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Summary Form for Electronic Document Submittal

Form F

Lead agencies may include 15 hardcopies of this document when submitting electronic copies of Environmental Impact Reports, Negative Declarations, Mitigated Negative Declarations, or Notices of Preparation to the State Clearinghouse (SCH). The SCH also accepts other summaries, such as EIR Executive Summaries prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15123. Please include one copy of the Notice of Completion Form (NOC) with your submission and attach the summary to each electronic copy of the document.

SCH #: _____

Project Title: Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project

Lead Agency: Sewerage Commission-Oroville Region

Contact Name: Glen Sturdevant, General Manager

Email: gsturdevant@sc-or.org Phone Number: (530) 534-0353

Project Location: City of Oroville *City* Butte County *County*

Project Description (Proposed actions, location, and/or consequences).

See attached Project Description

Identify the project's significant or potentially significant effects and briefly describe any proposed mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid that effect.

See attached Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Revised September 2011

If applicable, describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

No known areas of controversy

Provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

Not Applicable

Project Components

Numerous facilities at the existing WWTP will be affected by the proposed Project updates. The Project includes construction of a variety of structures, devices and plumbing to upgrade the existing wastewater treatment plant located in the City of Oroville.

The proposed improvements at each affected process facility are summarized below:

The current plant has an operational capacity of 10.6 million gallons per day (MGD). Although the Project is not a capacity expansion project but rather an upgrade project to improve the quality of water discharged to the Feather River and handle existing peak flows (estimated at ±25 MGD), the component upgrades will result in a minor residual additional average flow capacity increase of about 9%. The upgrades to the plant will add 1,852 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) to the current 20,703 EDUs, for total new capacity of 13.3 MGD. The Project will not create a new discharge location into the Feather River nor relocate the existing discharge location.

Several components of the long-planned upgrade, (a new influent pump/lift station, replacement of existing rag removal screens with multi-rake screens, installation of new baffles in the existing grit washing system, and replacement of the obsolete and leaking grit pump) were evaluated in a separate approved environmental document and have been or are under construction/installation. These components will likely be completed and existing when the proposed Project consisting of the below listed components are constructed. The influent pump station replaces aged equipment and expands pumping capacity to handle peak wet weather flows up to 23 MGD.

Aeration Basins

The existing aerobic digesters will be converted to aeration basins, effectively doubling the aeration basin capacity. Along with the elimination of the primary clarifiers, this will provide better secondary treatment. The converted basins will utilize fine-bubble diffusers.

The existing surface aerators will be replaced with fine-bubble diffusers supplied by turbo blowers housed in a new blower building. The layout will be modified by splitting each aeration basin into four zones, three aerobic and one anoxic, to create a Modified Ludzack-Ettinger process specifically targeting nitrogen removal. A hyperbolic mixer will be installed in each anoxic zone for mixing and nitrified recycle pumps to recycle flow from the third aerobic zone back to the anoxic zone.

An aeration basin splitter box will be constructed to divide flow between the two basins. The project will include construction in the pond area for additional electrical and mooring posts for new aerators in the ponds. A mixed liquor distribution box will be constructed to divide mix liquor flow between the basins and discharge waste activated sludge to the thickening building.

The majority of this work will be inside the existing aeration basins. The blower building will be a slab on grade with shallow foundations. Splitter and distribution boxes will be installed.

Secondary Clarification

One new secondary clarifier will be constructed to accommodate anticipated 15MGD peak wet weather flows through the plant and acceptable hydraulic loading rates. Volumes of wet-weather flows exceeding 15MGD will be sent to the equalization ponds. The mixed-liquor distribution box will be modified to ensure even flow split among the four secondary clarifiers.

Filtration

Four new filter supply pumps and two new No. 2 Water (2W) supply pumps will be installed adjacent to the existing chlorine contact basin. Two new filters will be installed next to the existing filters. The flow path will

be modified so that secondary effluent is the new filter influent, following the discontinuation of the chlorine disinfection system. The backwash system will be modified to be supplied from a new backwash water supply tank (using the existing chlorine contact basin), including two new backwash water supply pumps, located adjacent to the existing chlorine contact basin. This tank will be supplied with final effluent and a chlorine dose. Structures associated with this component will be slabs on grade with shallow foundations.

