The ability to pay indicator is expressed as a percentage of the MHI and referred to as "affordability criteria." The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has stated that potable water utility fees are affordable if annual costs are less than 2.5 percent of a community's MHI (American Water Works Association, 2013, and Water Environment Federation, 2013). Using EPA's affordability criteria and the MHI for all households in the City being \$55,677, average monthly water system rates of \$115.97 and below in the City would be considered affordable by EPA.

In 2019, the average water bill for a residential user inside the city limits was \$56.73 per month. The calculated percent annual water charge per MHI for 2019 is approximately 1.2 percent of the current MHI and is thus considered "affordable" by regulatory and funding agencies.

The project is proposed to be financed with a funding package from the USDA RD Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant program. The proposed project, if funded as a loan at an interest rate of 2.0 percent over 40 years, would result in an annual debt service of approximately \$94,060. The City currently has an annual debt service of approximately \$396,159. Beginning in 2022, this debt service would reduce to \$173,620 with the retirement of some of the water system debt. In 2021, the City anticipated taking on additional annual debt of approximately \$105,000 associated with the Jewett Water Main Improvements (financed by RD, currently in construction). The following is the projected City's debt service for their water system assuming the debt service for the Public Works Board (PWB) Preconstruction Loan of \$44,025 (20-year loan) occurs in 2021.

Year	Debt Service, \$	Basis
2019	396,159	Existing debt
2020	396,159	Existing debt
2021	545,184	Added PWB 20-Year Preconstruction Loan, RD loan for
		Jewett Water Main Improvements
2022	322,645	Retired portion of existing debt
2023	416,705	Added RD 40-Year Loan for Buck Creek transmission main

TABLE 18-3 Projected Water System Debt Service

The net effect of the project on the City's annual debt service on their water system is an increase of approximately \$20,550 per year. Assuming 2,083 water system users, the anticipated increase in debt service is \$0.82 per month per user. This increase is less than 1.5 percent of the current average water bill for a residential user in the City and would still be considered "affordable" by regulatory and funding agencies.

While the EPA's affordability measure does not specifically reflect the affordability of low-income users, the City's senior and disabled person discounts of 25 and 50 percent of the base rate mitigates the current rates and proposed rate increases for these customers.

It is not anticipated that elderly or minority populations residing adjacent to the proposed project area would be disproportionately impacted. No business or residential relocations would be required as part of the proposed project.

Completion of the proposed improvements would benefit all City water system users by improving flow main capacity from the City's water treatment plant to the City and replacing an old, undersized water transmission main supplying the City.

Mitigation

The proposed project improvements would benefit all City residents. A minor increase in water rates are anticipated with this improvement (less than 1.5 percent). The City provides senior and disabled person discounts of 25 and 50 percent of the base rate to mitigate the current rates and proposed rate increases. No other mitigation is anticipated.

Chapter 19 - Explosive and Flammable Operations

Affected Environment

Northrup Property

Northrup Property (FS ID: 14001) is located at 331 Lakeview Road. This location was a cleanup site, with petroleum contamination reported, originally listed on December 19, 2011. Ecology issued a No Further Action on March 22, 2012. The site is located approximately a mile from the proposed project site; however, since the site was remediated and designated as no further action, it is not anticipated to affect the proposed project.

Installation of the water transmission main improvements are not anticipated to be impacted by Underground Storage Tanks (USTs), Above Ground Storage Tanks (ASTs), or environmental cleanup site areas because they are planned to be constructed in the existing roadway fill.

Environmental Consequences

Proposed water system improvements are not anticipated to be affected by ASTs, USTs, or environmental cleanup sites. If an unknown source of contamination is encountered during construction, work would stop in that area until further evaluation.

There is a potential that petroleum contaminated soil may be encountered during construction. To prevent potential impacts to the proposed project, a plan for inadvertent petroleum discovery should be in place, in the event that petroleum contaminated soil from one of the nearby sites is discovered during construction.

Mitigation

To prevent potential impacts to the proposed project, a plan for inadvertent petroleum discovery should be in place, in the event that petroleum contaminated soil from one of the nearby sites is discovered during construction. If petroleum contaminated soil, or other hazardous materials are encountered, work would stop and Ecology would be contacted.

