

Purpose and Organization of the NOP

Fresno County announces its intentions to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for an application to revise the Kings River Sand and Gravel Project Conditional Use Permit (CUP), for which a Final EIR was certified in 1999 pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Code of Regulations, Title 14), and State CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15082(a), 15103, 15375). The County will consider the SEIR prior to taking action on the revised project.

In an effort to reduce potential impacts associated with the approved Kings River Sand and Gravel Project and seek modification to the CUP's existing Conditions of Approval, Calaveras Materials Inc. has filed an application to down-size the project and amend the CUP. Specifically, the applicant will seek revision to and/or elimination of all mitigation measures and conditions of approval related to traffic and traffic safety. The proposed amendments to the project would substantially reduce production volumes, revise mining methods (elimination of floating dredge), and decrease the estimated volume of total traffic associated with the project, as currently approved. Other modifications to the project description include changes to the schedule of mining operations and reclamation. Changes to the project are expected to result in changes and/or reductions in significant impacts, necessitating the preparation of an SEIR, which will be circulated for public review in the same manner as the original EIR.

This Notice of Preparation (NOP) has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Code of Regulations, Title 14) and Sections 15082(a), 15103, 15375 of the State CEQA Guidelines to inform agencies and the public that the SEIR is being prepared and to invite comments and input on the scope and content of the SEIR.

Section 1 of the NOP presents general background information on the proposed project and the SEIR, the anticipated use of the SEIR, and the scoping process. Section 1 also summarizes the proposed changes in the project. Section 2 describes the proposed revised project components. Section 3 summarizes the environmental issues and the potential environmental impacts to be addressed in the SEIR.

Environmental Compliance

Purpose of the Supplemental EIR

Where a project changes subsequent to the certification of an EIR, the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15163) allow agencies to use an SEIR rather than a subsequent EIR where only minor additions or changes to the document would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation. In this case, only limited additions or changes to the document are anticipated since the applicant's requested changes to the project comprise a reduction in project scope. The SEIR will contain information on the proposed changes to the project, and an identification of any changed impacts and/or mitigation measures required as a result of the reduced project scope.

Scope of the Supplemental EIR

The SEIR will focus primarily on resource topics with potential impact changes. For the remaining sections, minor changes will be described or it will be explained how the changes to the project would not affect that particular resource. A section of the SEIR will identify those sections determined not to require additional study or analysis and will provide the basis for that determination. Those topical sections will not be addressed further in the SEIR.

Based on a preliminary assessment of the proposed changes to the project, the following sections of the previous EIR will adequately cover the revised project, and no additional work in these topical areas will be required:

- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Public Health and Safety
- Alternatives Analysis
- Biological Resources

The following topics will require additional study or analysis in the SEIR to address either changes in the proposed project or changes in the environment or regulations since certification of the previous EIR:

- Land Use
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Traffic
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Aesthetics
- Public Services and Utilities
- Cumulative and Growth-Related Impacts

Public Involvement for the Supplemental EIR

The County will ensure that adequate public review and input will be available for the SEIR. Public input will be solicited at the following points in the process:

- **Scoping comment period:** The County will have agency and public scoping meetings on September 16, 2004 to solicit input on the scope of the SEIR.
- **Draft SEIR comment period:** The County will conduct a public meeting to present the conclusions in the Draft SEIR and solicit comments on the document. The hearing will provide agencies and the public with opportunities to clarify any questions or concerns on the Draft SEIR.
- **Final SEIR comment period:** The County will hold a public hearing on the project and responses to comments on the Draft SEIR before certifying the Final SEIR, during which the public and agencies can provide additional comments.

The County will provide newspaper notices for the meetings.

Summary of Proposed Changes in the Project

Since certification of the Final EIR and approval of the project in 1999, the applicant has proposed a reduction in the project scope resulting in a number of changes in the project. This section summarizes the differences between the project that was approved in 1999 and the project as currently proposed and described in this NOP (see Section 2, Description of the Project).

Phasing of Project

Project initiation is now expected to take place in 2005. The project is still expected to continue for 30 years, with reclamation complete in 2038, due to the later initiation date.

Mining Phase

Dust Control

Dust control is now proposed to include automated water sprinklers in addition to water trucks.

Transportation

Approximately one half the vehicle trips will be required, due to the proposed reduction of production rates of the aggregate-processing plant and the ready-mix concrete plant. The distribution of traffic on public roadways will not change.

Also, based on traffic analysis to be conducted in association with the Supplemental EIR, the applicant seeks revision to and/or elimination of mitigation measures and conditions of approval related to traffic and traffic safety. The applicant specifically seeks to eliminate Mitigation Measures PH-5, PH-6, PH-7 and PH-8 as listed in the original project Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan, Table 3 dated November 1999.

Screening

The previous proposal included construction of a berm along the Goodfellow Avenue frontage of the project site with associated citrus or evergreen tree landscaping. The berm is no longer proposed. Instead, the applicant now proposes a screen of citrus and/or nut trees to be planted along the Goodfellow Avenue frontage of the project site prior to commercial processing of aggregate materials.

Mining

Reserves Estimate Reduced

Total aggregate to be mined from the site has been reduced from approximately 39-42 million tons to 28 million tons.

No Dredge to be Used

The floating bucket ladder dredge previously approved to be used will not be used. All mining will be performed with an excavator and/or a dragline.

No Floating Conveyor to be Used

Material will be deposited in a temporary surge pile to be drained and then conveyed to the processing plant by overland conveyor or truck. A floating conveyor (previously approved to be used in conjunction with the dredge) will not be used.