Disinfection

A new, open-channel ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system will be installed inside the existing chlorine contact basins. A sodium hypochlorite system to provide chlorination for return-activated sludge (RAS) bulking, 2W, and backwash water will also be installed. These structures will be slabs-on-grade with shallow foundations.

Solids Handling

A rotary drum thickener (RDT) to thicken waste activated sludge from the aeration basins will be installed. The RDT will pre-thicken waste-activated sludge (WAS) or recuperatively thicken digested sludge. An RDT building will be constructed to the south west of the current aerobic digesters (to be converted to aeration basins). A polymer system with the RDT to maximize thickening will be installed. Structures associated with this component will be slabs on grade with shallow foundations.

Return Sludge Pump Station

The existing RAS and WAS pumps will be replaced with four new RAS pumps and a flow control valve to maintain the appropriate RAS/WAS flow split. WAS will have the option of flowing to the RDT or directly to the sludge ponds. [These pumps will be in an existing building.]

Flow Equalization

Two new flow equalization pumps will be installed to transfer equalized flow or digested sludge between ponds. One pump will be located between the flow equalization pond and the North Sludge Pond and the other between the Middle and South Sludge Ponds. Each pump will be capable of drawing suction from two ponds and discharging to all four ponds. Structures associated with this component be slabs on grade with shallow foundations.

Septage Receiving Station

A septage receiving station will be installed adjacent to humus ponds No. 1 and No. 2 to remove unwanted material prior to introduction into the ponds. The septage receiving station will will be slabs on grade with shallow foundations.

Additional project components:

- One of the uses of the main building will change from Chlorine and Sulfur Dioxide feed room to Plant operations office.
- SC-OR will use the space south of the plant for the Construction Contractor's Yard and temporary storage of sheds and materials during construction.
- 4 walls on Blower and RDT buildings will be constructed
- Woman's locker room inside the main plant building will be constructed
- The WWTP recycled water irrigation system will be upgraded and relocated due to the construction of the new access road on the north side of the administration building. Changes include upgrading the pumps, pressure tanks and piping

Additional Access Road

The proposed access road will be paved and traverse around the plant (north side of existing main plant building.)

Structures to be demolished (materials will be disposed of off-site at an approved disposal or recycling facility):

- The existing pressurized water tank on the front lawn will be demolished. This tank is currently used for potable water supply for the main office.
- The Primary Sludge pumps and building will be removed.
- Two existing anerobic digesters, no longer in use, will be demolished. The anerobic digester tanks are no longer used as digesters, and the west tank was converted into a backwash storage tank, which will no longer be needed.
- The two existing primary clarifiers will be taken out of service and demolished.
- Chemical feed equipment and piping inside CL_2/SO_2 room
- The existing Chlorine and Sulfur Dioxide distribution system will be demolished, therefore eliminating the use of Chlorine and Sulfur Dioxide gas.

Structures to be relocated:

- Five metal sheds, outbuildings, and equipment will be temporarily relocated during construction to an area south of the digesters, however they will be moved back after the project.
- Water tank (mentioned above) that is within proposed road access way.

Chapter 4 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been formulated based upon the findings of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the existing SC-OR Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Upgrade Project (Project) in the City of Oroville. The MMRP lists mitigation measures recommended in the IS/MND for the proposed Project and identifies monitoring and reporting requirements.

Table 4-1 presents the mitigation measures identified for the proposed Project. Each mitigation measure is numbered with a symbol indicating the topical section to which it pertains, a hyphen, and the impact number. For example, AIR-2 would be the second mitigation measure identified in the Air Quality analysis of the IS/MND.

The first column of **Table 4-1** identifies the mitigation measure. The second column, entitled "When Monitoring is to Occur," identifies the time the mitigation measure should be initiated. The third column, "Frequency of Monitoring," identifies the frequency of the monitoring of the mitigation measure. The fourth column, "Agency Responsible for Monitoring," names the party ultimately responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measure is implemented. The last columns will be used by the County to ensure that individual mitigation measures have been complied with and monitored.