No additional mitigation is anticipated. Proposed water system improvements are not anticipated to be affected by ASTs, USTs, or environmental cleanup sites.
Chapter 20 - Toxic Chemicals and Radioactive Materials

Affected Environment

The City of White Salmon's (City) current distribution system main lines primarily consist of steel and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe. The City's first water main lines were installed with development of the water system in the early 1900s and consisted mainly of wood-stave and steel pipe. However, the installation of larger diameter ductile iron and PVC pipe has been made in recent years to improve flow and pressure in the system and to replace the original pipe. Asbestos cement is not anticipated to be encountered in the project.

There are no known toxic chemicals or radioactive material within 1 mile of the proposed project area.

Environmental Consequences

Contact with asbestos pipe is not anticipated; however, if contact with asbestos pipe is unavoidable, the contractor would be required to contact Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), file an Asbestos Project Notification, and follow Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 296-62, Asbestos Requirements. The contractor may initiate consultation with the Occupation Safety and Health Administration prior to construction if necessary. Any work required on existing asbestos-cement pipe would be performed in accordance and compliant with Washington State Department of Labor and Industries (L&I), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Ecology regulations.

If toxic chemicals or radioactive materials are encountered during construction, work would cease and action would be performed in accordance with L&I, EPA, and Ecology guidance.

Mitigation

No mitigation would be required as WAC 296-62 would be followed if asbestos-cement pipe is encountered.

Chapter 21 - Zoning

Affected Environment

The proposed water system improvements are located in Klickitat County. According to the Klickitat County zoning map, the proposed water system improvements are located in areas zoned Forest Resource and Resource Lands (see Figure 10, Klickitat County Zoning Map).

The distribution system improvements would occur on state lands. The pipeline to be replaced would be abandoned in place. All new pipelines would be installed in new or existing rights-of-way.

Environmental Consequences

There are no changes in land use, zoning, or how business would be carried out in the area. Any cumulative impacts from the proposed project would benefit all City of White Salmon water system users by improving overall service to customers.

Mitigation

No mitigation would be required.

Chapter 22 - Airport Clear/Accident Potential Zones and Transportation

Airport Clear/Accident Potential Zones

Affected Environment

According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) list of cargo and passenger airports, the closest airport facilities to the water system improvements project area are listed below (FAA, 2020) (see Figure 11, City of White Salmon Airport Map).

Port Elsner 87 Oakride Road White Salmon, Washington 98672

Skyline Hospital Emergency Medical Services (EMS) 211 Skyline Drive White Salmon, Washington 98672

Spring Creek Ranch

953 Highway 141 White Salmon, Washington 98672

Port Elsner is approximately 2 miles to the east, Skyline Hospital EMS is approximately 6 miles to the south, and Spring Creek Ranch is approximately 1.5 miles to the east of the City. Portland International Airport is the closest, large airport, to the City of White Salmon (City) and is approximately 63 miles to the west of the City.

Environmental Consequences

The proposed project is not located in an Airport Clear Zone or Accident Potential Zone; therefore, there would be no impacts for air traffic.

Mitigation

No mitigation is required; the water system improvements are not located in an Airport Clear Zone or Accident Potential Zone.

Transportation

Affected Environment

The proposed project is located along Buck Creek Road from the City's Buck Creek WTP to the City's recently replaced existing water main. The project is not anticipated to affect local residences as a majority of the project is located in state forest land; however, traffic control measures would be needed due to the road closure required to perform construction work.

Environmental Consequences

Temporary impacts to traffic congestion could occur during construction of the proposed project as more equipment would utilize local roads during project construction due to materials delivery or hauling fill or import aggregate. Work could require motorists to use alternate routes and encounter temporary delays. No permanent or long-term impacts to transportation are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Mitigation

The project Contract Documents would include specifications for traffic control and construction signing, as well as limitations on the duration of street closings, dust control, and cleanup. Placement of signs announcing closures and the notification of emergency response agencies of traffic restrictions would be performed at least two weeks before the planned construction and associated restrictions.