Reduced Maximum Depth of Mining

The maximum depth of mining is now proposed to be 80 feet instead of the currently approved 100 feet below ground surface.

Processing

Reduced Maximum Production

Shipment of aggregate will be limited to a maximum of one (1) million tons per year (Mtpy). This is a reduction from the 2 Mtpy currently approved.

Reduced Processing Rate

Permanent Aggregate Processing Plant

The maximum rate of processing for the permanent aggregate processing plant is now expected to be 750 tons per hour rather than the 1,000 tons per hour previously approved. The size of the plant will be reduced accordingly. Processing is still proposed to take place at a portable aggregate processing plant initially, and later with a permanent plant. Solids recovery is now proposed to take place at the processing plant at a rate of 38 tons per hour, less than the previously approved rate of 75 tons per hour.

Reduced Process-Water Consumption

Due to the decreased rate of production, less water is expected to be required for aggregate washing; 2.7 million gallons per day as opposed to the previously approved 5.4 million gallons per day. Of the 2.7 million gallons per day, 2.43 are proposed to be recycled back to the plant.

Concrete Ready Mix Plant

The maximum rate of processing for the concrete ready mix plant is now expected to be 750 cubic yards per day rather than the 1,000 yards per day previously approved, and the average production rate is proposed to be 400 cubic yards per day rather than the 150 cubic yards per day previously approved.

Section 2

Description of the Revised Project

Introduction

This chapter describes the proposed project's objectives, regional and local setting, and specific characteristics. The description of the proposed project has been summarized from the Surface Mining and Reclamation Plan prepared by Calaveras Materials Inc. (Calaveras). Additional details on project characteristics can be found in the complete plan, which is on file with the County.

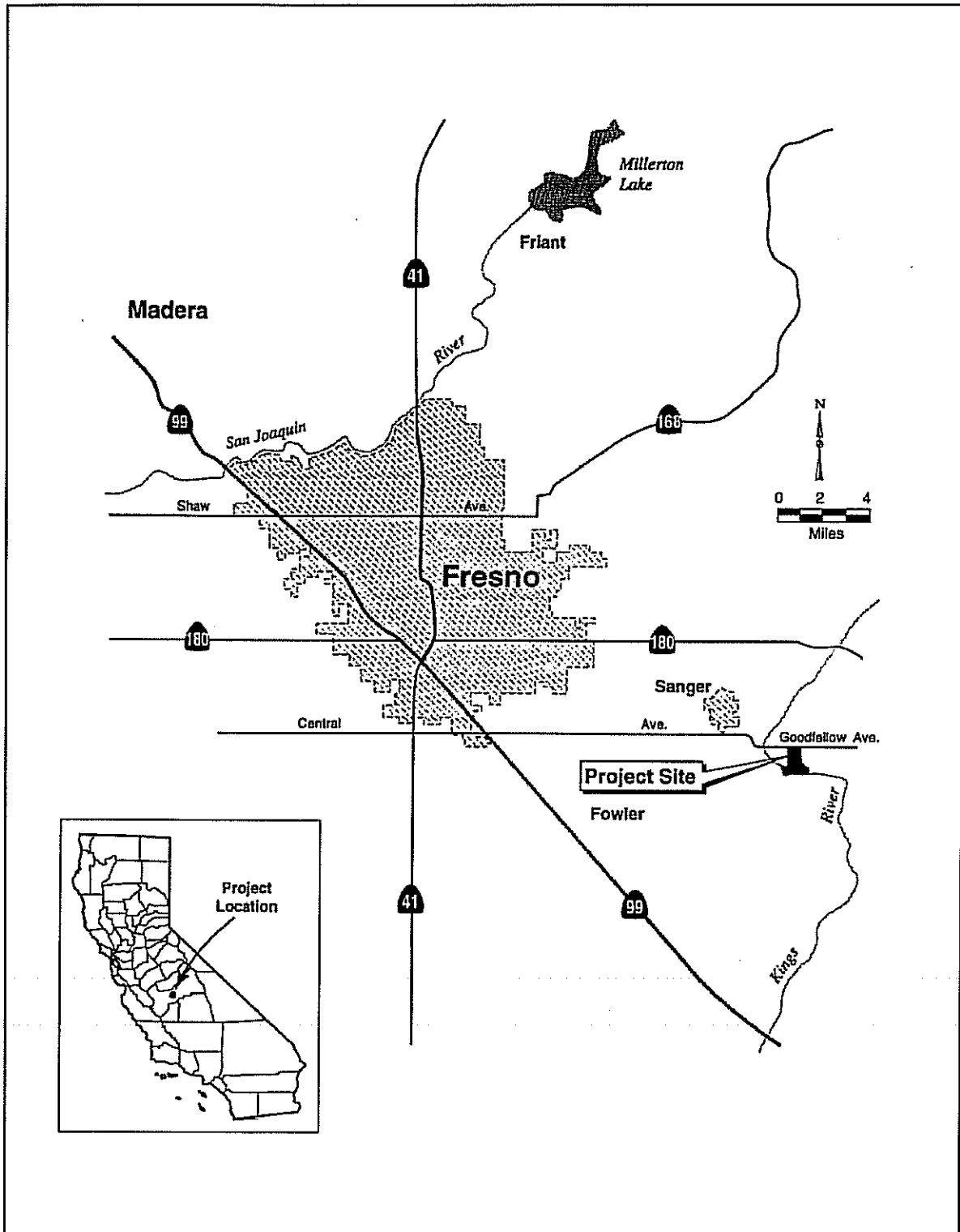
Project Objectives

Calaveras, the project applicant, identified the following objectives for the approved mining and processing facility and those objectives have not changed for the down-sized project:

- Provide a reliable, continuous, and cost-effective supply of high-quality aggregate to supply the Calaveras asphalt plant at the corner of Central and Cedar Avenues;
- Provide a reliable, continuous, and cost-effective supply of high-quality aggregate to meet the regional market demands identified by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey for the Fresno production/consumption region;
- Provide a reliable, continuous, and cost-effective supply of ready-mix concrete products to supply the surrounding region; and
- Restore the project site to a condition that would maximize riparian habitat values following completion of the proposed project.