Table 4-1. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
Mitigation Measures	**When Monitoring is to Occur**	**Frequency of Monitoring**	**Agency Responsible for Monitoring**	**Method to Verify Compliance**	**Verification of Compliance**
Biological Resources					
Valley Elderberry Beetle					
BIO 1a Fencing and Avoidance Areas					
All areas to be avoided during construction activities shall be fenced and/or flagged as close to construction limits as possible. This includes the required 20-foot no-disturbance buffers around elderberry shrubs, as well as any other areas within 165 feet of the shrub clusters that may feasibly be avoided. Fencing would be inspected by a qualified biologist prior to the start of work.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily	SC-OR		
BIO-1b Worker Education					
Prior to the start of work a qualified biologist shall provide training for all contractors, work crews, and any onsite personnel on the status of the VELB, its host plant and habitat, the need to avoid damaging the APE's elderberry shrubs, and the possible penalties for non-compliance.	Prior to the start of construction	One training prior to the start of construction	SC-OR		
BIO 1c Timing					
As much as feasible, all activities occurring within 165 feet of an elderberry shrub shall be conducted outside of the flight season of the VELB (March-July).	During construction activities	Daily from March through July	SC-OR		
BIO 1d Chemical Usage					
Throughout the operational life of the project, herbicides shall not be used within the dripline of elderberry shrubs, and insecticides shall not be used within 100 feet of an elderberry shrub. All chemicals shall be applied using a backpack sprayer or similar direct application method.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily	SC-OR		
Burrowing Owl					
BIO-2a Take Avoidance Surveys					
Take avoidance surveys for burrowing owls shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to the start of construction activities in the APE's disturbed	Within 30 days prior to the start of construction	One survey conducted within 30 days	SC-OR		

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
Mitigation Measures	**When Monitoring is to Occur**	**Frequency of Monitoring**	**Agency Responsible for Monitoring**	**Method to Verify Compliance**	**Verification of Compliance**
savanna habitat. The surveys shall be conducted according to methods described in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012). The survey shall cover proposed work areas and adjacent lands within 200 meters, where potential nesting or roosting habitat is present ("survey area").	activities in the APE's disturbed savanna habitat.	prior to the start of construction			
BIO-2b Avoidance of Nest Burrows					
During the burrowing owl breeding season (February 1-August 31), any active nest burrows that are identified shall be avoided by a minimum distance of 200 meters. The avoidance areas shall be enclosed with temporary fencing to prevent encroachment by construction equipment and workers. Buffers shall remain in place for the duration of the breeding season, unless otherwise arranged with CDFW. After the breeding season, passive relocation of any remaining owls may take place as described below.	Prior to construction and during construction	During the burrowing owl breeding season (February 1-August 31	SC-OR		
BIO-2c Avoidance or Passive Relocation of Resident Owls					
During the non-breeding season (September 1-January 31), resident owls occupying burrows in the APE's disturbed savanna habitat shall either be avoided or passively relocated to alternative habitat. If avoidance is elected, a 50-meter no-disturbance buffer shall be established around the occupied burrows, to remain in place until a qualified biologist determines that the burrows are no longer active. If the applicant chooses to passively relocate resident owls, this activity shall be conducted in accordance with a relocation plan prepared by a qualified biologist.	Prior to construction and during construction	During the non-breeding season (September 1-January 31)	SC-OR		
Nesting Raptors and Migratory Birds					
BIO-3a: Avoidance of Nesting Birds					
In order to avoid impacts to nesting raptors and migratory birds, construction shall occur, where possible, outside the nesting season, or between September 1st and January 31st.	During construction activities	Daily, during construction activities	SC-OR	Written record of starts/stops/resumptions of all construction periods.	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
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BIO-3b: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey					
If construction must occur during the nesting season (February 1 – August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys for active raptor and migratory bird nests within 30 days of the onset of these activities. Nest surveys shall include all areas on and within 500 feet of the APE, where accessible. If no active nests are found within the survey area, no further mitigation is required.	Within 30 days prior to the start of work performed from February 1 to August 31	Once at the beginning of any construction and again after any 30-day period of construction suspension.	SC-OR	Written documentation by qualified biologist submitted to and approved by SCOR.	
BIO-3c: Establish Buffers					
Should any active nests be discovered in or near proposed construction zones, the biologist would identify a suitable construction-free buffer around the nest. This buffer would be identified on the ground with flagging or fencing and would be maintained until a qualified biologist has determined that the young have fledged.	On discovery of active nests	Once, per nest	SC-OR	Written documentation by qualified biologist submitted to and approved SCOR	
Roosting Bats including the Townsend's Big-eared Bat					
BIO 4a Temporal Avoidance					
To avoid potential impacts to maternity bat roosts, tree removal and building demolition/relocation shall occur outside of the period between April 1 and September 30, the time frame within which colony-nesting bats generally assemble, give birth, nurse their young, and ultimately disperse.	Tree removal and building demolition/relocation should occur outside of the period between April 1 and September 30	Daily between April 1 and September 30	SC-OR		
BIO-4b Preconstruction Surveys					
If tree removal or building demolition/relocation must occur between April 1 and September 30, then within 30 days prior to these activities, a qualified biologist shall survey the affected features for roosting bats. The biologist shall look for individuals, guano, and staining, and shall listen for bat vocalizations. If necessary, the biologist shall wait for nighttime emergence of bats from roost sites. If no bats are	Within 30 days prior to the start of work performed from April 1 to September 30	One survey conducted within 30 days prior to the start of construction activities occurring	SC-OR		

