

DRAFT
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FILE: P17-0008

PROJECT NAME Steward Parcel Map

NAME OF APPLICANT: James and Jennifer Steward

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.: 060-430-075

SECTION: 26 **T:** 12N **R:** 10E, MDM

LOCATION: The project is located on the west side of State Highway 193, approximately 0.4 miles north of the intersection with Black Oak Mine Road in the Garden Valley area.

- GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT:** **FROM:** **TO:**
- REZONING:** **FROM:** **TO:**
- TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP** To create two parcels of 20.0 and 30.0 acres each from 50.0 acres
- SUBDIVISION:**
- SUBDIVISION (NAME):**
- SPECIAL USE PERMIT TO ALLOW:**
- OTHER:**

REASONS THE PROJECT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- NO SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS WERE IDENTIFIED DURING THE REVISED INITIAL STUDY.**
- MITIGATION HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WHICH WOULD REDUCE POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS.**
- OTHER:**

In accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State Guidelines, and El Dorado County Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, the County Environmental Agent analyzed the project and determined that the project will not have a significant impact on the environment. Based on this finding, the Planning Department hereby prepares this MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION. A period of twenty (20) days from the date of filing this mitigated negative declaration will be provided to enable public review of the project specifications and this document prior to action on the project by COUNTY OF EL DORADO. A copy of the project specifications is on file at the County of El Dorado Planning Services, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667.

This Mitigated Negative Declaration was adopted by the Zoning Administrator on _____.

Executive Secretary



EL DORADO COUNTY PLANNING SERVICES

2850 FAIRLANE COURT
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

INITIAL STUDY ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Project Title: P17-0008/Steward Parcel Map

Lead Agency Name and Address: El Dorado County, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667

Contact Person: Gina Hamilton, Senior Planner

Phone Number: (530) 621-5980

Owner's Name and Address: James and Jennifer Steward, PO Box 164, Garden Valley, California, 95633

Applicant's Name and Address: Jim Steward, PO Box 164, Garden Valley, California, 95633

Project Engineer's Name and Address: Jim Wilson, 3460 Angel Lane, Placerville, CA, 95667

Project Location: West side of State Highway 193, approximately 0.4 miles north of the intersection with Black Oak Mine Road in the Garden Valley area.

Assessor's Parcel Numbers: 060-430-075 **Acres:** 50.0 acres

Sections: Sec. 26 **T:** 12N **R:** 10E

General Plan Designation: Agricultural Lands (AL)

Zoning: Rural Lands (RL-20)

Description of Project: Tentative Parcel Map subdividing the existing 50-acre parcel creating two (2) new parcels – one 30-acre parcel (Parcel A) and one 20-acre parcel (Parcel B).

Description of Project: A request for a rural Tentative Parcel Map to subdivide a 50-acre parcel into two parcels of 30.0 acres (Parcel A) and 20.00 acres (Parcel B). The existing parcel contains three residences, a mobile home, a wellhouse, a workshop, and a barn. Each residence and the mobile home has its own existing onsite wastewater treatment system. Public water service is provided by the Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District (GDPUD). Electricity/utilities services are provided by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). Building permits will be required for: the expansion of the existing primary and secondary residences on Parcel A; conversion of the mobile home to an allowed accessory structure (or removal of the mobile home) on Parcel A; and the existing unpermitted residence and wellhouse on proposed Parcel B. No new improvements are proposed with this parcel map. Any future development would be reviewed prior to permit issuance.

Environmental Setting: The project site is a 50-acre parcel located in the Garden Valley Area and adjacent to State Highway 193. The project site is bordered by rural residential uses to the north, south, and east, with agricultural uses to the west. Vegetation communities on the project site consist of Sierran mixed conifer, canyon oak woodland, California annual grassland, valley-foothill riparian, and wet meadow/wetland.

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately between 2300 and 2450 feet elevation on an east-facing slope. The average slope gradient is 11 percent. Three unnamed drainages and Slat Creek, an intermittent creek, cross the property; each has wetlands and/or ponds associated with it. Results of the biological field surveys, a recommended mitigation measure, and conditions of approval are contained within this Initial Study.

Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)

1. Garden Valley Fire Protection District: Review and approval of building permit and conditions of approval.
2. Transportation Division: Review of Conditions of Approval.
3. El Dorado County Surveyor: Processing of Parcel Map recordation.
4. El Dorado County Environmental Management: Review Conditions of Approval.
5. El Dorado County Building Services: New and existing construction review.

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun? At the time of the application request, seven Tribes: United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), Wilton Rancheria, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Nashville-El Dorado Miwok, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok, T'si-Akim Maidu, and Ione Band of Miwok Indians, had requested to be notified of proposed projects for consultation in the project area. Pursuant to the Cultural Resources Study (Historic Resources Associates, 2017), no significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, features or artifacts were discovered within the subject property, nor were there any historic buildings, structures, or objects found. Preparation of the Cultural Resources Study included a record search of the property performed on August 8, 2017, at the North Central Information Center in Sacramento and a pedestrian survey. Six cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1/4 mile radius of the project, although none of those studies included the subject property. No evidence was found of existing or potential archaeological deposits within the parcel. The project site is not known to contain any Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs). The project would include conditions of approval relative to the discovery of unanticipated cultural or tribal cultural resources, or human remains.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

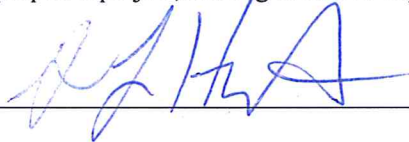
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

	Aesthetics		Agriculture and Forestry Resources		Air Quality
X	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources		Geology / Soils
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions		Hazards & Hazardous Materials		Hydrology / Water Quality
	Land Use / Planning		Mineral Resources		Noise
	Population / Housing		Public Services		Recreation
	Transportation/Traffic		Tribal Cultural Resources		Utilities / Service Systems


DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
- I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect: 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards; and 2) has been addressed by Mitigation Measures based on the earlier analysis as described in attached sheets. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects: a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, pursuant to applicable standards; and b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or **NEGATIVE DECLARATION**, including revisions or Mitigation Measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature:  Date: 12-15-20

Printed Name: Gina Hamilton, Senior Planner For: El Dorado County

Signature:  Date: 12-15-20

Printed Name: Rommel Pabalinas, Planning Manager For: El Dorado County

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project. The project would allow the rural subdivision of a 50.0-acre parcel resulting in two parcels one 30-acre parcel (Parcel A) and one 20-acre parcel (Parcel B).

Project Site and Surrounding Land Uses

The project site is a 50-acre parcel located in the Garden Valley Area and adjacent to State Highway 193 (Attachments 1 and 2). The project site is bound by agricultural uses to the west, rural residential uses to the north and south, State Highway 193 (Highway 193) to the east with agricultural and rural residential uses to the east of the highway (Attachment 3). The property has a General Plan land use designation of Agricultural Lands (AL) and is zoned Rural Lands (RL-20) (Attachments 4 and 5).

Onsite and Surrounding Land Uses

	Zoning	General Plan Designation	Land Use/Improvements
Site	Rural Lands-20 acres (RL-20)	Agricultural Lands (AL)	Three residences, one mobile home, accessory structures (barn, wellhouse, workshop)
North	Limited Agricultural-10 Acres (LA-10)	Rural Residential (RR)	Rural residential
South	Rural Lands (RL-10)	Rural Residential (RR)	Rural residential
East	Rural Lands (RL-10), Rural Lands (RL-20), Limited Agriculture-10 Acres (LA-10)	Rural Residential (RR), Agricultural Lands (AL)	Rural residential
West	Planned Agricultural-20 acres (PA-20)	Agricultural Lands (AL)	Agriculture

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately between 2300 and 2450 feet elevation on an east-facing slope. The average slope gradient is 11 percent. Three unnamed drainages and Slat Creek, an intermittent creek, cross the property; each has wetlands and/or ponds associated with it. In addition, a Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District (GDPUD) canal crosses the property, and its leakage adds water to the ponds and wetlands.

Old Highway 193 passes through the project site, and is utilized as a driveway that enters the property near its southeastern corner and continues northerly through the property. The right-of-way of the currently-used Highway 193 abuts the east property line of the project site.

The parcel currently contains three residences, a mobile home, a wellhouse, a workshop, and a barn. As of December 2, 2020, there is an existing code enforcement case on the parcel (Case# 206327), issued in April 2012. Per Table 130.21.020 – Agricultural, Rural, and Resource Zone Districts Use Matrix in the County Zoning Ordinance, the project parcel is allowed by-right to contain one primary dwelling, one secondary dwelling, and a guesthouse.

Project Description

The proposed project is a Tentative Parcel Map to create two(s) parcels – one 30-acre parcel (Parcel A) and one 20-acre parcel (Parcel B) – from the existing 50.0 acre parcel (Attachment 6).

The proposed parcel map would result in Parcel A containing two residences, a mobile home, and a barn. Parcel B would contain one residence, a wellhouse, and the workshop.

Approval of the proposed project could potentially result in the construction of a secondary residence and a guesthouse on Parcel B and, with removal of the existing mobile home (or conversion to an allowed non-residence structure) would potentially allow for construction of a guesthouse on Parcel A.

Project Characteristics

1. Transportation/Circulation/Parking

There are two access points to the existing parcel. The northern access point is located near the middle of the eastern boundary and provides direct access from Highway 193. The southern access point is from Twin Pines Loop, which connects with Highway 193. Both access points connect with an existing internal roadway (Old Highway 193) which runs generally parallel to Highway 193. Residences on the northern portion of the parcel are accessible by a driveway that connects to Old Highway 193. The residence on the southern portion of the parcel is accessed by a driveway that connects to Old Highway 193 at its junction with Twin Pines Loop.

Access to the parcels would be via existing roads and driveways. No new roads or driveways are proposed as part of this project.

2. Utilities and Infrastructure

Water service is currently provided to the property by Georgetown Divide Public Utility District and each existing residence and the mobile home has its own septic system. Existing wells on the site are for agricultural use only. Electricity is provided to the site by PG&E. No new utility extensions or infrastructure are proposed as part of this project.

3. Construction Considerations

Some additional development of the resulting parcels may be possible, as discussed under the Project Description section above, as a result of the proposed parcel map. Any future construction activities would be completed in conformance with the County of El Dorado Grading and Erosion Control and El Dorado Air Quality Management District, and subject to a building permit.

Project Schedule and Approvals

This Initial Study is being circulated for public and agency review for a 30-day period. Written comments on the Initial Study should be submitted to the project planner indicated in the Summary section, above. Following the close of the written comment period, the Initial Study will be considered by the Lead Agency in a public meeting and will be certified if it is determined to be in compliance with CEQA. The Lead Agency will also determine whether to approve the project.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. If the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is a fair argument that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of Mitigation Measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the Mitigation Measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration (Section 15063(c)(3)(D)). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used, or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

I. AESTHETICS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to aesthetics in relation to the proposed project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

In 1963, the California State Legislature established the California Scenic Highway Program, a provision of the Streets and Highways Code, to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of California (Caltrans, 2015). The state highway system includes designated scenic highways and those that are eligible for designation as scenic highways.