Regional and Local Setting

The project site is located in an unincorporated section of south-central Fresno County, California, southeast of the Cities of Fresno and Sanger (Figure 1). Regional access to the project site is from Highway 99, and local access is from Central and Goodfellow Avenues.



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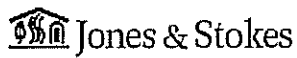


Figure 1
Regional Location

The site is an irregularly shaped area of 455 acres bounded by Goodfellow Avenue on the north, Cameron Slough on the east, the Kings River on the south, and the Riverbend Alignment on the west (Figure 2). The project site comprises five parcels of record: County Assessor's Parcel Nos. 360-020-50, 360-020-49, 333-061-35, 333-061-37, and 333-061-31. The majority of the project site has a General Plan designation of Agriculture and a zoning designation of AL-20 (Limited Agriculture, 20-acre minimum lot size). The southern edge of the site along the Kings River has a General Plan designation of Open Space and a zoning designation of "O" (Open Space). A small area along the Cameron Slough is designated Agriculture by the General Plan and zoned RC-40 (Resource Conservation, 40-acre minimum lot size) zoning. The entire site has been classified by the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey to be within Mineral Resource Zone – 2 (MRZ-2) and to contain significant construction aggregate resources in the Fresno Production Consumption Region.

The project site is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 335 feet above mean sea level in the northwest corner to 320 feet along the Kings River. Most of the site is on a flat terrace that has been used for field and row crops and as irrigated pasture in the past few years. The southern end of the site has a steeper bank that descends to the Kings River. Heavy riparian vegetation on the eastern and southern edges of the site limits views of the site from the east and south. Several overhead utility lines cross over the property. A caretaker residence and related buildings are located on this site, east of Cameron Slough.

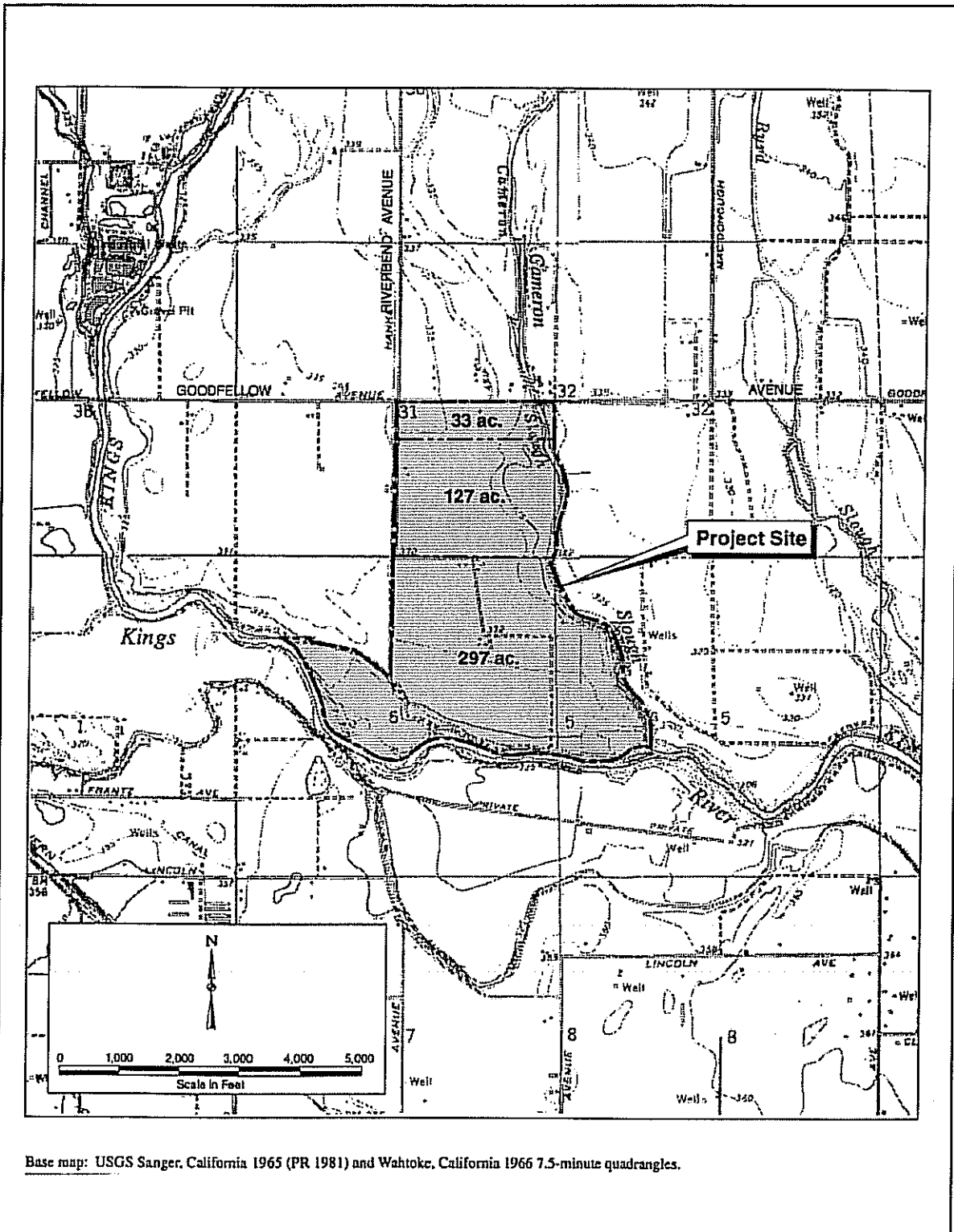
Large and small farms with grape, tree fruit, walnut, and open pasture and several rural homesites with backyard pastures, corrals, and fruit trees surround the project site. Five houses are located along Goodfellow Avenue north of the project site, one house is located on the adjacent property to the west, and two houses are located on the opposite side of the Kings River south of the project site beyond the densely vegetated riparian corridor.