During times of construction, detours would be made available around work sites when possible. If deemed necessary by the City and/or contractor, traffic control personnel would be stationed to monitor and provide for traffic flow. Emergency response vehicles would be given priority through the construction zone. Any roadway disturbance would be returned to "as-is" or better conditions.

No additional mitigation is required for the proposed project as no long-term or permanent impacts to transportation would occur.

Chapter 23 - Tribal Correspondence

As part of the Governor's Executive Order 05-05 process, Public Works Board completed tribal and Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) correspondence and scoping (see Attachments A1 and A2 for information provided to DAHP and the tribes). A Cultural Resource Inventory is forthcoming and concurrence letter will be provided when available.

Chapter 24 - Sources

Floodplain Management: Federal Emergency Management Agency, State Floodplain Managers Wetland Protection: Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterbodies and Stormwater: County Consultation Coastal Zone Management: Washington State Department of Ecology Sole Source Aquifers: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Endangered Species: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Parks, and Wildlife Refuges: U.S. Forest Service Clean Air: Local Clean Air Authority Dust and Erosion Control: County Consultation Noise Abatement and Control: Local/Regional/State Planning Agencies Farmland Protection: NRSC Environmental Justice: U.S. Census Bureau, EPA Environmental Justice Site Explosive and Flammable Operations: EPA Environmental Justice Site Toxic Chemicals and Radioactive Materials: EPA Environmental Justice Site Zoning: City, Town, County Airport Clear/Accident Potential Zones and Transportation: Federal Aviation Administration,

Washington State Department of Transportation

Chapter 25 - References

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FIGURES







FIGURE 3B

FLOODPLAIN MAP 2

CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020



NESTOR PEAK ROAD

33

ZONE C

COUNTY BOUNDARY SKAMANIA CO

0 0 10 U

2

<u> Т4 м</u> Гз м

Gifford Pinchot National Forest

AREA NOT INCLUDED AREA NOT INCLUDED



ΚΕΥ ΤΟ ΜΑΡ					
500-Year Flood Boundary					
100-Year Flood Boundary ZONE A1					
Zone Designations* With DATE Date of Identification e.g., 12/2/74 ZONE A5					
100-Year Flood Boundary					
500-Year Flood Boundary ZONE B					
Base Flood Elevation Line					
Base Flood Elevation in Feet (EL 987)					
Where Uniform Within Zone**					
Elevation Reference Mark RM7					
River Mile • M1.5					
**Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929					
*EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS					
ZONE EXPLANATION A Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and					
flood hazard factors not determined. A0 Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths					
are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors					
are determined. AH Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths					
are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined					
A1-A30 Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood bazard factors determined					
Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood					
elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.					
year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flood- ing with average depths less than one (1) foot or where					
the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood.					
C Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)					
 D Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards. V Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave 					
action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.					
V1-V30 Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors					
determined.					
NOTES TO USER					
Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (zones A and V)					
may be protected by flood control structures. This man is for flood insurance nurnoses only: it does not necess					
sarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or					
For adjoining map panels, see separately printed Index To Map					
Panels.					
INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:					
SEPTEMBER 6, 1974 FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:					
OCTOBER 25, 1977					
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:					
JULY 2, 1981 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS:					
Refer to the FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE date shown on this map to determine when actuarial rates apply to					
structures in the zones where elevations or depths have been					
To determine if flood insurance is quallable in this community.					
contact your insurance agent, or call the National Flood Insurance					
Program at (800) 638-6620, or (800) 424-8872.					
APPROXIMATE SCALE					
2000 0 2000 FEET					
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM					
FIDAA					
FLUUD INSURANCE RATE MAP					
KLICKITAT COUNTY,					
WASHINGTON					
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)					
PANEL 375 OF 550					
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)					
COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER					
530099 0375 B					
EFFECTIVE DATE:					
JULY 2, 1981					

federal emergency management agency uerai insurance administration



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

> National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) This page was produced by the NWI mapper



October 9, 2020

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

Estuarine and Marine Deepwater

- ne Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Lake Other Riverine CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY MAP

FIGURE 4











U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service National Wildlife Refuge System



CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE MAP

FIGURE 7C

un Juan Islands veedles Dungeness O Protection Island Copalis o Seattle Grays Harbor o Olympia Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually Julia Butler Hansen Refuge Willapa Spokane Lewis and Clark o o for the Columbian Oregon Islands White-Tailed Deer Turnbull Columbia Saddle Mountain Snake Toppenish Cape Meares Ridgefield Three Arch Rocks 8 000 or Tlan Nestucca Bay Oregon Islands Conboy Lake Portland Pierce Wapato O Sterge I ako Tualatin River 82 oo Franz Jake Steigerwald Lake McNary Columbia R Siletz Bay • Umatilla • Cold Springs Baskett Slough Ankeny • McKay Creek Oregon 🝳 Islands • • William L. Finler O **Project Location**





	MAP L	EGEND)	MAP INFORMATION
Area of Int Soils Soils C Special C Special C S Secial C S S S S S C S S S C S S S S S S S S	NAP L MAP L Area of Interest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI) Soil Map Unit Polygons Soil Map Unit Points Soil Map Unit Points Soil Map Unit Points Borrow Pit Borrow Pit Clay Spot Closed Depression Gravel Pit Gravel Pit Gravel Pit Landfill Lava Flow Marsh or swamp	EGEND	Spoil Area Stony Spot Very Stony Spot Wet Spot Other Special Line Features Streams and Canals Streams and Canals Interstate Highways US Routes Major Roads Local Roads	<section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header>
● ≪ ◎ ○ > + :: = ◇ ♪ ∅	Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip Sodic Spot			29, 2020 The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020

SOILS MAP



USDA

FIGURE 8

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
65B	Dystroxerepts, 30 to 75 percent slopes	93.6	12.1%
76B	Underwood ashy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	21.7	2.8%
76C	Underwood gravelly ashy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	51.2	6.6%
86B	Chemawa ashy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	19.7	2.5%
86C	Chemawa ashy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	33.1	4.3%
86D	Chemawa gravelly ashy loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes	53.2	6.9%
89	McElroy gravelly ashy loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes	406.2	52.6%
89B	McElroy-Rock outcrop complex, 50 to 90 percent slopes	92.7	12.0%
90C	Hood loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes	1.3	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		772.7	100.0%







CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN

REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY CLEANUP SITE MAP

FIGURE 9

KLICKITAT COUNTY ZONING MAP WHITE SALMON TRANSMISSION MAIN PHASE 1



CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020



COUNTY ZONING MAP

FIGURE 10

Creased by KSclétet County, Klickitat County provides no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the aecuracy, reliability or completeness of this data.

Legend



Waterways

Creek

- River

County Boundary

Towns (Points)

٠

City Limits

Roads ---- City

- County

Other Govt

== Private

-- State

Parcels

CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020 COUNTY ZONING MAP FIGURE 10

CITY OF WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1 - 2020 CITY OF WHITE SALMON AIRPORT MAP

FIGURE 11

1.16 216.18

Legend Feature 2 Feature 6

Spring Creek Ranch

Skyline Hospital EMS

Google Earth

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© 2020 Google

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ATTACHMENT A1 Inadvertent Discovery Plan

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WHITE SALMON TRANSMISSION MAIN REPLACEMENT PHASE 1

November 9, 2020

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The City of White Salmon, Washington is proposing to construct improvements to their water system, including the replacement of an existing water transmission main. The project components include approximately 12,500 feet of nominal 16-inch inside diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) or ductile iron water line and 70 feet of 12-inch inside diameter ductile iron water line in 24-inch casing, valves and fittings, combination air/vacuum valve assemblies and manholes, bridge crossing work, restoration work, and testing, together with all other work as specified. The 16-inch pipe would be installed along Buck Creek Road north of White Salmon. The existing transmission main would be replaced from the City's Buck Creek water intake and treatment facility, southeast along Buck Creek Road approximately 2.4 miles to the connection point with the recently replaced segment of water main. The existing transmission main would be capped and abandoned in place and any above ground appurtenances would be removed.

The pipeline would be installed approximately 3 feet inside of the gravel road as required by the DNR permit. The trench depth is anticipated to be approximately 5 feet deep and 3.5 feet wide. With the water line crossing underneath existing culverts in the road, the trench depth may be as deep as 10 feet.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

In the event that an inadvertent discovery occurs, procedures outlined in the following section will be followed.