There are no officially designated state scenic corridors in the vicinity of the project site.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

El Dorado County (County) has several standards and ordinances that address issues relating to visual resources. Many of these can be found in the County Zoning Ordinance (Title 130 of the County Code). The Zoning Ordinance consists of descriptions of the zoning districts, including identification of uses allowed by right or requiring a special-use permit and specific development standards that apply in particular districts based on parcel size and land use density. These development standards often involve limits on the allowable size of structures, required setbacks, and design guidelines. Included are requirements for setbacks and allowable exceptions, the location of public utility distribution and transmission lines, architectural supervision of structures facing a state highway, height limitations on structures and fences, outdoor lighting, and wireless communication facilities.

Visual resources are classified as 1) scenic resources or 2) scenic views. Scenic resources include specific features of a viewing area (or viewshed) such as trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings. They are specific features that act as the focal point of a viewshed and are usually foreground elements. Scenic views are elements of the broader viewshed such as mountain ranges, valleys, and ridgelines. They are usually middle ground or background elements of a viewshed that can be seen from a range of viewpoints, often along a roadway or other corridor.

A list of the county's scenic views and resources is presented in Table 5.3-1 of the El Dorado County General Plan EIR (p. 5.3-3). This list includes areas along highways where viewers can see large water bodies (e.g., Lake Tahoe and Folsom Reservoir), river canyons, rolling hills, forests, or historic structures or districts that are reminiscent of El Dorado County's heritage.

Portions of three highways in El Dorado County have been designated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as scenic highways or are eligible for such designation. These include U.S. Highway 50 (Highway 50) from the eastern limits of the Placerville Drive/Forni Road interchange in Placerville to South Lake Tahoe, all of State Route (SR) 89 (SR 89) within the County, and those portions of SR 88 along the southern border of the County.

Rivers in El Dorado County include the American, Cosumnes, Rubicon, and Upper Truckee rivers. A large portion of El Dorado County is under the jurisdiction of the USFS, which under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act may designate rivers or river sections to be Wild and Scenic Rivers. To date, no river sections in El Dorado County have been nominated for or granted Wild and Scenic River status.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect to Visual Resources would result in the introduction of physical features that are not characteristic of the surrounding development, substantially change the natural landscape, or obstruct an identified public scenic vista.

- a. **Scenic Vista:** The project site is located in a rural area of Garden Valley, an unincorporated area in El Dorado County, with agricultural uses to the west, rural residential uses to the north and south, State Highway 193 (Highway 193) to the east with agricultural and rural residential uses to the east of the highway. The proposed parcel map could result in some additional development of the new parcels. Any new structures would require permits for construction and would comply with the General Plan and Zoning Code. No scenic vistas, as designated by the County General Plan, are located in the vicinity of the site (El Dorado County 2003, p. 5.3-3 through 5.3-5). The project site is not adjacent to or visible from a State Scenic Highway. There would be no impact.
- b. **Scenic Resources:** The project site is not visible from an officially designated State Scenic Highway or County-designated scenic highway, or any roadway that is part of a corridor protection program (Caltrans, 2013). There are no views of the site from public parks or scenic vistas. There are no trees or historic buildings that have been identified by the County as contributing to exceptional aesthetic value at the project site. There would be no impact.
- b. **Visual Character:** The project site is currently developed with rural residential land uses. The proposed parcel map could result in some additional development of the new parcels. Any new structures would require permits for construction and would comply with the General Plan and Zoning Code. The vicinity is rural residential in nature. The addition of a secondary residences, guesthouse, or allowed accessory structures would not have a significant effect the visual character of the surrounding area. Impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Light and Glare:** The project site is currently developed with rural residential land uses. The proposed parcel map could result in some additional development of the new parcels. All future development would be required to comply with County lighting ordinance requirements, including the shielding of lights to avoid potential glare. Compliance with applicable policies and standards would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

FINDING: With adherence to El Dorado County Code of Ordinances (County Code), for this Aesthetics category, impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by California Department of forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Locally Important Farmland (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?			X	
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract?			X	
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal regulations are applicable to agricultural and forestry resources in relation to the proposed project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), administered by the California Department of Conservation (CDC), produces maps and statistical data for use in analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources (CDC 2008). FMMP rates and classifies agricultural land according to soil quality, irrigation status, and other criteria. Important Farmland categories are as follows (CDC 2013a):

Prime Farmland: Farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long-term agricultural production. These lands have the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Prime Farmland must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the 4 years before the FMMP's mapping date.

Farmland of Statewide Importance: Farmland similar to Prime Farmland, but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Farmland of Statewide Importance must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the 4 years before the FMMP's mapping date.

Unique Farmland: Farmland of lesser quality soils used for the production of the state's leading agricultural crops. These lands are usually irrigated but might include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards, as found in some climatic zones. Unique Farmland must have been cropped at some time during the 4 years before the FMMP's mapping date.

Farmland of Local Importance: Land of importance to the local agricultural economy as determined by each county's board of supervisors and a local advisory committee.

California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Williamson Act)

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (commonly referred to as the Williamson Act) allows local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of preventing conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses (CDC 2013b). In exchange for restricting their property to agricultural or related open space use, landowners who enroll in Williamson Act contracts receive property tax assessments that are substantially lower than the market rate.

Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act

Logging on private and corporate land in California is regulated by the 1973 Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act. This Act established the Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and a politically-appointed Board of Forestry to oversee their implementation. The California Department of Forestry (CALFIRE) works under the direction of the Board of Forestry and is the lead government agency responsible for approving logging plans and for enforcing the FPRs.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect to Agricultural Resources would occur if:

- There is a conversion of choice agricultural land to nonagricultural use, or impairment of the agricultural productivity of agricultural land;
 - The amount of agricultural land in the County is substantially reduced; or
 - Agricultural uses are subjected to impacts from adjacent incompatible land uses.
- a. **Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program:** The majority of the project site contains Unique Farmland and/or Locally Important Farmland. While no construction is proposed as part of the parcel split, approval of the proposed project could potentially result in the construction of a secondary residence and a guesthouse on Parcel B and, with removal or conversion of the existing mobile home would potentially allow for construction of a guesthouse on Parcel A.

Per the Biological Resources Report prepared for the project, proposed Parcel B would not contain any annual grassland after the parcel split; vegetation communities on the resulting Parcel B would include wet meadow, canyon oak woodland, Sierran mixed conifer, and valley-foothill riparian. Therefore, construction of additional accessory structures on Parcel B would not result in any impacts to agricultural uses on the site. A guesthouse, which would be limited to 600 square feet, per the Zoning Ordinance (Section 130.40.150 Guest House) and would be allowed by right on Parcel A, could result in the conversion of a relatively small amount of Farmland on the resulting 30-acre parcel. This impact would be considered less than significant.

- b. **Agricultural Uses:** The project site (zoned Rural Lands-20) is not under a Williamson Act Contract. The parcel adjacent (zoned PA-20) to the west is currently under a Williamson Act Contract. The proposed project would not result in any changes to the adjacent parcel. The project site, the parcel adjacent to the west, and much of the vicinity is located within a County-designated Agricultural District. Per Section 130.30.050.E.1, the setback for incompatible uses in the zoning ordinance is 200 feet from the parcel boundary. As defined under "Incompatible Uses: Agricultural in the zoning ordinance glossary (Chapter 130.80), residential structures on adjacent parcels are considered incompatible uses. The existing dwelling

on Parcel B is approximately 140.5 feet from the western parcel boundary. The project would be conditioned to apply for and obtain approval of administrative relief for an agricultural setback. As conditioned, this impact would be less than significant.

- c-d. **Loss of Forest Land or Conversion of Forest Land:** The project site is not designated as Timberland Preserve Zone (TPZ) or other forest land according to the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. The proposed project does not include the removal or conversion of any forest land. There would be no impact to forest land.
- e. **Conversion of Prime Farmland or Forest Land:** The majority of the project site contains Unique Farmland and/or Locally Important Farmland. There is no Prime Farmland or Forest Land on or adjacent to the project site. There would be no impact.

FINDING: For this Agriculture category, as conditioned, impacts would be less than significant.

III. AIR QUALITY. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?			X	
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X	
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				X
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The Clean Air Act is implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and sets ambient air limits, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for six criteria pollutants: particulate matter of aerodynamic radius of 10 micrometers or less (PM10), particulate matter of aerodynamic radius of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), ground-level ozone, and lead. Of these criteria pollutants, particulate matter and ground-level ozone pose the greatest threats to human health.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) sets standards for criteria pollutants in California that are more stringent than the NAAQS and include the following additional contaminants: visibility-reducing particles, hydrogen sulfide, sulfates, and vinyl chloride. The proposed project is located within the Mountain Counties Air Basin, which is comprised of seven air districts: the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (AQMD), Placer County Air Pollution Control District (APCD), Amador County APCD, Calaveras County APCD, the Tuolumne County

APCD, the Mariposa County APCD, and a portion of the El Dorado County AQMD, which consists of the western portion of El Dorado County. The El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District manages air quality for attainment and permitting purposes within the west slope portion of El Dorado County.

USEPA and CARB regulate various stationary sources, area sources, and mobile sources. USEPA has regulations involving performance standards for specific sources that may release toxic air contaminants (TACs), known as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) at the federal level. In addition, USEPA has regulations involving emission criteria for off-road sources such as emergency generators, construction equipment, and vehicles. CARB is responsible for setting emission standards for vehicles sold in California and for other emission sources, such as consumer products and certain off-road equipment. CARB also establishes passenger vehicle fuel specifications.

Air quality in the project area is regulated by the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District. California Air Resources Board and local air districts are responsible for overseeing stationary source emissions, approving permits, maintaining emissions inventories, maintaining air quality stations, overseeing agricultural burning permits, and reviewing air quality-related sections of environmental documents required to comply with CEQA. The AQMD regulates air quality through the federal and state Clean Air Acts, district rules, and its permit authority. National and state ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been adopted by the Environmental Protection Agency and State of California, respectively, for each criteria pollutant: ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide.

The Environmental Protection Agency and State also designate regions as “attainment” (within standards) or “nonattainment” (exceeds standards) based on the ambient air quality. The County is in nonattainment status for both federal and state ozone standards and for the state PM10 standard, and is in attainment or unclassified status for other pollutants (California Air Resources Board 2013). County thresholds are included in the chart below.

Criteria Pollutant	El Dorado County Threshold	
Reactive Organic Gasses (ROG)	82 lbs/day	
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	82 lbs/day	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8-hour average: 6 parts per million (ppm)	1-hour average: 20 ppm
Particulate Matter (PM10):	Annual geometric mean: 30 µg/m3	24-hour average: 50 µg/m3
Particulate Matter (PM2.5):	Annual arithmetic mean: 15 µg/m3	24-hour average: 65 µg/m3
Ozone	8-hour average: 0.12 ppm	1-hour average: .09

The guide includes a table (Table 5.2) listing project types with potentially significant emissions. ROG and NOx Emissions may be assumed to not be significant if:

- The project encompasses 12 acres or less of ground that is being worked at one time during construction;
- At least one of the recommended mitigation measures related to such pollutants is incorporated into the construction of the project;
- The project proponent commits to pay mitigation fees in accordance with the provisions of an established mitigation fee program in the district (or such program in another air pollution control district that is acceptable to District); or
- Daily average fuel use is less than 337 gallons per day for equipment from 1995 or earlier, or 402 gallons per day for equipment from 1996 or later

If the project meets one of the conditions above, APCD assumed that exhaust emissions of other air pollutants from the operation of equipment and vehicles are also not significant.