Project Characteristics

Overview

Calaveras has submitted an application to amend an approved Unclassified Conditional Use Permit (CUP) (Application No. 3052) for sand and gravel (aggregate) extraction and processing and a reclamation plan. A total of 315 acres of the 455-acre site is approved for mining (Figure 3). No mining is permitted within the Kings River, within the flood plain of the Kings River, or within 50 feet of the flood plain of the Kings River.

Shipment of aggregate will be limited to a maximum of one (1) million tons per year (Mtpy). Mining and processing of aggregate would begin upon issuance of permit and proceed in the following sequence as shown on Figure 4:



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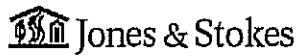


Figure 2
Regional Location

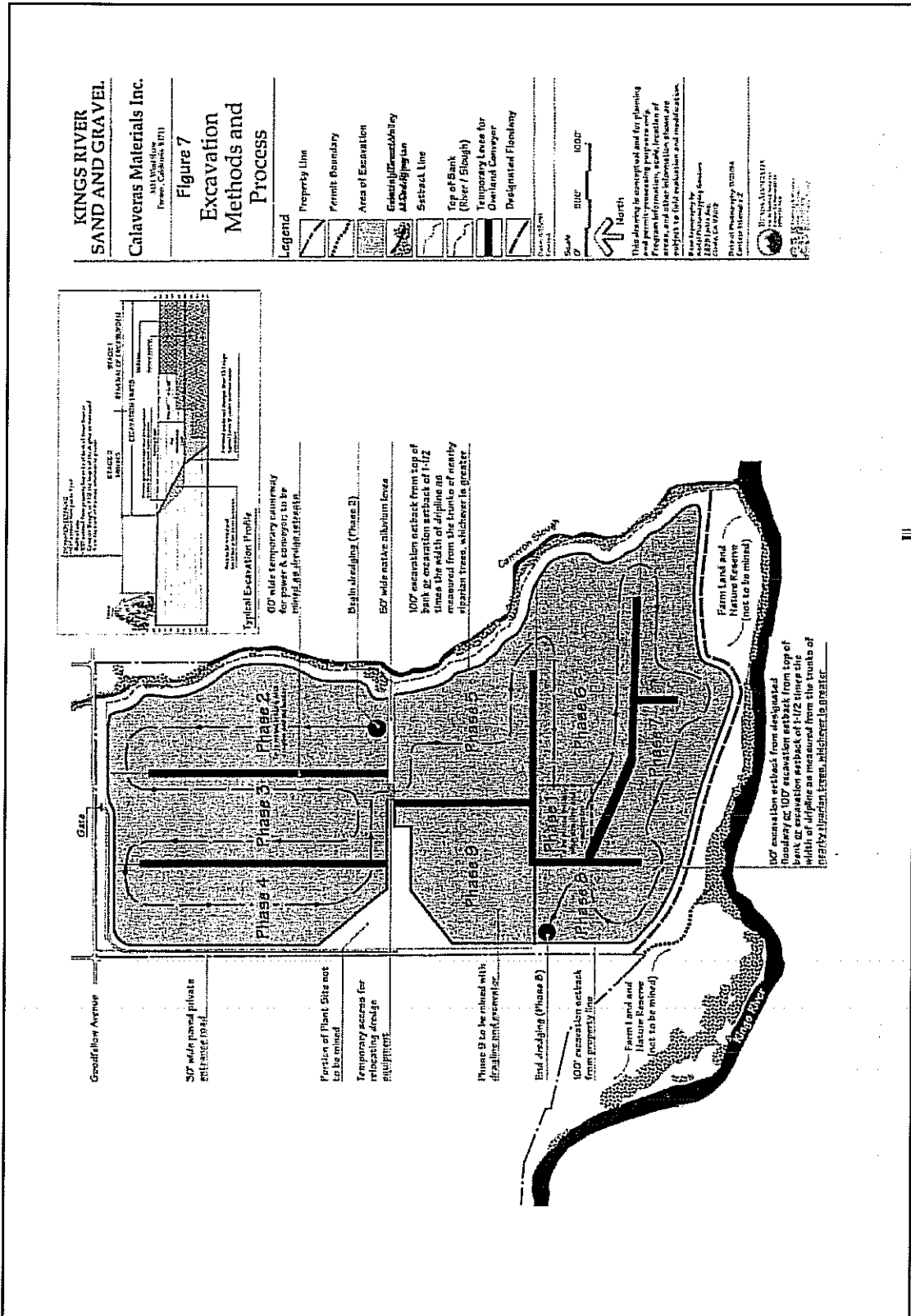


Figure 4
Excavation Methods and Process

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- Phase 1 will be mined with an excavator and/or a dragline and this material will be processed using a portable processing plant that will be located as shown on Figure 3.
- Phases 2 through 8 will be mined with an excavator and/or a dragline and this material would be processed using a permanent plant to be located within the boundaries of Phase 9.
- Phase 9 will be mined using the portable plant to be placed within the areas just north of this phase that will not be mined. The permanent plant will be dismantled and removed from the property as a part of the mining of Phase 9.