For the purposes of this IDP, the following definitions will be used:

Archaeological resources are defined as stated in the previous section. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Known or suspected animal or human bone, whole or fragmented
- One or more prehistoric artifacts such as stone tools (including arrowheads) or the stone debris or chips created from the production of these tools
- A buried layer of shell
- Soil stains, charcoal, or other soil anomalies that have been demonstrably created by human use
- Glass bottles, ceramic pieces, tin cans, and other household trash that are suspected to be more than 50 years old

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• Abandoned features such as wooden pipes or concrete cisterns, machinery or industrial features, or abandoned transportation lines such as trolley or railroad tracks, all of which are suspected to be more than 50 years old

Archaeological sites are defined as *two or more* archaeological artifacts or *one or more* archaeological features, such as, but not limited to, those above.

A **find** describes the potential archaeological resource that is inadvertently discovered through project activities.

A **professional archaeologist** is defined as an individual who meets the criteria of a Professional Archaeologist as defined by WAC 25-48-020(4a-4b) *or* an individual possessing a bachelor's or graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, and/or extensive experience, including a minimum of 24 months of active fieldwork experience in the geographic or cultural region of the proposed construction or laboratory processing/analysis of materials from the geographic or cultural region of the proposed construction, who is working under direct supervision of a Professional Archaeologist as defined by WAC 25-48-020(4a-4b).

In the event that archaeological resources are encountered:

- All work that may cause further disturbance of the resource must be halted.
- The project manager and project archaeologist will immediately be notified and will, in turn, notify the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The find will be recorded once it is determined to represent an archaeological resource, and the DNR will review any site records in draft prior to their submission to the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The resource may be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places at this point, or additional work under an archaeological permit may be necessary to determine eligibility.
- If the material identified constitutes an archaeological site, the professional archaeologist will consult with the DAHP and DNR to consult on further action. This may include consultation on a plan to evaluate the archaeological site or evaluation through an archaeological permit. An archaeological permit may be needed if the archaeological resources represent a site and the site cannot be avoided by construction activities. Obtaining a permit will take at least 60 days.
- Eligibility of the site must be concurred with by the DAHP, DNR, and affected tribes. Construction may resume only after the recommendations of the DAHP, DNR, and affected tribes are met.

In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered:

- All activity will cease that may cause further disturbance to those remains.
- The area of the find will be secured and protected from further disturbance.

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- The finding of potential human skeletal remains will be reported to the county medical examiner/coroner and local law enforcement in the most expeditious manner possible (within one hour of positive identification).
- The project archaeologist will contact the DNR to notify them of the find.
- The remains will not be touched, moved, or further disturbed. The county medical examiner/coroner will assume jurisdiction over the human skeletal remains and make a determination of whether those remains are forensic or non-forensic. If the county medical examiner/coroner determines the remains are non-forensic, that finding will be reported to the DAHP, who will then take jurisdiction over the remains.
- The DAHP will notify any appropriate cemeteries and all affected tribes of the find as outlined in the Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains on Non-Federal and Non-Tribal Land in the State of Washington (RCW 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055).
- The state physical anthropologist will make a determination of whether the remains are Native American or non-Native American and report that finding to the DNR, any appropriate cemeteries, and affected tribes.
- The DAHP will handle all consultation with the affected parties as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains.
- The professional archaeologist will follow procedures outlined in the Inadvertent Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains on Non-Federal and Non-Tribal Land in the State of Washington (RCW 68.50.645, 27.44.055, and 68.60.055).