For Fugitive dust (PM10), if dust suppression measures will prevent visible emissions beyond the boundaries of the project, further calculations to determine PM emissions are not necessary. For the other criteria pollutants, including

CO, PM10, SO₂, NO₂, sulfates, lead, and H₂S, a project is considered to have a significant impact on air quality if it will cause or contribute significantly to a violation of the applicable national or state ambient air quality standard(s).

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is also a concern in El Dorado County because it is known to be present in certain soils and can pose a health risk if released into the air. The AQMD has adopted an El Dorado County Naturally Occurring Asbestos Review Area Map that identifies those areas more likely to contain NOA (El Dorado County 2005).

Discussion: The El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) has developed a Guide to Air Quality Assessment (2002) to evaluate project specific impacts and help determine if air quality mitigation measures are needed, or if potentially significant impacts could result. A substantial adverse effect on air quality would occur if:

- Emissions of ROG and No_x will result in construction or operation emissions greater than 82lbs/day (Table 3.2);
 - Emissions of PM10, CO, SO₂ and NO_x, as a result of construction or operation emissions, will result in ambient pollutant concentrations in excess of the applicable National or State Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS). Special standards for ozone, CO, and visibility apply in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin portion of the County; or
 - Emissions of toxic air contaminants cause cancer risk greater than 1 in 1 million (10 in 1 million if best available control technology for toxics is used) or a non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1. In addition, the project must demonstrate compliance with all applicable District, State and U.S. EPA regulations governing toxic and hazardous emissions.
- a. **Air Quality Plan:** El Dorado County has adopted the Rules and Regulations of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (2000) establishing rules and standards for the reduction of stationary source air pollutants (ROG/VOC, NO_x, and O₃). The EDC/State Clean Air Act Plan has set a schedule for implementing and funding transportation contract measures to limit mobile source emissions. Any activities associated with future plans for grading and construction would require a Fugitive Dust Mitigation Plan (FDMP) for grading and construction activities. An FDMP will address grading measures and operation of equipment to minimize and reduce the level of defined particulate matter exposure and/or emissions to a less than significant level. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of either plan. Therefore, this impact is anticipated to be less than significant.
- b-c. **Air Quality Standards and Cumulative Impacts:** Although no new construction is proposed for as part of this project, there is potential for some additional development of the resulting parcels. Site development would generate air pollutants due to construction and operational activities. Existing regulations implemented at issuance of building and grading permits would ensure that any construction-related PM10 dust emissions would be reduced to acceptable levels. The El Dorado County AQMD reviewed the application materials for this project and determined that by implementing typical conditions including Rule 215 (Architectural Coating) and 501 and 523 (New Paint Source), which are included in the list of recommended conditions, future development at the site would have a less than significant impact. These conditions would be implemented, reviewed, and approved by the AQMD prior to and concurrently with any grading, improvement, or building permit approvals. Impacts to air quality standards and cumulative impacts would be less than significant.
- d. **Sensitive Receptors:** The CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000) identify sensitive receptors as facilities that house or attract children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others that are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Hospitals, schools, and convalescent hospitals are examples of sensitive receptors. No sensitive receptor sites exist adjacent to or near the project site. No sources of substantial pollutant concentrations would be emitted by the project, during future construction, or following construction. There would be no impact.
- e. **Objectionable Odors:** Table 3-1 of the Guide to Air Quality Assessment (AQMD, 2002) does not list the proposed use of the parcels as a use known to create objectionable odors. The requested Parcel Map would

not generate or produce objectionable odors as there is no change in use proposed as part of the parcel split. There would be no impact.

FINDING: The proposed project would not affect the implementation of regional air quality regulations or management plans. The proposed project would not be anticipated to cause substantial adverse effects to air quality, nor exceed established significance thresholds for air quality impacts.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			X	
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?		X		
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S. Code [USC] Section 1531 *et seq.*; 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 17 and 222) provides for conservation of species that are endangered or threatened throughout all or a substantial portion of their range, as well as protection of the habitats on which they depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share responsibility for implementing the ESA. In general, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, whereas NMFS manages marine and anadromous species.

Section 9 of the ESA and its implementing regulations prohibit the “take” of any fish or wildlife species listed under the ESA as endangered or threatened, unless otherwise authorized by federal regulations. The ESA defines the term “take” to mean “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct” (16 USC Section 1532). Section 7 of the ESA (16 USC Section 1531 *et seq.*) outlines the procedures for federal interagency cooperation to conserve federally listed species and designated critical habitats. Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA provides a process by which nonfederal entities may obtain an incidental take permit from USFWS or NMFS for otherwise lawful activities that incidentally may result in “take” of endangered or threatened species, subject to specific conditions. A habitat conservation plan (HCP) must accompany an application for an incidental take permit.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC, Chapter 7, Subchapter II) protects migratory birds. Most actions that result in take, or the permanent or temporary possession of, a migratory bird constitute violations of the MBTA. The MBTA also prohibits destruction of occupied nests. USFWS is responsible for overseeing compliance with the MBTA.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668c), first enacted in 1940, prohibits "taking" bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle ... [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." The Act defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." The definition for "Disturb" includes injury to an eagle, a decrease in its productivity, or nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present.

Clean Water Act

Clean Water Act (CWA) section 404 regulates the discharge of dredged and fill materials into waters of the U.S., which include all navigable waters, their tributaries, and some isolated waters, as well as some wetlands adjacent to the aforementioned waters (33 CFR Section 328.3). Areas typically not considered to be jurisdictional waters include non-tidal drainage and irrigation ditches excavated on dry land, artificially irrigated areas, artificial lakes or ponds used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial waterbodies such as swimming pools, vernal pools, and water-filled depressions (33 CFR Part 328). Areas meeting the regulatory definition of waters of the U.S. are subject to the jurisdiction of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the provisions of CWA Section 404. Construction activities involving placement of fill into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. are regulated by USACE through permit requirements. No USACE permit is effective in the absence of state water quality certification pursuant to Section 401 of CWA.

Section 401 of the CWA requires an evaluation of water quality when a proposed activity requiring a federal license or permit could result in a discharge to waters of the U.S. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) issue water quality certifications. Each RWQCB is responsible for implementing Section 401 in compliance with the CWA and its water quality control plan (also known as a Basin Plan). Applicants for a federal license or permit to conduct activities that may result in the discharge to waters of the U.S. (including wetlands or vernal pools) must also obtain a Section 401 water quality certification to ensure that any such discharge will comply with the applicable provisions of the CWA.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code includes various statutes that protect biological resources, including the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The NPPA (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900-1913) authorizes the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as endangered or rare and prohibits take of any such plants, except as authorized in limited circumstances.

CESA (California Fish and Game Code Section 2050–2098) prohibits state agencies from approving a project that would jeopardize the continued existence of a species listed under CESA as endangered or threatened. Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the take of any species that is state listed as endangered or threatened, or designated as a candidate for such listing. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) may issue an incidental take permit authorizing the take of listed and candidate species if that take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, subject to specified conditions.

California Fish and Game Code Section 3503, 3513, and 3800 protect native and migratory birds, including their active or inactive nests and eggs, from all forms of take. In addition, Section 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 identify species that are fully protected from all forms of take. Section 3511 lists fully protected birds, Section 5515 lists fully protected fish, Section 4700 lists fully protected mammals, and Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians.

Streambed Alteration Agreement

Sections 1601 to 1606 of the California Fish and Game Code require that a Streambed Alteration Application be submitted to CDFW for any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. As a general rule, this requirement applies to any work undertaken within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river containing fish or wildlife resources.

California Native Plant Protection Act

The California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900–1913) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale of any plants with a state designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by CDFW). The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a list of plant species native to California that has low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2001). Potential impacts to populations of CNPS-listed plants receive consideration under CEQA review.

Forest Practice Act

Logging on private and corporate land in California is regulated by the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practices Act (FPA), which took effect January 1, 1974. The act established the Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) and a politically-appointed Board of Forestry to oversee their implementation. CALFIRE works under the direction of the Board of Forestry and is the lead government agency responsible for approving logging plans and for enforcing the FPRs. A Timber Harvest Plan (THP) must be prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) for timber harvest on virtually all non-federal land. The FPA also established the requirement that all non-federal forests cut in the State be regenerated with at least three hundred stems per acre on high site lands, and one hundred fifty trees per acre on low site lands.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The County General Plan also include policies that contain specific, enforceable requirements and/or restrictions and corresponding performance standards that address potential impacts on special-status plant species or create opportunities for habitat improvement. The El Dorado County General Plan designates the Important Biological Corridor (IBC) (Exhibits 5.12-14, 5.12-5 and 5.12-7, El Dorado County, 2003). Lands located within the overlay district are subject to the following provisions, given that they do not interfere with agricultural practices:

- Increased minimum parcel size;
- Higher canopy-retention standards and/or different mitigation standards/thresholds for oak woodlands;
- Lower thresholds for grading permits;
- Higher wetlands/riparian retention standards and/or more stringent mitigation requirements for wetland/riparian habitat loss;
- Increased riparian corridor and wetland setbacks;
- Greater protection for rare plants (e.g., no disturbance at all or disturbance only as recommended by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/California Department of Fish and Wildlife);
- Standards for retention of contiguous areas/large expanses of other (non-oak or non-sensitive) plant communities;
- Building permits discretionary or some other type of “site review” to ensure that canopy is retained;
- More stringent standards for lot coverage, floor area ratio (FAR), and building height; and
- No hindrances to wildlife movement (e.g., no fences that would restrict wildlife movement).

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Biological Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially reduce or diminish habitat for native fish, wildlife or plants;
 - Cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels;
 - Threaten to eliminate a native plant or animal community;
 - Reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal;
 - Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species; or
 - Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species.
- a. **Special Status Species:** A Biological Resources Report (Site Consulting, Inc., 2017) (Attachment 7a) and was prepared for the project and a supplemental records search was conducted (Site Consulting, Inc., 2020) (Attachment 7b). Vegetation communities on the project site include (approximately) 12.8 acres is Sierran mixed conifer, 1.8 acres is canyon oak woodland, 16 acres is California annual grassland, 9.4 acres is wet meadow (wetlands), 6 acres blackberry vines, and 0.8 acres is valley-foothill riparian. Three unnamed drainages and Slat Creek, an intermittent creek, cross the property; each has wetlands and/or ponds associated with it. In addition, a Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District (GDPUD) canal crosses the property, and its leakage adds water to the ponds and wetlands.

No species listed under either the United States or California Environmental Protection Act were found on the project site. Per the Biological Resources Report, habitat was found for four state- or federal-listed species: Potential habitat was found for four state- or federal-listed species: California redlegged frog (*Rana draytonii*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) and Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*).

Per the Biological Resources Report, two species of concern were found on the project site: western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) and Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *humboldtii*). In addition, potential habitat was found for forty-one species of concern.

The supplemental records search and communications with Site Consulting (Wilson, 2020) indicate that the tricolored blackbird is now state-listed as threatened, rather than being a candidate for listing as endangered; western bumble bee is now a candidate for listing as endangered by the state, so has been moved from Table 4 to Table 5. Other changes to Table 5 are: Northern harrier's scientific name has been changed from *Circus cyaneus* to *Circus hudsonius*; Olive-sided flycatcher's global rank has been changed from G5 to G4; Yellow-breasted chat's global and state listings are G5 and S4; and Narrow-petaled rein orchid's global and state listings are G4 and S4.