Operations will last approximately 30 years at the proposed level of production. Peak production capacity of the proposed aggregate plant is 750 tons per hour, and processing volumes are projected to range from 300,000 to 500,000 tons per year initially to one million tons per year in approximately 2006. The onsite ready-mix concrete plant will consume a small portion of the total aggregate production, with a maximum production capacity of 750 cubic yards per day and a projected average of approximately 400 cubic yards per day.

Mining will reach a depth of approximately 80 feet below the ground surface. The site will be mined and reclaimed in nine phases encompassing 315 acres. Farming will continue on areas of the project that have not been mined. The irrigation system will be left in place as long as possible for farming and used to wet down areas before stripping of overburden as necessary, to meet the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) fugitive dust standards.

Excavation will extend below the groundwater table. Unlike other sand and gravel mines that continually pump out groundwater from the pit to keep a dry mining area, this project proposes to use a wet mining method. As mining occurs below the groundwater level, a pond or lake will form. Excavators and/or draglines will be used to mine below the water surface.

As shown in Figure 3, all existing riparian and woodland areas will be excluded from mining. The proposed post-reclamation use of the reclaimed area is private, deep water, wildlife lakes with riparian habitat.

Proposed Hours and Days of Operation

Calaveras proposes to conduct activities on weekdays and Saturdays, typically during the hours shown in Table 1. Although these hours represent the typical hours of operation, the applicant has requested approval to load material into trucks at night to support night road projects and emergency work. Maintenance activities will also extend beyond the hours shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Proposed Schedule for Operation

Activity	Proposed Hours ^{a, b}
Excavation:	7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. weekdays
Aggregate processing plant	7:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. weekdays
Production	
Loading ^c	6:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. weekdays
Ready-mix concrete plant:	4:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. weekdays, May-October
	5:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. weekdays, November-April
	7:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Saturdays
Aggregate trucking ^c	6:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

Note: The schedule for operation presented in this table is based on information in the Surface Mining and Reclamation Plan (Appendix B to this EIR)

- ^a Maintenance of mobile and plant equipment extends beyond these hours.
- ^b During periods of public emergency affecting the health and safety of the community, continuous 24-hour daily operations may be required.
- ^c Major public road projects may be required to be completed during night hours or on weekends to avoid traffic conflicts. Such projects may require loading and trucking operations beyond the hours shown.

Project Phasing

Calaveras proposes to excavate approximately 28 million tons of aggregate material from the site. Over the estimated 30-year operation period of this project, mining would be conducted in nine phases, as identified in Figure 3. The amount of sand and gravel mined in any year will vary depending on market demand; the applicant has provided an approximate schedule for excavation and reclamation in Table 2.

Table 2. Estimated Phasing and Reclamation Schedule^a

Phase	Approximate Acres	Start Excavation	Complete Reclamation
1	7	2005	2035 ^b
2	45	2006	2015 ^c
3	47	2012	2021 ^c
4	37	2018	2026 ^c
5	37	2023	2029 ^c
6	44	2026	2032 ^c
7	50	2029	2034 ^c
8	18	2031	2035 ^c
9	<u>30</u>	2032	2038 ^c
Total mined area	315		

^a Dates are estimates based on project approval in 2005 and assume production rates of 1 Mtpy. Actual excavation and reclamation dates will vary with market demand and actual depth and volume of material. Reclamation will be completed within 3 years after excavation has been completed in each phase.

^b Phase 1 will initially be used as a settling pond. Final reclamation will occur when it is mined with Phases 6 and 8 and the plant is dismantled.

^c Actual final reclamation will depend on the volume and availability of overburden and silts onsite that can be used for reclamation.

Mining Operations

The onsite mining operations include excavation of topsoil and other overburden, which would be reused onsite as part of the reclamation plan, and extraction of the desired aggregate materials. Aggregate materials will be processed at an onsite aggregate plant.

Excavation

Topsoil will be removed from each phase using excavation equipment, such as paddle wheel scrapers, and stored for later use in the reclamation process. Overburden below the topsoil will be irrigated, if necessary, to minimize dust to meet SJVAPCD fugitive dust control standards. The overburden, which typically runs from 5 to 20 feet in depth (averaging approximately 15 feet in depth), will then be removed. As the overburden is removed, it will be transported to previously excavated areas to shape the lake edges. The groundwater table will be penetrated by excavation at 15 to 25 feet below ground level, forming a lake that will not be dewatered.

A dragline and/or excavator will be used to excavate material to a depth of approximately 80 feet below ground surface during all phases of the project. Haul trucks will be used to take materials to a portable processing plant during Phase 1 and Phase 9 of the project. For Phases 2 through 8, material will be hauled from the excavation site to the permanent processing plant using haul trucks or a conveyor system. To create the two reclamation lakes proposed, a 50-foot-wide strip of native alluvium will be left in place between the lakes, that is, south of Phases 2 and 3 and north of Phases 5 and 9 (Figure 3). This alluvium strip will allow groundwater to flow between the two lakes in the existing groundwater flow pattern.