CONTACT LIST

Project Manager: Bill Vixie, P.E., Anderson Perry & Associates, Inc. (AP), 509-529-9260

Project Archaeologist: Stephanie O'Brien, RPA, AP, 509-529-9260 or 818-634-9432

DNR: Sara Palmer, DNR Archaeologist, 360-688-4825

Klickitat County Coroner: David Quesnel, 509-773-5838

DAHP: Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist, 360-586-3080

DAHP (in case of human remains): Rob Whitlam, State Archaeologist, 360- 586-3080 or Guy Tasa, State Physical Anthropologist, 360-586-3534

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde: (in cases of suspected Native American remains) Briece Edwards, 503-879-2084 (for all other cultural resources) or Chris Bailey, 503-879-1675

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Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon: Robert Brunoe, 541-553-2002 or Christian Nauer, 541-553-2026 (office) or 541-420-2758

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation: Teara Farrow Ferman, Department of Natural Resources Program Manager, 541-276-3447 or Catherine Dickson, Archaeologist, 541-429-7964

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation: Kate Valdez, 509-985-7596

Nez Perce Tribe: Patrick Baird, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, 208-621-3851 or 208-791-8610

USDA Rural Development: Paul Johnson, Special Projects, 360-704-7761

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ATTACHMENT A2 EZ-1 Form

PROJECT REVIEW SHEET – EZ1 HISTORIC & CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW

FUNDING AGENCY:

PROPERTY / CLIENT NAME: City of White Salmon, Washington - New Water Transmission Lines Washington State Department of Commerce - Public Works Board

Project Applicant:
Contact Person:
Address:
City, State:
Phone/ FAX:
E-Mail:

City of White Salmon Pat Munyan, City Administrator/Public Works Director 100 N. Main Street White Salmon, WA County: Klickitat **Zip:** 98672 (509) 493-1133 PatM@ci.white-salmon.wa.us

Funding Agency:

Organization: Washington State Department of Commerce - Public Works Board Address: 1011 Plum Street SE / P.O. Box 42525 City, State: Olympia, WA Zip: 98504-2525 Phone: (360) 725-4000

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE TYPE OF WORK TO BE COMPLETED (Be as detailed as possible to avoid having to provide additional information)

\square Provide a detailed description of the proposed project:

The project components includes approximately 14,000 linear feet (LF) of 20-inch diameter pipe, 12,300 LF of 16-inch diameter pipe, 4.800 LF of 4-inch, 6-inch and 8-inch diameter pipe, 600 LF of 1-inch diameter service line pipe, valves, fire hydrants, other water system appurtenances, surface restoration, and other miscellaneous work. The 20-inch pipe will be installed west along NW Loop Road, north along W Jewett Boulevard/SR 141, and north along SR 141 Alternate to Forester Lane. The 16-inch pipe will be installed along Buck Creek Road north of White Salmon. The remaining pipe will be installed north along NW Childs Road then turn west, north, and northwest to join the 16-inch pipe along SR 141 near where it crosses to SR 141 Alternate.

\square Describe the existing project site conditions:

The purpose of this project is to replace an existing 14-inch diameter steel water main which is nearing the end of its service life, is suspected of leaking in areas, and is undersized to handle peak demands. New pipe will be installed next to the existing water main and in or adjacent to existing road bed, except for the segment from SR 141 Alternate to SR 141 which will be in uneveloped City easements.

\square Describe the proposed ground disturbing activities:

The trench depth is anticipated to be up to 5 feet deep and may vary depending on the presence of rock and other utilities. The trench width is anticipated to be approximately 3 feet at the trench bottom, which could increase to a width of approximately 5 feet at the top of the trench. Service lines would be installed from the

Check if building(s) will be altered or demolished. If so please complete a DAHP Determination of Eligibility "EZ2 form" using our on-line Historic Property Inventory Database for each building, 45 years or older, effected by the proposed project.

No buildings will be altered or demolished.

PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF THE RELEVANT PORTION OF A 7.5 SERIES USGS QUAD MAP AND OUTLINE THE PROJECT INPACT AREA.

USGS Quad maps are available on-line at <u>http://maptech.mytopo.com/onlinemaps/index.cfm</u>

Project Location




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ATTACHMENT B Washington State Department of Health Approval Letter

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21

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EASTERN DRINKING WATER REGIONAL OPERATIONS 16201 E Indiana Avenue, Suite 1500, Spokane Valley, Washington 99216-2830 TDD Relay 1-800-833-6388

June 6, 2014

Mayor David Poucher City of White Salmon PO Box 2139 White Salmon, WA 98672

Subject: White Salmon, City of; PWS ID #96350B; Klickitat County Water System Plan; DOH Project #12-1201; DOH Approval

Dear Mayor Poucher:

The City of White Salmon Water System Plan (WSP) received in this office on November 27, 2012, with revisions submitted on October 24, October 29, and November 7, 2013 and January 15 and April 3, 2014, has been reviewed and in accordance with the provisions of WAC 246-290-100, is hereby **APPROVED**.