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
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observed to be roosting or breeding, then no further action would be required, and the activities could proceed.		between April 1 and September 30			
BIO-4c Minimization					
If a non-breeding bat colony is detected in any of the trees or buildings to be removed, the individuals shall be humanely evicted under the direction of a qualified biologist to ensure that bats are not harmed by these activities.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily prior to and during construction activities	SC-OR		
BIO-4d Avoidance of Maternity Roosts					
If a maternity colony is detected in any of the trees or buildings to be removed, the biologist shall identify a suitable disturbance-free buffer around the colony. The buffer shall remain in place until the biologist determines that the nursery is no longer active.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily prior to and during construction activities	SC-OR		
Degradation of Water Quality in Seasonal Drainages and Downstream Waters					
BIO-5a: Erosion Control Measures					
The applicant shall define the limits of any construction within the Project area. Wattles or other appropriate erosion controls shall be placed between ground-disturbing activities and areas where sedimentation could flow out of the site.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR	Written/photographic evidence retained in the project file.	
BIO-5b: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan					
The applicant shall arrange for the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies measures to prevent erosion and sedimentation from construction activities and measures to prevent contaminants from entering downstream waters. The SWPPP shall be implemented in full during project construction.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during construction activities	SC-OR	Retention of approved SWPPP in the file.	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
Mitigation Measures	**When Monitoring is to Occur**	**Frequency of Monitoring**	**Agency Responsible for Monitoring**	**Method to Verify Compliance**	**Verification of Compliance**
BIO-5c: Use of Best Management Practices					
Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be implemented as appropriate. BMP's may include measures in BIO-5a and BIO-5b above, and may include any number of additional measures appropriate for this particular site and this particular project, including, but not-limited to, grease traps in staging areas, regular site inspections for pollutants that could be carried by runoff into natural drainages, etc.	During construction	Daily, during construction	SC-OR	Retention of written/photographic documentation of all BMPs utilized and maintained throughout construction.	
Cultural Resources					
CUL-1a: : Subsurface Deposits					
If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work shall halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.	In the event subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin	During excavation or construction activities	SC-OR	Written reports by qualified archaeologist documenting actions and methodologies taken for mitigation if cultural artifacts are discovered.	
CUL-1b: Archaeological Resources					
If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify SC-OR and USDA. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the	In the event that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation	During excavation or construction activities	SC-OR	Written reports by qualified archaeologist, coroner, or tribal representatives documenting actions and methodologies taken for mitigation if human remains are discovered.	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
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treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.					
CUL-1c: Human or potentially human remains					
If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Butte County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, who then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC may mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.	In the event that human remains, or remains that are potentially human are found	During excavation or construction activities	SC-OR	Written reports by qualified archaeologist, coroner, or tribal representatives documenting actions and methodologies taken for mitigation if human remains are discovered.	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
Mitigation Measures	**When Monitoring is to Occur**	**Frequency of Monitoring**	**Agency Responsible for Monitoring**	**Method to Verify Compliance**	**Verification of Compliance**
Hazards and Hazardous Materials					
HAZ-1a (Renovation/Demolition involving materials containing asbestos)					
Prior to proceeding with planned renovation and/or demolition operations involving specified portions of the referenced commercial property, have all building materials identified as containing asbestos in amounts (>0.1%) which would be impacted by planned work operations removed by a qualified, licensed abatement contractor with a demonstrated history of similar projects and regulatory compliance. Ensure that all work operations are conducted in accordance with applicable EPA and OSHA requirements. The Contractor would be required to document evidence of current training, licensing, and asbestos specific insurance coverage.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR		
HAZ-1b (Asbestos – Non-Friable to Friable conditions)					
Compliance with the notification requirements of Cal-OSHA and the air district and pay fees (if required). Wait the required ten (10) working-days after filing the notification before proceeding with regulated renovation activities exceeding the threshold amount (>160 s.f. or 260 l.f.) of RACM, and/or any non-friable ACM which becomes friable, or "any" demolition based on NESHAP and NESHAP requirements.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR		
HAZ-1c (Hazard Communication Training - Lead)					
Upon commencing work operations involving disturbance of lead, the Contractor engaged in the work shall conduct an "Initial Exposure Assessment" for each planned "trigger task" in accordance with Cal/OSHA regulations to determine potential lead exposures to workers. Prior to commencing such operations, the Contractor must assume workers would be exposed to airborne levels above the PEL and must provide workers with Hazard Communication Training, and personal protective equipment, including HEPA-equipped respirators. A hand-washing facility must be present at the worksite.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR		