Processing

The processing operation will include an aggregate processing plant and a ready-mix concrete plant. A conceptual plant layout for the long-term processing and ready-mix facilities is shown in Figure 5.

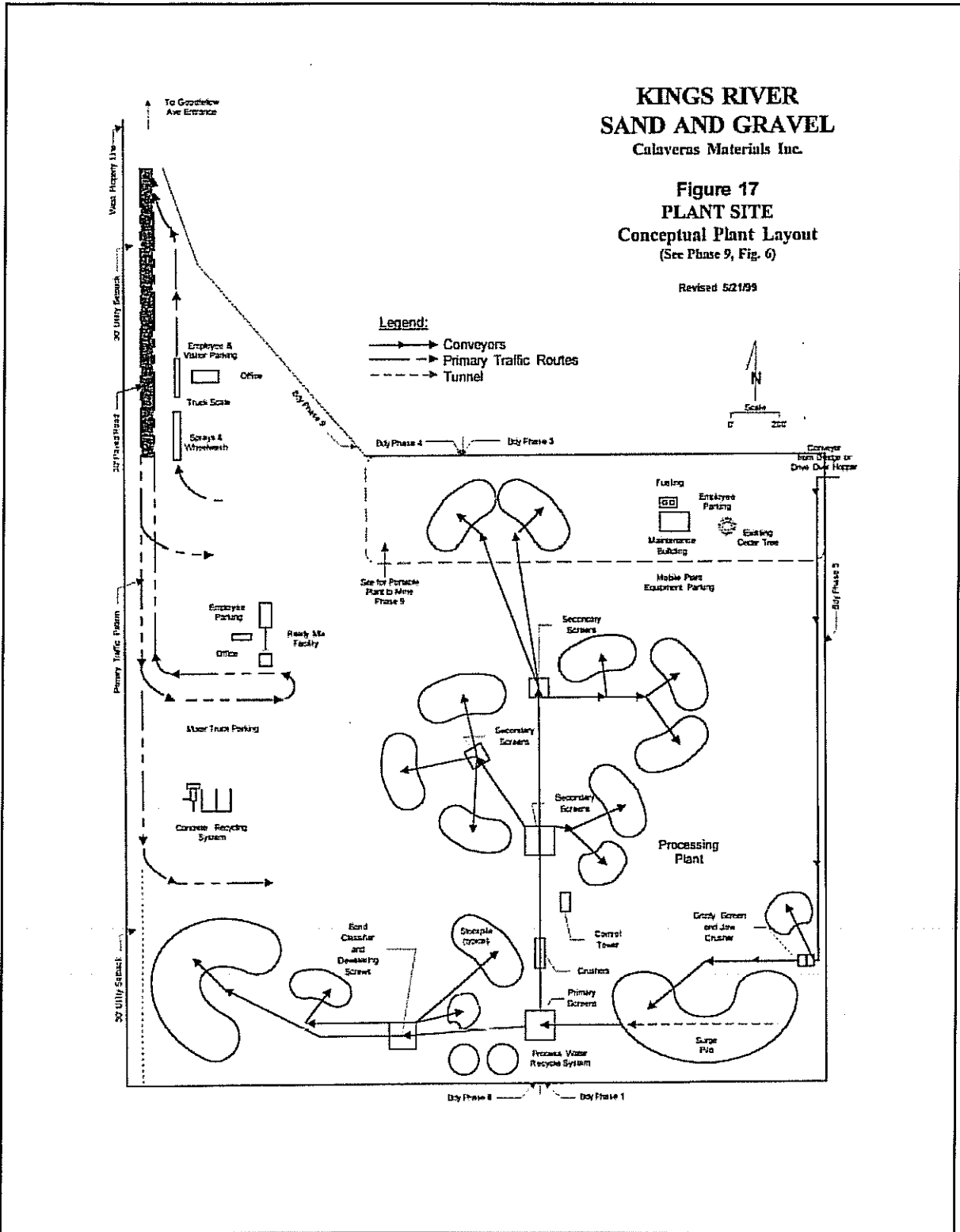
Portable Aggregate Processing Plant

Initially, a portable aggregate processing plant will be installed onsite to create a 7- to 8-acre settling pond, provide material to grade and slope the main plant site, produce aggregate for Calaveras' asphalt plant at Cedar and Central Avenues, and produce aggregate base for onsite roads. The portable plant will be removed from the site when the main plant is completed and operational. A portable plant will be used again to complete mining of the plant site in Phase 9 after the main plant is removed.

Permanent Aggregate Processing Plant and Process Water Recycling and Solids Recovery System

The raw materials arriving via conveyor or haul trucks from the excavation areas will be elevated to the large surge pile from which material will travel through a tunnel underneath the surge pile to a conveyor that will feed a primary screen and crushers. Materials will continue to travel through one or more wet and dry screens and secondary crushers until the various components meet specifications for different uses of sand products, washed concrete aggregates, and pavement aggregates. The materials will then be conveyed to individual stockpiles for shipment.

Process water used to wash excavated materials will be recycled via a closed-circuit recirculation system. Because some water is retained by the materials during processing, onsite groundwater will also be used as a supplemental source of processing water. Initially, the amount of supplemental water required for processing will be pumped from existing onsite wells. Once sufficient groundwater was exposed in the excavation phases, supplemental water will be pumped from the excavated lakes.