While no construction is proposed as part of this project, there is the potential for some future construction to occur on the resulting parcels. Compliance with General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4, which includes a minimum

setback of 100 feet from all perennial streams, rivers, lakes, and 50 feet from intermittent streams and wetlands, would be sufficient to protect waters, wetlands and potential habitat on the project site for aquatic species. With implementation of the following mitigation measure, potential adverse impacts to nesting birds would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Pre-Construction Breeding Bird Surveys

Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds, including raptors, conducted no more than 30 days prior to construction activities, is recommended if construction is scheduled during the normal nesting season (March 1-August 31). A 30-foot setback from trees with active nests is recommended for most species.

If raptor nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, however, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) must be initiated to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No mitigation should be required if tree removal and grading are not scheduled during the normal nesting season.

Monitoring Requirement: This mitigation measure shall be noted on grading and construction plans. The Planning and Building Department shall verify the completion of survey prior to issuance of grading and building permits.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Planning and Building Department.

- b.-c. **Riparian Habitat and Wetlands:** The project site contains approximately 9.4 acres of wet meadow (wetlands) and 0.8 acres is valley-foothill riparian. Three unnamed drainages and Slat Creek, an intermittent creek, cross the property; each has wetlands and/or ponds associated with it. While no construction is proposed as part of this project, there is the potential for some future construction to occur on the resulting parcels. Compliance with General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4, which includes a minimum setback of 100 feet from all perennial streams, rivers, lakes, and 50 feet from intermittent streams and wetlands, would be sufficient to protect waters, wetlands and potential habitat on the project site for aquatic species. This potential impact would be less than significant.
- d. **Migration Corridors:** The project site is located outside of El Dorado County Important Biological Corridors (IBC). There would be no impact to migration corridors.
- e. **Local Policies:** Local protection of biological resources includes the Important Biological Corridor (IBC) overlay, oak woodland preservation, rare plants and special-status species, and wetland preservation with the goal to preserve and protect sensitive natural resources within the County. The property is located outside of El Dorado County Important Biological Corridors (IBC) and Ecological Preserve (EP) overlay areas. No construction or tree removal is proposed as part of this project. Any future tree removal would be required to be in compliance with the Oak Resources Conservation Ordinance of Section 130.39.070.C (Oak Tree and Oak Woodland Removal Permits), which would be reviewed at time of future building permit issuance. Future development would be required to comply with all applicable County ordinances and policies regarding oak woodland conservation, payment of rare plant mitigation fee if applicable, and mitigated to require a pre-construction survey to detect and protect if any nests exist on site.

The project site contains approximately 9.4 acres of wet meadow (wetlands) and 0.8 acres is valley-foothill riparian. Any future development would need to adhere to the County's setbacks from any intermittent stream or wetlands. The impacts would be less than significant.

- f. **Adopted Plans:** No significant impacts to protected species, habitat, wetlands or oak trees were identified for the proposed project. The project will not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. While no construction is proposed as part of this project, there is the potential for some future construction to occur on the resulting parcels. Compliance with General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4 (relative to minimum setbacks from perennial streams, rivers, lakes, from intermittent streams and wetlands), compliance with the County’s Oak Resources Conservation Ordinance, and **implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1** would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Finding: While no construction is proposed as part of this project, there is the potential for some future construction to occur on the resulting parcels. Compliance with General Plan Policy 7.3.3.4 (relative to minimum setbacks from perennial streams, rivers, lakes, from intermittent streams and wetlands), compliance with the County’s Oak Resources Conservation Ordinance, and implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce impacts to less than significant. Therefore, the project would be anticipated to have less than significant impact on Biological Resources.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?			X	
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?			X	
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation’s master inventory of known historic resources. The NRHP is administered by the National Park Service and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level. The criteria for listing in the NRHP include resources that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (events);
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (persons);
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (architecture); or
- D. Have yielded or may likely yield information important in prehistory or history (information potential).

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Register of Historical Resources

Public Resources Code Section 5024.1 establishes the CRHR. The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR includes all properties listed as or determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including properties evaluated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The criteria for listing are similar to those of the NRHP. Criteria for listing in the CRHR include resources that:

1. Are associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Are associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values; or
4. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

The California Register of Historic Places

The California Register of Historic Places (CRHP) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. The criteria for listing in the CRHP include resources that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- D. Have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The State Office of Historic Preservation sponsors the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a statewide system for managing information on the full range of historical resources identified in California. CHRIS provides an integrated database of site-specific archaeological and historical resources information. The State Office of Historic Preservation also maintains the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), which identifies the State's architectural, historical, archeological and cultural resources. The CRHR includes properties listed in or formally determined eligible for the National Register and lists selected California Registered Historical Landmarks.

Public Resources Code (Section 5024.1[B]) states that any agency proposing a project that could potentially impact a resource listed on the CRHR must first notify the State Historic Preservation Officer, and must work with the officer to ensure that the project incorporates "prudent and feasible measures that will eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects."

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that, in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject to his or her authority and if the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American, or has reason to believe that they are

those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission.

Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code stipulates that whenever the commission receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, it shall immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The decedents may, with the permission of the owner of the land, or his or her authorized representative, inspect the site of the discovery of the Native American remains and may recommend to the owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The descendants shall complete their inspection and make their recommendation within 24 hours of their notification by the Native American Heritage Commission. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

CEQA and CEQA Guidelines

Section 21083.2 of CEQA requires that the lead agency determine whether a project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources. A unique archaeological resource is defined in CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that there is a high probability that it:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special or particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.
- Although not specifically inclusive of paleontological resources, these criteria may also help to define “a unique paleontological resource or site.”

Measures to avoid, conserve, preserve, or mitigate significant effects on these resources are also provided under CEQA Section 21083.2.

Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines notes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Substantial adverse changes include physical changes to the historic resource or to its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of the historic resource would be materially impaired. Lead agencies are expected to identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historic resource before they approve such projects. Historic resources are those that are:

- listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[k]);
- included in a local register of historic resources (Public Resources Code Section 5020.1) or identified as significant in an historic resource survey meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g); or
- determined by a lead agency to be historically significant.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also prescribes the processes and procedures found under Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.95 for addressing the existence of, or probable likelihood of, Native American human remains, as well as the unexpected discovery of any human remains within the project site. This includes consultation with the appropriate Native American tribes.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provides further guidance about minimizing effects to historical resources through the application of mitigation measures. Mitigation measures must be legally binding and fully enforceable.

The lead agency having jurisdiction over a project is also responsible to ensure that paleontological resources are protected in compliance with CEQA and other applicable statutes. Paleontological and historical resource

management is also addressed in Public Resources Code Section 5097.5, “Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites.” This statute defines as a misdemeanor any unauthorized disturbance or removal of a fossil site or remains on public land and specifies that state agencies may undertake surveys, excavations, or other operations as necessary on state lands to preserve or record paleontological resources. This statute would apply to any construction or other related project impacts that would occur on state-owned or state-managed lands. The County General Plan contains policies describing specific, enforceable measures to protect cultural resources and the treatment of resources when found.

Discussion: In general, significant impacts are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a historical or cultural resource significant or important. A substantial adverse effect on Cultural Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Disrupt, alter, or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or property that is historically or culturally significant to a community or ethnic or social group; or a paleontological site except as a part of a scientific study;
- Affect a landmark of cultural/historical importance;
- Conflict with established recreational, educational, religious or scientific uses of the area; or
- Conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the community where it is located.

a-c. **Historic or Archeological Resources.** Cultural resource analysis includes the potential for discovery and disturbance of paleontological resources. The Cultural Resources Study (Historic Resources Associates, 2017) prepared for the proposed project determined that no significant prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were found, nor were any significant historic buildings, structures, or objects identified within the project site. Standard conditions of approval to address unanticipated discovery of cultural resources would apply during any grading activities. Implementation of these standard conditions would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

d. **Human Remains.** Although no new construction is proposed for this project, there remains the potential for discovery of human remains during future development of the site. Standard conditions of approval to address accidental discovery of human remains would apply during any grading activities. Implementation of these standard conditions would ensure that this impact would be less than significant.

FINDING: Standard conditions of approval would apply in the event of discovery of any cultural resources or human remains during any future construction. Therefore, the proposed project as conditioned would have a less than significant impact on Cultural Resources.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994) creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act

The National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-124) and creation of the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP) established a long-term earthquake risk-reduction program to better understand, predict, and mitigate risks associated with seismic events. The following four federal agencies are responsible for coordinating activities under NEHRP: USGS, National Science Foundation (NSF), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Since its inception, NEHRP has shifted its focus from earthquake prediction to hazard reduction. The current program objectives (NEHRP 2009) are to:

1. Develop effective measures to reduce earthquake hazards;
2. Promote the adoption of earthquake hazard reduction activities by federal, state, and local governments; national building standards and model building code organizations; engineers; architects; building owners; and others who play a role in planning and constructing buildings, bridges, structures, and critical infrastructure or “lifelines”;
3. Improve the basic understanding of earthquakes and their effects on people and infrastructure through interdisciplinary research involving engineering; natural sciences; and social, economic, and decision sciences; and
4. Develop and maintain the USGS seismic monitoring system (Advanced National Seismic System); the NSF-funded project aimed at improving materials, designs, and construction techniques (George E. Brown Jr. Network for Earthquake Engineering Simulation); and the global earthquake monitoring network (Global Seismic Network).

Implementation of NEHRP objectives is accomplished primarily through original research, publications, and recommendations and guidelines for state, regional, and local agencies in the development of plans and policies to promote safety and emergency planning.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621 *et seq.*) was passed to reduce the risk to life and property from surface faulting in California. The Alquist–Priolo Act prohibits construction of most types of structures intended for human occupancy on the surface traces of active faults and strictly regulates construction in the corridors along active faults (earthquake fault zones). It also defines criteria for identifying active faults, giving legal weight to terms such as “active,” and establishes a process for reviewing building proposals in and adjacent to earthquake fault zones. Under the Alquist–Priolo Act, faults are zoned and construction along or across them is strictly regulated if they are “sufficiently active” and “well defined.” Before a project can be permitted, cities and counties are required to have a geologic investigation conducted to demonstrate that the proposed buildings would not be constructed across active faults.

Historical seismic activity and fault and seismic hazards mapping in the project vicinity indicate that the area has relatively low potential for seismic activity (El Dorado County 2003). No active faults have been mapped in the project area, and none of the known faults have been designated as an Alquist–Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (Public Resources Code Sections 2690–2699.6) establishes statewide minimum public safety standards for mitigation of earthquake hazards. While the Alquist–Priolo Act addresses surface fault rupture, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses other earthquake-related hazards, including strong ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. Its provisions are similar in concept to those of the Alquist–Priolo Act. The state is charged with identifying and mapping areas at risk of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and other seismic hazards, and cities and counties are required to regulate development within mapped seismic hazard zones. In addition, the act addresses not only seismically induced hazards but also expansive soils, settlement, and slope stability.

Mapping and other information generated pursuant to the SHMA is to be made available to local governments for planning and development purposes. The State requires: (1) local governments to incorporate site-specific geotechnical hazard investigations and associated hazard mitigation, as part of the local construction permit approval process; and (2) the agent for a property seller or the seller if acting without an agent, must disclose to any prospective buyer if the property is located within a Seismic Hazard Zone. Under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, cities and counties may withhold the development permits for a site within seismic hazard zones until appropriate site-specific geologic and/or geotechnical investigations have been carried out and measures to reduce potential damage have been incorporated into the development plans.