An approved update of this WSP is required on or before **June 6**, **2020**, unless the Department of Health (DOH) requests an update or plan amendment pursuant to WAC 246-290-100(9). Approval of this WSP is valid as it relates to current standards outlined in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-290 revised November 2010, WAC 246-293 revised September 1997, and RCW 70.116, and is subject to the qualifications herein. Future revisions in the rules and statutes may be more stringent and require facility modification or corrective action.

This WSP includes capacity information that demonstrates the physical and legal ability of this water system to provide water during the six-year period for which the approval of the WSP is valid. This system has sufficient capacity to meet the growth projections for the identified six-year planning period. Accordingly, the approved number of connections that will be reflected on the Water Facilities Inventory (WFI) form will be unspecified.

This approval does not provide any guarantee and should not be considered to provide any guarantee concerning legal use of water or any subsequent water right decisions by the Department of Ecology. Copies of the Department of Ecology's letters dated December 26, 2013, and May 13, 2014, and email dated January 14, 2014, regarding your water rights are enclosed. This approval does not affect any uncertainties regarding your water rights or the resolution of those uncertainties. Depending on the resolution of the uncertainties, further planning or other action may be necessary.

Pursuant to RCW 90.03.386(2), the "Water Rights Place of Use Service Area WRPOUSA" identified on the *Water Service Area Map Section 1 and Section 2* in the WSP now represents

的基本的发展到

Mayor David Poucher June 6, 2014 Page 2

"place of use" for this system's water rights. Future changes in service area should be made through a WSP amendment.

The City of White Salmon has a duty to provide new water service within its retail service area. This WSP includes service policies to describe how your system plans to provide new service within your retail service area when water rights are available.

Submittal of the WSP included a local government consistency determination from the City of White Salmon, City of Bingen, Skamania County, and Klickitat County. This WSP meets local government consistency requirements for WSP approval pursuant to RCW 43.20 for these entities.

Standard Construction Specifications for distribution main extensions have been approved as a part of this WSP. With this approval and consistent with WAC 246-290-125(2) and -120(5) the City of White Salmon may proceed with the installation of distribution main extensions provided the system maintains on file completed construction completion reports (copy attached) and makes them available for review upon request by DOH.

The City of White Salmon Water System is located within the Wind-White Salmon Watershed (WRIA # 29). Ecology determined the WSP is not inconsistent with the approved watershed plan. DOH encourages the water system to contact Ecology regarding this matter.

Thank you for your cooperation. DOH recognizes the significant effort and resource commitment involved in the preparation of this WSP. If you have questions or wish to check our records, please contact either of us at (509) 329-2120 or (509) 329-2137, respectively.

Sincerely,

Andres Cervantes, PE Regional Engineer Office of Drinking Water Division of Environmental Health

Brian A. Sayrs Regional Planner Office of Drinking Water Division of Environmental Health

Enclosures: Department of Ecology correspondence (3) Construction Completion Report

 cc: Klickitat County Planning Department Klickitat County Health Department Skamania County Planning Department Skamania County Community Development Department, Environmental Health City of Bingen Planning Department Dave Holland, Department of Ecology, Central Regional Office
David Jepsen, PE, Anderson Perry & Associates George Simon, DOH Compliance Manager Katrina Anderson, DOH WFI Coordinator

ATTACHMENT C Endangered Species Act IPAC Letter and List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Washington Fish And Wildlife Office 510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102 Lacey, WA 98503-1263 Phone: (360) 753-9440 Fax: (360) 753-9405 http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/



October 26, 2020

In Reply Refer To: Consultation Code: 01EWFW00-2021-SLI-0097 Event Code: 01EWFW00-2021-E-00206 Project Name: White Salmon Transmission Line Replacement Phase 1 -take2