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HAZ-1d (Disposal – Lead Containing Paint)					
Prior to Disposal of lead-containing paint or elements which include lead-containing paint, the State of California requires that representative sample(s) of the waste stream waste (along with the substrate where bonded) be submitted to an accredited laboratory and that a Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) test be performed to determine the total lead content.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR		
HAZ-1e (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure)					
Dependent upon the result, a SW846 (STLC) may be required to determine the amount of leachable lead. These tests would determine transportation and disposal requirements and may greatly impact the ultimate cost of the work. Due to potential delays associated with conducting the analysis of the waste, it is recommended that the waste characterization be initiated prior to soliciting bids for the work.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR		
Hydrology and Water Quality					
HYD-1a: Erosion Control Measures					
The applicant shall define the limits of any construction within the APE. Wattles or other appropriate erosion controls will be placed between ground-disturbing activities and areas where sedimentation could flow out of the APE.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during ground-disturbing activities	SC-OR	Retention of written/photographic documentation of all BMPs utilized and maintained throughout construction.	
HYD-1b: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan					
The applicant shall arrange for the preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that identifies measures to prevent erosion and sedimentation from construction activities and measures to prevent contaminants from entering downstream waters. The SWPPP shall be implemented in full during project construction.	Prior to construction and during construction	Daily, during construction activities	SC-OR	Retention of approved SWPPP in the file.	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program					
Mitigation Measures	**When Monitoring is to Occur**	**Frequency of Monitoring**	**Agency Responsible for Monitoring**	**Method to Verify Compliance**	**Verification of Compliance**
HYD-1c: Use of Best Management Practices					
BMPs shall be implemented as appropriate. BMP's may include measures in a and b above, and may include any number of additional measures appropriate for this particular site and this particular project, including, but not-limited to, grease traps in staging areas, regular site inspections for pollutants that could be carried by runoff into natural drainages, etc.	During construction	Daily, during construction	SC-OR	Retention of written/photographic documentation of all BMPs utilized and maintained throughout construction.	