California Building Standards Code

Title 24 CCR, also known as the California Building Standards Code (CBC), specifies standards for geologic and seismic hazards other than surface faulting. These codes are administered and updated by the California Building Standards Commission. CBC specifies criteria for open excavation, seismic design, and load-bearing capacity directly related to construction in California.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Geologic Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Allow substantial development of structures or features in areas susceptible to seismically induced hazards such as groundshaking, liquefaction, seiche, and/or slope failure where the risk to people and property resulting from earthquakes could not be reduced through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards;
- Allow substantial development in areas subject to landslides, slope failure, erosion, subsidence, settlement, and/or expansive soils where the risk to people and property resulting from such geologic hazards could not

be reduced through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards; or

- Allow substantial grading and construction activities in areas of known soil instability, steep slopes, or shallow depth to bedrock where such activities could result in accelerated erosion and sedimentation or exposure of people, property, and/or wildlife to hazardous conditions (e.g., blasting) that could not be mitigated through engineering and construction measures in accordance with regulations, codes, and professional standards.

a. **Seismic Hazards:**

i) According to the California Department of Conservation Division of Mines and Geology, there are no Alquist-Priolo fault zones within the west slope of El Dorado County (DOC, 2007). A fault zone (West Tahoe Fault) has been identified in the Tahoe Basin and Echo Lakes area. The West Tahoe Fault has a mapped length of 45 km (28 miles). South of Emerald Bay the West Tahoe Fault extends onshore as two parallel strands. In the lake, the fault has clearly defined scarps that offset submarine fans, lake-bottom sediments, and the McKinney Bay slide deposits (DOC, 2016). There is clear evidence that the onshore portion of the West Tahoe Fault is active with multiple events in the Holocene era and poses a surface rupture hazard. However, due to the distance between the project site and this fault, there would be no impact.

ii-iv) The potential for seismic ground shaking in the project area would be considered remote due to the distance between the project site and the West Tahoe Fault as discussed in Item a.i, above. El Dorado County is considered an area with low potential for seismic activity. There are no landslide, liquefaction, or fault zones within the west slope (DOC, 2007). Any potential impacts due to seismic impacts would be addressed through compliance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC). All structures would be built to meet the construction standards of the UBC for the appropriate seismic zone. Impacts would be less than significant.

- b. **Soil Erosion:** For future development proposals, all grading activities onsite would comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance including the implementation of pre- and post-construction Best Management Practices (BMPs). Implemented BMPs are required to be consistent with the County's California Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board to eliminate run-off and erosion and sediment controls. Any grading activities exceeding 250 cubic yards of graded material or grading completed for the purpose of supporting a structure must meet the provisions contained in the County of El Dorado Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Ordinance. Any future construction would require review for compliance with the County SWPPP. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

- c. **Geologic Hazards:** Based on the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program administered by the California Geological Survey, no portion of El Dorado County is located in a Seismic Hazard Zone or those areas prone to liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslides (DOC, 2013). Therefore, El Dorado County is not considered to be at risk from liquefaction hazards. Lateral spreading is typically associated with areas experiencing liquefaction. Because liquefaction hazards are not present in El Dorado County, the county is not at risk for lateral spreading. All grading activities would comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.

- d. **Expansive Soils:** Expansive soils are those that greatly increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out. When buildings are placed on expansive soils, foundations may rise each wet season and fall each dry season. This movement may result in cracking foundations, distortion of structures, and warping of doors and windows. The central portion of the county has a moderate expansiveness rating while the eastern and western portions have a low rating. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. No structures for human occupancy would be constructed as part of the proposed project. Any development would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and the development plans for any homes or other structures would be required to implement the County's seismic construction standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

- e. **Septic Capability:** Per the proposed Tentative Map, each existing residence and the mobile home has its own septic system. However, the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department (EMD) reviewed the project and determined that EMD records contain very few specifics about the existing septic systems. The County’s current Local Agency Management Plan (sewage ordinance) prohibits development of parcels beyond their ability to dispose of wastewater, and this restriction would typically be evaluated at the time that a building permit was submitted.

The project would be conditioned to require an evaluation of each septic system by a septic system designer for any houses, granny flats, or mobile homes that were constructed, installed, or expanded without the required permits from Building Services. An evaluation of the septic system is not required for structures that were built with the appropriate permits. Any systems found to be inadequate would need to be brought into compliance prior to the filing of a Final Map.

Additionally, any future development or expansion of existing development would be required to submit a septic system site evaluation and design as part of their building permit. This may include anything from bedroom additions for existing permitted structures to building a second dwelling. Similarly, any future subdivisions of these parcels would require that each new parcel had adequate sewage disposal area prior to subdivision approval by EMD.

As conditioned, this impact would be less than significant.

FINDING: A review of the soils and geologic conditions on the project site determined that the project would not result in a substantial adverse effects related to seismic or geologic hazards, soil erosion or expansive soils. All grading activities would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance which would address potential impacts related to soil erosion, landslides and other geologic impacts. Future development would be required to comply with the UBC which would address potential seismic related impacts. Conditions of approval related to septic capability would be required. As conditions, impacts related to Geology and Soils would be less than significant.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Background/Science

Cumulative greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions are believed to contribute to an increased greenhouse effect and global climate change, which may result in sea level rise, changes in precipitation, habitat, temperature, wildfires, air pollution levels, and changes in the frequency and intensity of weather-related events. While criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants are pollutants of regional and local concern (see Section III. Air Quality above); GHG are global pollutants. The primary land-use related GHG are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxides (N₂O). The individual pollutant’s ability to retain infrared radiation represents its “global warming potential” and is expressed in terms of CO₂ equivalents; therefore, CO₂ is the benchmark having a global warming potential of 1. Methane has a global warming potential of 21 and thus has a 21 times greater global warming effect per metric ton of CH₄ than CO₂. Nitrous Oxide has a global warming potential of 310. Emissions are expressed in annual metric

tons of CO₂ equivalent units of measure (i.e., MTCO₂e/yr). The three other main GHG are Hydrofluorocarbons, Perfluorocarbons, and Sulfur Hexafluoride. While these compounds have significantly higher global warming potentials (ranging in the thousands), all three typically are not a concern in land-use development projects and are usually only used in specific industrial processes.

GHG Sources

The primary man-made source of CO₂ is the burning of fossil fuels; the two largest sources being coal burning to produce electricity and petroleum burning in combustion engines. The primary sources of man-made CH₄ are natural gas systems losses (during production, processing, storage, transmission and distribution), enteric fermentation (digestion from livestock) and landfill off-gassing. The primary source of man-made N₂O is agricultural soil management (fertilizers), with fossil fuel combustion a very distant second. In El Dorado County, the primary source of GHG is fossil fuel combustion mainly in the transportation sector (estimated at 70% of countywide GHG emissions). A distant second are residential sources (approximately 20%), and commercial/industrial sources are third (approximately 7%). The remaining sources are waste/landfill (approximately 3%) and agricultural (<1%).

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

At the federal level, USEPA has developed regulations to reduce GHG emissions from motor vehicles and has developed permitting requirements for large stationary emitters of GHGs. On April 1, 2010, USEPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) established a program to reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel economy standards for new model year 2012-2016 cars and light trucks. On August 9, 2011, USEPA and the NHTSA announced standards to reduce GHG emissions and improve fuel efficiency for heavy-duty trucks and buses.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

In September 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the *California Climate Solutions Act of 2006* (Stats. 2006, ch. 488) (Health & Safety Code, Section 38500 et seq.). AB 32 requires a statewide GHG emissions reduction to 1990 levels by the year 2020. AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to implement and enforce the statewide cap. When AB 32 was signed, California's annual GHG emissions were estimated at 600 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent (MMTCO₂e) while 1990 levels were estimated at 427 MMTCO₂e. Setting 427 MMTCO₂e as the emissions target for 2020, current (2006) GHG emissions levels must be reduced by 29%. CARB adopted the AB 32 Scoping Plan in December 2008 establishing various actions the state would implement to achieve this reduction (CARB, 2008). The Scoping Plan recommends a community-wide GHG reduction goal for local governments of 15%.

In June 2008, the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's (OPR) issued a Technical Advisory (OPR, 2008) providing interim guidance regarding a proposed project's GHG emissions and contribution to global climate change. In the absence of adopted local or statewide thresholds, OPR recommends the following approach for analyzing GHG emissions: Identify and quantify the project's GHG emissions, assess the significance of the impact on climate change; and if the impact is found to be significant, identify alternatives and/or Mitigation Measures that would reduce the impact to less than significant levels (CEC, 2006).

Discussion

CEQA does not provide clear direction on addressing climate change. It requires lead agencies identify project GHG emissions impacts and their "significance," but is not clear what constitutes a "significant" impact. As stated above, GHG impacts are inherently cumulative, and since no single project could cause global climate change, the CEQA test is if impacts are "cumulatively considerable." Not all projects emitting GHG contribute significantly to climate change. CEQA authorizes reliance on previously approved plans (i.e., a Climate Action Plan (CAP), etc.) and mitigation programs adequately analyzing and mitigating GHG emissions to a less than significant level.

“Tiering” from such a programmatic-level document is the preferred method to address GHG emissions. El Dorado County does not have an adopted CAP or similar program-level document; therefore, the project’s GHG emissions must be addressed at the project-level.

Unlike thresholds of significance established for criteria air pollutants in EDCAQMD’s *Guide to Air Quality Assessment* (February 2002) (“CEQA Guide”), the District has not adopted GHG emissions thresholds for land use development projects. In the absence of County adopted thresholds, EDCAQMD recommends using the adopted thresholds of other lead agencies which are based on consistency with the goals of AB 32. Since climate change is a global problem and the location of the individual source of GHG emissions is somewhat irrelevant, it’s appropriate to use thresholds established by other jurisdictions as a basis for impact significance determinations. Projects exceeding these thresholds would have a potentially significant impact and be required to mitigate those impacts to a less than significant level. Until the County adopts a CAP consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5, and/or establishes GHG thresholds, the County will follow an interim approach to evaluating GHG emissions utilizing significance criteria adopted by the San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD) to determine the significance of GHG emissions.

SLOAPCD developed a screening table using CalEEMod which allows quick assessment of projects to “screen out” those below the thresholds as their impacts would be less than significant. Projects with emissions below screening levels identified in Table 1-1 of SLOAPCD’s CEQA Air Quality Handbook (pp. 1-3, SLOAPCD, 2012) are estimated to emit less than the applicable threshold. For projects below the threshold, no further GHG analysis is required. These thresholds are summarized below:

Significance Determination Thresholds	
GHG Emission Source Category	Operational Emissions
Non-stationary Sources	1,150 MTCO ₂ e/yr OR 4.9 MT CO ₂ e/SP/yr
Stationary Sources	10,000 MTCO ₂ e/yr

SP = service population, which is resident population plus employee population of the project

- a-b. The proposed project is a Tentative Parcel Map to create two(s) parcels – one 30-acre parcel (Parcel A) and one 20-acre parcel (Parcel B) – from the existing 50.0-acre parcel. The existing parcel currently contains three residences, a mobile home, a wellhouse, a workshop, and a barn. The proposed parcel map would result in Parcel A containing two residences, a mobile home, and a barn. Parcel B would contain one residence, a wellhouse, and the workshop. Although no new construction is proposed for as part of this project, there is potential for some additional development of the resulting parcels, including possibly a guesthouse on Parcel A and a secondary residence and guesthouse on Parcel B.