**Figure 5
Plant Site, Conceptual Plant Layout**

The solids recovery element of the process water recycling system is projected to remove approximately 38 tons per hour of solids (clays and nonmarketable soil fines) and will allow the project to operate without large, dedicated settling ponds. The solids recovery system will consist of biodegradable flocculating agents, mechanical flock removal systems (thickeners), and pumps and pipe lines to transport the water-solids slurry to designated silt placement areas to create undulating shorelines with varying slopes. Alternative approaches to solids recovery will be approved by appropriate regulatory agencies prior to implementation. Phase 1 excavation will create a backup settling pond to be used during the initial stages of Phase 2 and in case of mechanical failure of the solids recovery element of the process water recycling system.

Ready-Mix Concrete Plant

Cement will be imported by truck and loaded into cement silos by a vacuum air-charging system. Ready-mix concrete will be batched by measuring appropriate quantities of aggregate and cement in weigh-hoppers, depositing the materials into mixer truck drums, and adding water for the concrete to be mixed during transportation to the delivery site. At least once a day, the mixer on each truck will be washed out at an onsite water and concrete recycling station.

Transportation

In addition to the mining and processing operations on the project site, transportation of materials to customers is another major activity associated with the approved project. A summary of the daily number of vehicle trips associated with the proposed revised project is provided in Table 3.

As shown in Table 3, most project traffic will be related to the hauling of aggregate materials. Aggregate loads will primarily travel from the mine toward Highway 99 on Goodfellow Avenue and transition onto Central Avenue. A major delivery destination for the aggregate will be an asphalt plant owned by Calaveras at the corner of Central and Cedar Avenues. Other shipments will be made to the rural and metropolitan areas throughout the Fresno Production-Consumption Region.

Project Buffers and Final Reclamation

The project, as permitted, will retain 140 acres as project buffers and preserve existing riparian vegetation (Figure 3). Excavation of material or overburden will be set back a minimum of 100 feet from any property line, Goodfellow Avenue, or the top of the banks of Cameron Slough and the Kings River; 50 feet from the designated floodway of flood zone (FEMA Zone A); or 1.5 times the width of the dripline of nearby mature riparian trees, whichever is greater. A landscaped screen of riparian trees will be planted in the southwestern area along the Kings River. Additionally, excavated material or overburden is not permitted

to be placed within the project buffer areas described above. A screen of citrus and/or nut trees will be planted along the length of the project boundary adjacent to Goodfellow Avenue.

Most of the project site will be reclaimed as two private, exposed groundwater lakes (approximately 115 acres and 170 acres in size) with riparian habitat (Figure 6). The reclamation plan includes a revegetation plan. Manual planting with native vegetation will supplement natural recolonization by native and localized plants.

Final locations and configurations of lakes and reclaimed levels will vary according to the actual depth of material and other unknown conditions found onsite during mining. The estimated schedule for restoration of each phase is shown in Table 2.

Table 3. Breakdown of Daily Long-Term Vehicle Trips (1Mtpy Plant)

Vehicle Type	Daily Average	Peak Season
Truck Trips		
Calaveras contract aggregate trucks and other aggregate trucks*	212	220
Calaveras concrete mixer trucks	90	168
Cement trucks and other delivery*	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>
Total truck trips	314	408
Automobile Trips**		
Mixer drivers	34	34
Office, plants, and excavation	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Total automobile trips	54**	54**
Total truck and automobile trips	368	462

*. Outside, independent trucking contractors.

** Automobile trips including personal vehicles operated by mixer truck drivers, and office, plant, and excavation personnel arrive onsite and leave during non-peak hours.