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated and proposed critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. The species list is currently compiled at the county level. Additional information is available from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Priority Habitats and Species website: <u>http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/</u> or at our office website: <u>http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/species_new.html</u>. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether or not the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species, and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.). You may visit our website at <u>http://www.fws.gov/pacific/</u> <u>eagle/for</u> information on disturbance or take of the species and information on how to get a permit and what current guidelines and regulations are. Some projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan: (<u>http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/</u> <u>eagle_guidance.html</u>). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<u>http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/</u>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Also be aware that all marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the "take" of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas. The importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the U.S. is also prohibited. More information can be found on the MMPA website: <u>http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/mmpa/</u>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Related website: National Marine Fisheries Service: <u>http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/</u> <u>species_lists.html</u>

Attachment(s):

Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Washington Fish And Wildlife Office

510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102 Lacey, WA 98503-1263 (360) 753-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code:	01EWFW00-2021-SLI-0097
Event Code:	01EWFW00-2021-E-00206
Project Name:	White Salmon Transmission Line Replacement Phase 1 -take2
Project Type:	WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Description: Buck Creek

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <u>https://www.google.com/maps/place/45.805288260621985N121.53698092682814W</u>



Counties: Klickitat, WA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 5 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> Population: Western Distinct Population Segment No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Endangered
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488</u>	Endangered
NAME	STATUS
Northern Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1123</u>	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</u>	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Bull Trout Salvelinus confluentus	Threatened
Population: U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48 states	
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.	
Species profile: <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212</u>	

Critical habitats

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Bull Trout Salvelinus confluentus	Final
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8212#crithab	

ATTACHMENT D Washington State Department of Ecology Cleanup Site Detail Sheet



Cleanup Site Details

Cleanup Site ID: 11748

Cleanup Site ID: 17	1748 Facil	ity/Site ID: 14	001	01 UST ID: N/A		Site Page		ocuments	ents <u>View Map</u>	
Cleanup Site Name	: Northrop Proper	ty							<u>Glossary</u>	
Alternate Names:	Northrop Property									
LOCATION										
Address: 331 LAKE	EVIEW RD			City: WHITE	SALMO	N Zip Code: 9	8672 Co	ounty: Skam	ania	
Latitude: 45.77852 Longitude: -121.52897 WRIA: 29 Legislative District: 14 Congressional District: 3 TRS: 3N 10E					: 3N 10E 3					
DETAIL										
Status: No Furth	er Action	NFA R	eceived?	Yes		ls	PSI site?	No		
Statute: MTCA		NFA D	ate:	3/22/2012	22/2012 Current VCP? No Past VCP? Yes					
Site Rank: N/A		NFA R	eason:	Voluntary Clear	nup Prog	ram Review B	rownfield?	No		
Site Manager: Peck	k, Norm	Respo	nsible Unit:	Central		A	ctive Instituti	ional Contro	I? No	
CLEANUP UNITS										
Cleanup U	nit Name	Unit Type	Unit S	Unit Status		Unit Manage	er	Current Process		
Northrop Property		Upland	No Further Ac	r Action Required CE		Peck, Norm	n Sta	Standard Voluntary Cleanup		
ACTIVE INSTITUTIO	NAL CONTROLS	5								
Instrument Type	Restriction Media	Restrie	rictions/Requirements			ate Reco	nber Re	ecording County	Tax Parcel	
There are no current Institutional Controls in effect for this site.										
AFFECTED MEDIA	& CONTAMINAN	rs								
-						MEI	DIA			
Contaminant			Soi	il Ground	water	Surface Water	Sediment	Air	Bedrock	
Petroleum-Diesel			RB	B RE	3					
Key:B - Below Cleanup LevelC - Confirmed Above Cleanup LevelRA - Remediated-AboveS - SuspectedR - RemediatedRB - Remediated-Below										
SITE ACTIVITIES										
Activity					Status	Start Date	e E Con	End Date/ npletion Date		
VCP Receipt of Plan or Report				С	ompleted		1	2/19/2011		
Site Discovery/Release Report Received				С	ompleted		12/19/2011			
VCP Opinion on Site Cleanup				С	ompleted	12/19/201	1	3/22/2012		
Site Status Changed to NFA Completed 3/22/2012					3/22/2012					