The potential for future construction may involve a small increase in household GHG production. However, any future construction would be required to incorporate modern construction and design features that reduce energy consumption to the extent feasible. Implementation of these features would help reduce potential GHG emissions resulting from the development.

Additionally, according to Attachment 2 (Table 1-1: Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis) to SLOAPCD’s CEQA Air Quality Handbook indicates that the GHG emissions from this project are estimated at less than 1,150 metric tons/year. Per SLOAPCD’s CEQA Air Quality Handbook, construction of rural single-family housing would need to exceed 53 units in order to exceed the threshold of 1,150 metric tons/year. As such, the proposed project would result in far fewer units than would be required to exceed the threshold. Cumulative GHG emissions impacts are considered to be less than significant. The proposed project would not conflict with the objectives of AB 32 or any other applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

FINDING: The project would result in a less than significant contribution to project-level and cumulative GHG production; therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are subject to extensive federal, state, and local regulations to protect public health and the environment. These regulations provide definitions of hazardous materials; establish reporting requirements; set guidelines for handling, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous wastes; and require health and safety provisions for workers and the public. The major federal, state, and regional agencies enforcing these regulations are USEPA and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA); California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA); California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES); and EDCAPCD.

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also called the Superfund Act; 42 USC Section 9601 *et seq.*) is intended to protect the public and the environment from the effects of past hazardous waste disposal activities and new hazardous material spills. Under CERCLA, USEPA has the authority to seek the parties responsible for hazardous materials releases and to ensure their cooperation in site remediation. CERCLA also provides federal funding (through the "Superfund") for the remediation of hazardous materials contamination. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499) amends some provisions of CERCLA and provides for a Community Right-to-Know program.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA; 42 USC Section 6901 *et seq.*), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, is the primary federal law for the regulation of solid waste and hazardous waste in the United States. These laws provide for the "cradle-to-grave" regulation of hazardous wastes, including generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal. Any business, institution, or other entity that generates hazardous waste is required to identify and track its hazardous waste from the point of generation until it is recycled, reused, or disposed of.

USEPA has primary responsibility for implementing RCRA, but individual states are encouraged to seek authorization to implement some or all RCRA provisions. California received authority to implement the RCRA program in August 1992. DTSC is responsible for implementing the RCRA program in addition to California's own hazardous waste laws, which are collectively known as the Hazardous Waste Control Law.

Energy Policy Act of 2005

Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005) contains amendments to Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the original legislation that created the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program. As defined by law, a UST is "any one or combination of tanks, including pipes connected thereto, that is used for the storage of hazardous substances and that is substantially or totally beneath the surface of the ground." In cooperation with USEPA, SWRCB oversees the UST Program. The intent is to protect public health and safety and the environment from releases of petroleum and other hazardous substances from tanks. The four primary program elements include leak prevention (implemented by Certified Unified Program Agencies [CUPAs], described in more detail below), cleanup of leaking tanks, enforcement of UST requirements, and tank integrity testing.

Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule

USEPA's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule (40 CFR, Part 112) apply to facilities with a single above-ground storage tank (AST) with a storage capacity greater than 660 gallons, or multiple tanks with a combined capacity greater than 1,320 gallons. The rule includes requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines. The rule requires specific facilities to prepare, amend, and implement SPCC Plans.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA is responsible at the federal level for ensuring worker safety. OSHA sets federal standards for implementation of workplace training, exposure limits, and safety procedures for the handling of hazardous substances (as well as other hazards). OSHA also establishes criteria by which each state can implement its own health and safety program.

Federal Communications Commission Requirements

There is no federally mandated radio frequency (RF) exposure standard; however, pursuant to the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 USC Section 224), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established guidelines for dealing with RF exposure, as presented below. The exposure limits are specified in 47 CFR Section 1.1310 in terms of frequency, field strength, power density, and averaging time. Facilities and transmitters licensed and authorized by FCC must either comply with these limits or an applicant must file an environmental assessment (EA) with FCC to evaluate whether the proposed facilities could result in a significant environmental effect.

FCC has established two sets of RF radiation exposure limits—Occupational/Controlled and General Population/Uncontrolled. The less-restrictive Occupational/Controlled limit applies only when a person (worker) is exposed as a consequence of his or her employment and is “fully aware of the potential exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure,” otherwise the General Population limit applies (47 CFR Section 1.1310).

The FCC exposure limits generally apply to all FCC-licensed facilities (47 CFR Section 1.1307[b][1]). Unless exemptions apply, as a condition of obtaining a license to transmit, applicants must certify that they comply with FCC environmental rules, including those that are designed to prevent exposing persons to radiation above FCC RF limits (47 CFR Section 1.1307[b]). Licensees at co-located sites (e.g., towers supporting multiple antennas, including antennas under separate ownerships) must take the necessary actions to bring the accessible areas that exceed the FCC exposure limits into compliance. This is a shared responsibility of all licensees whose transmission power density levels account for 5.0 or more percent of the applicable FCC exposure limits (47 CFR 1.1307[b][3]).

Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) Part 77

14 CFR Part 77.9 is designed to promote air safety and the efficient use of navigable airspace. Implementation of the code is administered by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If an organization plans to sponsor any construction or alterations that might affect navigable airspace, a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (FAA Form 7460-1) must be filed. The code provides specific guidance regarding FAA notification requirements.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 – Proposition 65

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, more commonly known as Proposition 65, protects the state’s drinking water sources from contamination with chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Proposition 65 also requires businesses to inform the public of exposure to such chemicals in the products they purchase, in their homes or workplaces, or that are released into the environment. In accordance with Proposition 65, the California Governor’s Office publishes, at least annually, a list of such chemicals. OEHHA, an agency under the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), is the lead agency for implementation of the Proposition 65 program. Proposition 65 is enforced through the California Attorney General’s Office; however, district and city attorneys and any individual acting in the public interest may also file a lawsuit against a business alleged to be in violation of Proposition 65 regulations.

The Unified Program

The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of six environmental and emergency response programs. CalEPA and other state agencies set the standards for their programs, while local governments (CUPAs) implement the standards. For each county, the CUPA regulates/oversees the following:

- Hazardous materials business plans;
- California accidental release prevention plans or federal risk management plans;
- The operation of USTs and ASTs;
- Universal waste and hazardous waste generators and handlers;

- On-site hazardous waste treatment;
- Inspections, permitting, and enforcement;
- Proposition 65 reporting; and
- Emergency response.

Hazardous Materials Business Plans

Hazardous materials business plans are required for businesses that handle hazardous materials in quantities greater than or equal to 55 gallons of a liquid, 500 pounds of a solid, or 200 cubic feet (cf) of compressed gas, or extremely hazardous substances above the threshold planning quantity (40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A) (Cal OES, 2015). Business plans are required to include an inventory of the hazardous materials used/stored by the business, a site map, an emergency plan, and a training program for employees (Cal OES, 2015). In addition, business plan information is provided electronically to a statewide information management system, verified by the applicable CUPA, and transmitted to agencies responsible for the protection of public health and safety (i.e., local fire department, hazardous material response team, and local environmental regulatory groups) (Cal OES, 2015).

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Cal/OSHA assumes primary responsibility for developing and enforcing workplace safety regulations in California. Cal/OSHA regulations pertaining to the use of hazardous materials in the workplace (CCR Title 8) include requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, accident and illness prevention programs, warnings about exposure to hazardous substances, and preparation of emergency action and fire prevention plans. Hazard communication program regulations that are enforced by Cal/OSHA require workplaces to maintain procedures for identifying and labeling hazardous substances, inform workers about the hazards associated with hazardous substances and their handling, and prepare health and safety plans to protect workers at hazardous waste sites. Employers must also make material safety data sheets available to employees and document employee information and training programs. In addition, Cal/OSHA has established maximum permissible RF radiation exposure limits for workers (Title 8 CCR Section 5085[b]), and requires warning signs where RF radiation might exceed the specified limits (Title 8 CCR Section 5085 [c]).

California Accidental Release Prevention

The purpose of the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) program is to prevent accidental releases of substances that can cause serious harm to the public and the environment, to minimize the damage if releases do occur, and to satisfy community right-to-know laws. In accordance with this program, businesses that handle more than a threshold quantity of regulated substance are required to develop a risk management plan (RMP). This RMP must provide a detailed analysis of potential risk factors and associated mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce accident potential. CUPAs implement the CalARP program through review of RMPs, facility inspections, and public access to information that is not confidential or a trade secret.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Wildland Fire Management

The Office of the State Fire Marshal and the CALFIRE administer state policies regarding wildland fire safety. Construction contractors must comply with the following requirements in the Public Resources Code during construction activities at any sites with forest-, brush-, or grass-covered land:

- Earthmoving and portable equipment with internal combustion engines must be equipped with a spark arrestor to reduce the potential for igniting a wildland fire (Public Resources Code Section 4442).
- Appropriate fire-suppression equipment must be maintained from April 1 to December 1, the highest-danger period for fires (Public Resources Code Section 4428).
- On days when a burning permit is required, flammable materials must be removed to a distance of 10 feet from any equipment that could produce a spark, fire, or flame, and the construction contractor must maintain the appropriate fire suppression equipment (Public Resources Code Section 4427).

- On days when a burning permit is required, portable tools powered by gasoline fueled internal combustion engines must not be used within 25 feet of any flammable materials (Public Resources Code Section 4431).

California Highway Patrol

CHP, along with Caltrans, enforce and monitor hazardous materials and waste transportation laws and regulations in California. These agencies determine container types used and license hazardous waste haulers for hazardous waste transportation on public roads. All motor carriers and drivers involved in transportation of hazardous materials must apply for and obtain a hazardous materials transportation license from CHP.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

A map of the fuel loading in the County (General Plan Figure HS-1) shows the fire hazard severity classifications of the SRAs in El Dorado County, as established by CDF. The classification system provides three classes of fire hazards: Moderate, High, and Very High. Fire Hazard Ordinance (Chapter 8.08) requires defensible space as described by the State Public Resources Code, including the incorporation and maintenance of a 30-foot fire break or vegetation fuel clearance around structures in fire hazard zones. The County's requirements on emergency access, signing and numbering, and emergency water are more stringent than those required by state law (Patton 2002). The Fire Hazard Ordinance also establishes limits on campfires, fireworks, smoking, and incinerators for all discretionary and ministerial developments.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect due to Hazards or Hazardous Materials would occur if implementation of the project would:

- Expose people and property to hazards associated with the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials where the risk of such exposure could not be reduced through implementation of Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
 - Expose people and property to risks associated with wildland fires where such risks could not be reduced through implementation of proper fuel management techniques, buffers and landscape setbacks, structural design features, and emergency access; or
 - Expose people to safety hazards as a result of former on-site mining operations.
- a-b. **Hazardous Materials:** The project would not involve the routine transportation, use, or disposal of hazardous materials such as construction materials, paints, fuels, landscaping materials, and household cleaning supplies. Future residential units may produce small amounts of household cleaners or other hazardous materials on a small scale. The impact would be less than significant.
- c. **Hazardous Materials near Schools:** There are no existing or proposed schools within 0.25 miles of the project site. There would be no impact.
- d. **Hazardous Sites:** The project site is not included on a list of or near any hazardous materials sites pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 (DTSC, 2020). There would be no impact.
- e-f. **Aircraft Hazards, Private Airstrips:** As shown on the El Dorado County Zoning Map, the project is not located within an Airport Safety District combining zone or near a public airport or private airstrip. There would be no impact.
- g. **Emergency Plan:** The project was reviewed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the County Department of Transportation (County DOT) for traffic and circulation. Caltrans indicated no concerns with the project. The County DOT's Traffic Impact Study (TIS) - Initial Determination were both waived and no further transportation studies were required. The proposed project would not impair implementation of any emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. In the event that future construction activities require work to be performed in any roadways, appropriate traffic control plans would be prepared in conjunction with County or Caltrans requirements. Impacts would be less than significant.