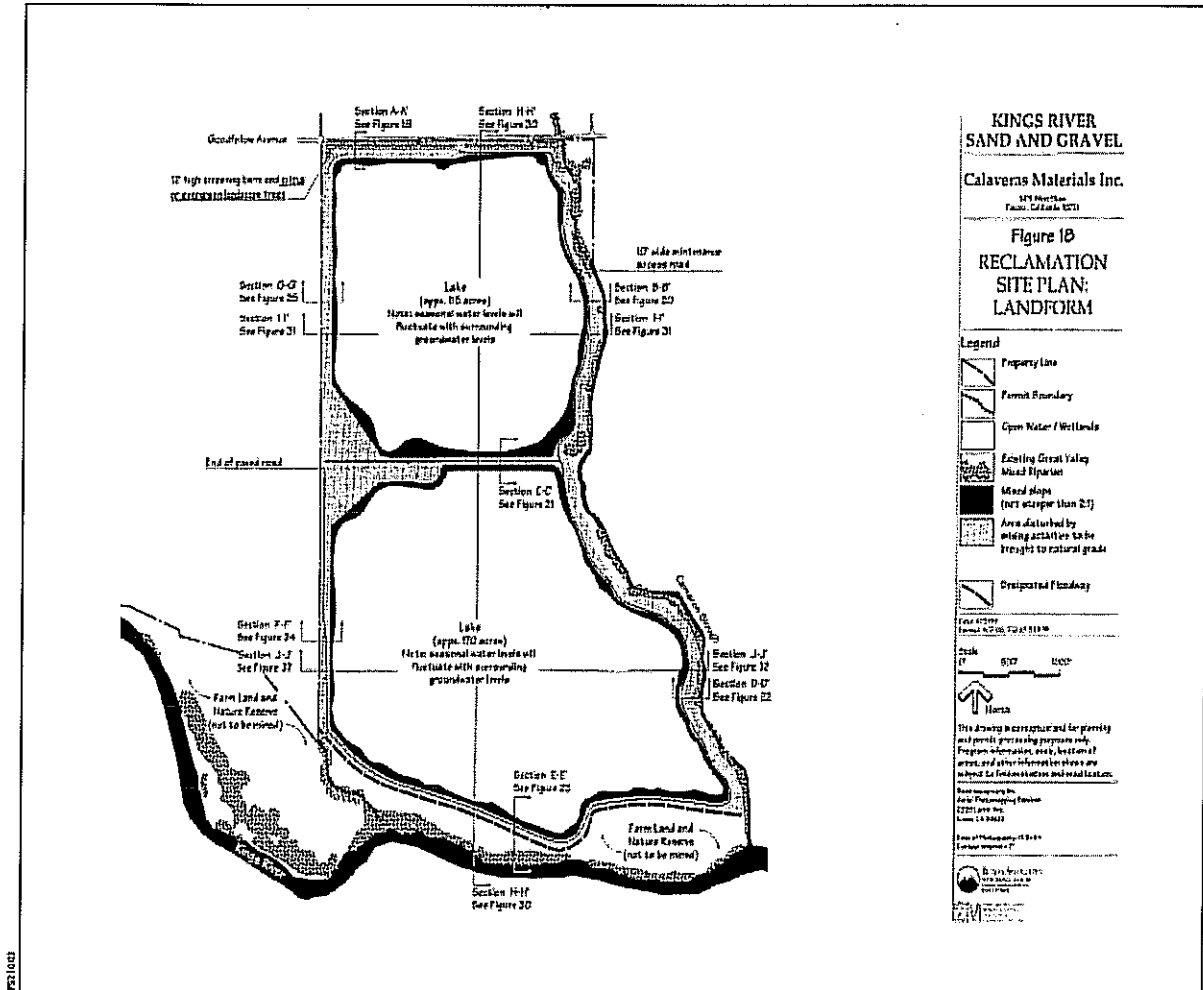


Figure 6
 Reclamation Site Plan: Landform

Environmental Issues to Be Addressed in Supplemental EIR

Introduction

This section presents a preliminary listing of potential environmental issues to be addressed in the SEIR and a brief discussion of planned approaches to address the issues. The issues to be addressed will be finalized after comments on the NOP are received. The analysis in the Draft SEIR will ultimately determine whether, in light of the down-sized project scope, these impacts could actually occur, determine their level of significance, and propose feasible mitigation measures to reduce significant impacts. Thresholds for determining significant impacts will be based on applicable sections of the State CEQA Guidelines and regulatory agency standards.

Land Use

The Land Use section of the 1999 EIR will be reviewed and updated based on changes to the setting included in the revised project description. These changes will include corrected references to the number of parcels within the project area and the correct AP numbers, and updating the regulatory background section to reflect the policies of the General Plan that has been adopted since the completion of the original EIR in 1999.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The project, as revised, should reduce potential impacts to groundwater. The revised project description, including planned reduction of consumptive use of water and updated regional and local groundwater information, will be reviewed in the SEIR. In addition, monthly groundwater and surface water measurements as well as laboratory analyses of semi-annual sampling conducted by the Applicant's hydrological consultant over the past five years will be evaluated as part of the SEIR. Also, updated water quality information will be used as available to determine whether the 1999 EIR adequately addresses the nature of potential surface and groundwater quality impacts given current data.

Consistency of the newly proposed project activities with current Regional Water Quality Control Board and State Water Resources Control Board plans and policies, including a proposed amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, and the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, which was adopted in 2000 will be assessed.

Traffic

Traffic impacts of the revised project will be assessed in the SEIR. Project traffic will be assessed in the context of the existing General Plan circulation element, the existing circulation and roadway adequacy, and County practice for evaluating traffic impacts of development projects.

Air Quality

The air quality analysis will focus on the criteria pollutants of greatest concern in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) that will be generated by construction and operation of the project. Those pollutants include ozone precursors (reactive organic gases and nitrogen oxides), inhalable particulates (PM10), and carbon monoxide (CO) and will also include emissions of other criteria and noncriteria pollutants that would be emitted by project construction and operation. The air quality analysis in the SEIR will focus on changes in the project description and operations since the certification of the previous EIR.

Noise

A review of the revised project description indicates that some of the proposed changes may affect noise. Excavators and dragline equipment will be used to replace floating bucket dredge equipment. Elimination of the planned berm along Goodfellow Avenue could result in a change in noise impacts and this will be assessed in the SEIR. Potential reductions in noise impacts resulting from changes in the estimated project vehicle trips will also be assessed in the SEIR.

Aesthetics

The proposed expansion of the use of a dragline for mining operations has the potential to affect visual resources. Changes in the project context and setting will also be evaluated. Based on these changes, a supplemental analysis will be prepared, including identification of impacts, assessment of the magnitude and significance of impacts, and proposed mitigation to lessen project effects if necessary.

Public Services and Utilities

The impact analysis will be reviewed to determine if changes in the setting will result in reduced, or different, impacts than those identified in the previous EIR.

Cumulative and Growth-Related Impacts

For the SEIR, an updated list of projects in the past, present and foreseeable future will be developed. This list will be used to update the discussion of cumulative impacts, as necessary, to be relevant to the new schedule proposed for project implementation.

The analysis of growth-related impacts in the previous EIR will be reviewed for consistency with the revised project description and will be revised as needed.

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