- h. **Wildfire Hazards:** The project site is in an area of high fire hazard for wildland fire pursuant to Figure HS-1 of the 2004 General Plan Draft EIR. The El Dorado County General Plan Safety Element precludes development in areas of high wildland fire hazard unless such development can be adequately protected from wildland fire hazards as demonstrated in a Fire Safe Plan prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) and approved by the local Fire Protection District and/or California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (General Plan Policy 6.2.2.2). The proposed project would be conditioned to comply with this policy. In addition, the proposed project would be conditioned to meet the current 2019 CA Fire Code, El Dorado County Fire Ordinance 2019-02, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, and other appropriate standards to ensure site-specific wildland fire risks would be minimized during construction and operation of the proposed project. As conditioned, the impacts of wildland fire on people and structures would be less than significant.

FINDING: The project would not expose the area to hazards relating to the use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. As conditioned to provide an approved Fire Safe Plan, the impacts of wildland fire on vegetation, people and structures would be less than significant. For this Hazards and Hazardous Materials category, impacts would be less than significant.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or -off-site?			X	
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or				X

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:					
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact	
redirect flood flows?					
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X	
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal law that protects the quality of the nation’s surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The key sections pertaining to water quality regulation for the Proposed Project are CWA Section 303 and Section 402.

Section 303(d) — Listing of Impaired Water Bodies

Under CWA Section 303(d), states are required to identify “impaired water bodies” (those not meeting established water quality standards), identify the pollutants causing the impairment, establish priority rankings for waters on the list, and develop a schedule for the development of control plans to improve water quality. USEPA then approves the State’s recommended list of impaired waters or adds and/or removes waterbodies.

Section 402—NPDES Permits for Stormwater Discharge

CWA Section 402 regulates construction-related stormwater discharges to surface waters through the NPDES, which is officially administered by USEPA. In California, USEPA has delegated its authority to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which, in turn, delegates implementation responsibility to the nine RWQCBs, as discussed below in reference to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

The NPDES program provides for both general (those that cover a number of similar or related activities) and individual (activity- or project-specific) permits. General Permit for Construction Activities: Most construction projects that disturb 1.0 or more acre of land are required to obtain coverage under SWRCB’s General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ). The general permit requires that the applicant file a public notice of intent to discharge stormwater and prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). SWPPP must include a site map and a description of the proposed construction activities, demonstrate compliance with relevant local ordinances and regulations, and present a list of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented to prevent soil erosion and protect against discharge of sediment and other construction-related pollutants to surface waters. Permittees are further required to monitor construction activities and report compliance to ensure that BMPs are correctly implemented and are effective in controlling the discharge of construction-related pollutants.

Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program

SWRCB regulates stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) through its Municipal Storm Water Permitting Program (SWRCB, 2013). Permits are issued under two phases depending on the size of the urbanized area/municipality. Phase I MS4 permits are issued for medium (population between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large (population of 250,000 or more people) municipalities, and are often issued to a group of co-permittees within a metropolitan area. Phase I permits have been issued since 1990. Beginning in 2003, SWRCB began issuing Phase II MS4 permits for smaller municipalities (population less than 100,000).

El Dorado County is covered under two SWRCB Regional Boards. The West Slope Phase II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES Permit is administered by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) (Region Five). The Lake Tahoe Phase I MS4 NPDES Permit is administered by the Lahontan LRWQCB (Region Six). The current West Slope MS4 NPDES Permit was adopted by the SWRCB on February 5, 2013. The Permit became effective on July 1, 2013 for a term of five years and focuses on the enhancement of surface water quality within high priority urbanized areas. The current Lake Tahoe MS4 NPDES Permit was adopted and took effect on December 6, 2011 for a term of five years. The Permit incorporated the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and the Lake Clarity Crediting Program (LCCP) to account for the reduction of fine sediment particles and nutrients discharged to Lake Tahoe.

On May 19, 2015 the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors formally adopted revisions to the Storm Water Quality Ordinance (Ordinance 4992). Previously applicable only to the Lake Tahoe Basin, the ordinance establishes legal authority for the entire unincorporated portion of the County. The purpose of the ordinance is to 1) protect health, safety, and general welfare, 2) enhance and protect the quality of Waters of the State by reducing pollutants in storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable and controlling non-storm water discharges to the storm drain system, and 3) cause the use of Best Management Practices to reduce the adverse effects of polluted runoff discharges on Waters of the State.

National Flood Insurance Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide subsidized flood insurance to communities complying with FEMA regulations that limit development in floodplains. The NFIP regulations permit development within special flood hazard zones provided that residential structures are raised above the base flood elevation of a 100-year flood event. Non-residential structures are required either to provide flood proofing construction techniques for that portion of structures below the 100-year flood elevation or to elevate above the 100-year flood elevation. The regulations also apply to substantial improvements of existing structures.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter–Cologne Water Quality Control Act (known as the Porter–Cologne Act), passed in 1969, dovetails with the CWA (see discussion of the CWA above). It established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regions, each overseen by an RWQCB. SWRCB is the primary State agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state’s surface water and groundwater supplies; however, much of the SWRCB’s daily implementation authority is delegated to the nine RWQCBs, which are responsible for implementing CWA Sections 401, 402, and 303[d]. In general, SWRCB manages water rights and regulates statewide water quality, whereas RWQCBs focus on water quality within their respective regions.

The Porter–Cologne Act requires RWQCBs to develop water quality control plans (also known as basin plans) that designate beneficial uses of California’s major surface-water bodies and groundwater basins and establish specific narrative and numerical water quality objectives for those waters. Beneficial uses represent the services and qualities of a waterbody (i.e., the reasons that the waterbody is considered valuable). Water quality objectives reflect the standards necessary to protect and support those beneficial uses. Basin plan standards are primarily implemented by

regulating waste discharges so that water quality objectives are met. Under the Porter–Cologne Act, basin plans must be updated every 3 years.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Hydrology and Water Quality would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Expose residents to flood hazards by being located within the 100-year floodplain as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency;
 - Cause substantial change in the rate and amount of surface runoff leaving the project site ultimately causing a substantial change in the amount of water in a stream, river or other waterway;
 - Substantially interfere with groundwater recharge;
 - Cause degradation of water quality (temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity and/or other typical stormwater pollutants) in the project area; or
 - Cause degradation of groundwater quality in the vicinity of the project site.
- a. **Water Quality Standards:** No waste discharge will occur as part of the proposed project. Erosion control would be required as part of any future building or grading permit. Stormwater runoff from potential development would contain water quality protection features in accordance with a potential National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit, as deemed applicable. The proposed project would not be anticipated to violate water quality standards. Impacts would be less than significant.
- b. **Groundwater Supplies:** The geology of the western slope portion of El Dorado County is principally hard, crystalline, igneous, or metamorphic rock overlain with a thin mantle of sediment or soil. Groundwater in this region is found in fractures, joints, cracks, and fault zones within the bedrock mass. These discrete fracture areas are typically vertical in orientation rather than horizontal as in sedimentary or alluvial aquifers. Recharge is predominantly through rainfall infiltrating into the fractures. Movement of this groundwater is very limited due to the lack of porosity in the bedrock. Wells are typically drilled to depths ranging from 80 to 300 feet in depth. The proposed project does not include any on-site construction or ground disturbance. There is no evidence that the project would substantially reduce or alter the quantity of groundwater in the vicinity, or materially interfere with groundwater recharge in the area of the proposed project. Prior to issuance of any building permits for the construction or expansion of a building having plumbing facilities therein, or the placing of a mobile home, the applicant would need to prove that all parcels have a safe and reliable water source that meets the minimum criteria of EDC Policy 800-02. The project is not anticipated to affect potential groundwater supplies above pre-project levels. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c-f. **Drainage Patterns:** Although no new construction is proposed for as part of this project, there is potential for some additional development of the resulting parcels. A grading permit through Development Services would be required to address grading, erosion and sediment control for any future construction. Construction activities would be required to adhere to the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance. This includes the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize degradation of water quality during construction. Impacts would be less than significant.
- g-j. **Flood-related Hazards:** The project site is not located within any mapped 100-year flood areas and would not result in the construction of any structures that could impede or redirect flood flows. No dams which could result in potential hazards related to dam failures are located in the project area. The risk of exposure to seiche, tsunami, or mudflows would be remote. There would be no impact.

FINDING: No new construction is proposed for as part of this project. Future development proposals for the site would be required to address any potential changes to the drainage pattern on site during the building permit review process for future construction of single-family residences, second dwellings, or accessory structures. No significant hydrological impacts are expected as a result of such development, and impacts would be less than significant.

X. LAND USE PLANNING. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?				X
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X

Regulatory Setting:

California State law requires that each City and County adopt a general plan "for the physical development of the City and any land outside its boundaries which bears relation to its planning." Typically, a general plan is designed to address the issues facing the City or County for the next 15-20 years. The general plan expresses the community's development goals and incorporates public policies relative to the distribution of future public and private land uses. The El Dorado County General Plan was adopted in 2004. The 2013-2021 Housing Element was adopted in 2013.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Land Use would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in the conversion of Prime Farmland as defined by the State Department of Conservation;
- Result in conversion of land that either contains choice soils or which the County Agricultural Commission has identified as suitable for sustained grazing, provided that such lands were not assigned urban or other nonagricultural use in the Land Use Map;
- Result in conversion of undeveloped open space to more intensive land uses;
- Result in a use substantially incompatible with the existing surrounding land uses; or
- Conflict with adopted environmental plans, policies, and goals of the community.

a. **Established Community:** The project is not located within a rural center or community region. The project site is in an area of similar rural residential development. The Tentative Parcel Map project would not conflict with the existing land use pattern in the area or physically divide an established community. There would be no impact.

a. **Land Use Consistency:** As of December 2, 2020, there is an existing code enforcement case on the parcel (Case# 206327), issued in April 2012. There are currently three dwellings and one mobile home on the parcel. Per Table 130.21.020 – Agricultural, Rural, and Resource Zone Districts Use Matrix in the County Zoning Ordinance, the project parcel is allowed by right to contain one primary dwelling, one secondary dwelling, and a guesthouse. The secondary dwelling on Parcel A, the dwelling on Parcel B, the mobile home, and the wellhouse have been constructed, installed, or expanded without required building permits. The proposed parcel map would result in Parcel A containing two residences, a mobile home, and a barn. Parcel B would contain one residence, a wellhouse, and the workshop.

Approval of the proposed parcel map and either removal or conversion of the mobile home to an allowed or permitted use under the zoning ordinance would bring the parcel into compliance in regard to the number

of dwellings allowed on resulting parcels. The project would be conditioned such that prior to filing of the final map, the mobile home would either be removed or converted to an allowed or permitted accessory use and all structures on the property requiring building permits would be permitted through the efforts of the property owner in collaboration with the County Building Department.

The project site, the parcel adjacent to the west, and much of the vicinity is located within a County-designated Agricultural District. Per Section 130.30.050.E.1, the setback for incompatible uses in the zoning ordinance is 200 feet from the parcel boundary. As defined under “Incompatible Uses: Agricultural in the zoning ordinance glossary (Chapter 130.80), residential structures on adjacent parcels are considered incompatible uses. The project would be conditioned to apply for and obtain approval of administrative relief for an agricultural setback.

As conditioned, this impact would be less than significant

- c. **Habitat Conservation Plan:** The project site is not within the boundaries of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or any other conservation plan. As such, the project would not conflict with an adopted conservation plan. There would be no impact.

FINDING: With implementation of conditions relative to removal or conversion of the mobile home and receipt of required building permits, the proposed parcel map would be consistent with the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan. There would be no impact to land use goals or standards resulting from the project.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies apply to mineral resources and the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) requires that the State Mining and Geology Board identify, map, and classify aggregate resources throughout California that contain regionally significant mineral resources. Designations of land areas are assigned by CDC and California Geological Survey following analysis of geologic reports and maps, field investigations, and using information about the locations of active sand and gravel mining operations. Local jurisdictions are required to enact planning procedures to guide mineral conservation and extraction at particular sites and to incorporate mineral resource management policies into their general plans.

The California Mineral Land Classification System represents the relationship between knowledge of mineral deposits and their economic characteristics (grade and size). The nomenclature used with the California Mineral Land Classification System is important in communicating mineral potential information in activities such as mineral land classification, and usage of these terms are incorporated into the criteria developed for assigning mineral resource zones. Lands classified MRZ-2 are areas that contain identified mineral resources. Areas classified as MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b (referred to hereafter as MRZ-2) are considered important mineral resource areas.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

El Dorado County in general is considered a mining region capable of producing a wide variety of mineral resources. Metallic mineral deposits, including gold, are considered the most significant extractive mineral resources. Exhibit 5.9-6 shows the MRZ-2 areas within the county based on designated Mineral Resource (-MR) overlay areas. The -MR overlay areas are based on mineral resource mapping published in the mineral land classification reports referenced above. The majority of the county's important mineral resource deposits are concentrated in the western third of the county.

According to General Plan Policy 2.2.2.7, before authorizing any land uses within the -MR overlay zone that will threaten the potential to extract minerals in the affected area, the County shall prepare a statement specifying its reasons for considering approval of the proposed land use and shall provide for public and agency notice of such a statement consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code section 2762. Furthermore, before finally approving any such proposed land use, the County shall balance the mineral values of the threatened mineral resource area against the economic, social, or other values associated with the proposed alternative land uses. Where the affected minerals are of regional significance, the County shall consider the importance of these minerals to their market region as a whole and not just their importance to the County.

Where the affected minerals are of Statewide significance, the County shall consider the importance of these minerals to the State and Nation as a whole. The County may approve the alternative land use if it determines that the benefits of such uses outweigh the potential or certain loss of the affected mineral resources in the affected regional, Statewide, or national market.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Mineral Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in obstruction of access to, and extraction of mineral resources classified MRZ-2x, or result in land use compatibility conflicts with mineral extraction operations.

a-b. **Mineral Resources.** The project site is not classified by California Geological Survey (CGS) as a Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ). The proposed project would not use or extract any mineral or energy resources. There would be no impact.

FINDING: No impacts to mineral resources are expected either directly or indirectly. For this mineral resources category, there would be no impacts.

XII.NOISE. <i>Would the project result in:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise level?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

Regulatory Setting:

No federal or state laws, regulations, or policies for construction-related noise and vibration that apply to the proposed project. However, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Guidelines for Construction Vibration in Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment state that for evaluating daytime construction noise impacts in outdoor areas, a noise threshold of 90 dBA Leq and 100 dBA Leq should be used for residential and commercial/industrial areas, respectively (FTA 2006).

For construction vibration impacts, the FTA guidelines use an annoyance threshold of 80 VdB for infrequent events (fewer than 30 vibration events per day) and a damage threshold of 0.12 inches per second (in/sec) PPV for buildings susceptible to vibration damage (FTA 2006).

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect due to Noise would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in short-term construction noise that creates noise exposures to surrounding noise sensitive land uses in excess of 60dBA CNEL;
- Result in long-term operational noise that creates noise exposures in excess of 60 dBA CNEL at the adjoining property line of a noise sensitive land use and the background noise level is increased by 3dBA, or more; or
- Results in noise levels inconsistent with the performance standards contained in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 in the El Dorado County General Plan.

**TABLE 6-2
 NOISE LEVEL PERFORMANCE PROTECTION STANDARDS
 FOR NOISE SENSITIVE LAND USES
 AFFECTED BY NON-TRANSPORTATION* SOURCES**

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.		Evening 7 p.m. - 10 p.m.		Night 10 p.m. - 7 a.m.	
	Community	Rural	Community	Rural	Community	Rural
Hourly L _{eq} , dB	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum level, dB	70	60	60	55	55	50

Each of the noise levels specified above shall be lowered by five dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses (e.g., caretaker dwellings).

The County can impose noise level standards which are up to 5 dB less than those specified above based upon determination of existing low ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site.

In Community areas the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving property. In Rural Areas the exterior noise level standard shall be applied at a point 100' away from the residence. The above standards shall be measured only on property containing a noise sensitive land use as defined in Objective 6.5.1. This measurement standard may be amended to provide for measurement at the boundary of a recorded noise easement between all effected property owners and approved by the County.

*Note: For the purposes of the Noise Element, transportation noise sources are defined as traffic on public roadways, railroad line operations and aircraft in flight. Control of noise from these sources is preempted by Federal and State regulations. Control of noise from facilities of regulated public facilities is preempted by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulations. All other noise sources are subject to local regulations. Non-transportation noise sources may include industrial operations, outdoor recreation facilities, HVAC units, schools, hospitals, commercial land uses, other outdoor land use, etc.

- a. **Noise Exposures:** Although no new construction is proposed for as part of this project, there is potential for some additional development of the resulting parcels. Future construction may require the use of trucks and other equipment, which may result in short-term noise impacts to surrounding neighbors. These activities would require grading and building permits and would be restricted to construction hours pursuant to the General Plan. There could be additional noise associated with potential future development. However, allowed by right residential land uses would not be expected to generate noise levels exceeding the performance standards contained within the Zoning Ordinance. Noise associated with the proposed project would be less than significant.
- b. **Groundborne Shaking:** Future residential construction may generate short-term ground borne vibration during construction. Impacts associated with this type of constructions are anticipated to be less than significant.
- c. **Permanent Noise Increases:** The project does not propose new development. However, Parcel B would have the potential for future residential development (i.e. secondary dwelling and guesthouse). The long term noise associated with these additional dwellings would not be expected to exceed the noise standards contained in the General Plan. Impacts would be considered less than significant.
- d. **Short Term Noise:** The construction noise resulting from any future development may result in short-term noise impacts. These activities would require grading and building permits and would be restricted to construction hours. All construction and grading operations would be required to comply with the noise performance standards contained in the General Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

e-f. **Aircraft Noise:** The project is not located near any airports or airstrips. No impact.

FINDING: No significant direct or indirect impacts to noise levels are expected. Impacts would be less than significant

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (i.e., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (i.e., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Regulatory Setting:

No federal or state laws, regulations, or policies apply to population and housing and the proposed project.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Population and Housing would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Create substantial growth or concentration in population;
- Create a more substantial imbalance in the County’s current jobs to housing ratio; or
- Conflict with adopted goals and policies set forth in applicable planning documents.

a. **Population Growth:** The proposed project would result in the creation of two parcels, Parcels A and B. Parcel A would be considered overbuilt due to containing two existing residences and a mobile home. The existing unpermitted mobile home would need to be either removed or converted to an allowed accessory structure or use. If removed, resulting Parcel A could be allowed to add a guesthouse. If the mobile home is converted to a guesthouse, no additional dwellings or guesthouses may be added. Resulting Parcel B would be allowed to add a second dwelling and a guesthouse. Guesthouses are not allowed to be used as permanent or long-term housing. This potential additional housing and population would not be considered a significant population growth. Impacts would be less than significant.

b-c. **Housing Displacement and Replacement:** The proposed project could provide one additional dwelling and two guesthouses. Guesthouses are not allowed to be used as permanent or long-term housing. The existing mobile home is expected to be removed or converted to another allowed use. The proposed project would result in the displacement of persons that may be living in the unpermitted mobile home. It is not expected that this would result in the need for the construction of housing elsewhere. There would be no impact.

FINDING: The project would not displace housing and there would be no potential for a significant impact due to substantial growth, either directly or indirectly. The impacts would be less than significant.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. <i>Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Fire protection?			X	
b. Police protection?			X	
c. Schools?			X	
d. Parks?			X	
e. Other government services?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (Title 24 CCR, Part 9) establishes minimum requirements to safeguard public health, safety, and general welfare from the hazards of fire, explosion, or dangerous conditions in new and existing buildings. Chapter 33 of CCR contains requirements for fire safety during construction and demolition.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Public Services would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially increase or expand the demand for fire protection and emergency medical services without increasing staffing and equipment to meet the Department’s/District’s goal of 1.5 firefighters per 1,000 residents and 2 firefighters per 1,000 residents, respectively;
- Substantially increase or expand the demand for public law enforcement protection without increasing staffing and equipment to maintain the Sheriff’s Department goal of one sworn officer per 1,000 residents;
- Substantially increase the public school student population exceeding current school capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand in services;
- Place a demand for library services in excess of available resources;
- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
- Be inconsistent with County adopted goals, objectives or policies.

a. **Fire Protection:** The Garden Valley Fire Protection District would continue to provide fire protection services to the site. The project must adhere to applicable requirements for emergency vehicle access including roadway widths and turning radii, fire flow and sprinkler requirements, and vehicle ingress/egress. Compliance with these requirements will assure adequate emergency access and evacuation routes. Garden Valley Fire Protection District reviewed the proposed tentative map and their comments

regarding defensible space and visible site addressing have been incorporated in the conditions of approval for this project. If any additional structures are proposed in the future, the Fire Protection District would review the building permit application and include any fire protection measures at that time. As conditioned, this impact would be less than significant.

- b. **Police Protection:** Police services would continue to be provided by the El Dorado County Sheriff's Department (EDSO). Any future residential construction would not significantly increase demand for law enforcement protection. Impacts would be less than significant.
- c-e. **Schools:** As a result of project approval, the addition of one new dwelling unit on Parcel B could add a small number of additional students. The impact would be less than significant.
- d. **Parks.** The addition of one new dwelling unit and up to two new guesthouses on the site would not substantially increase the local population and therefore would not substantially increase the use of parks and recreational facilities. Pursuant to County Code Section 120.12.090, land dedication for the use of parks or an in-lieu fee are not required for parcel maps which create parcels greater than 20 acres in size. Impacts to parks would be less than significant.
- e. **Government Services.** The addition of one new dwelling unit on the site would not substantially increase the local population and therefore would not substantially increase the demand for public services. This impact would be less than significant.

FINDING: The project would not result in a significant increase of public services to the project. Increased demand to services would be addressed through the payment of established impact fees. As conditioned, this Public Services category, impacts would be less than significant.

XV. RECREATION.				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

National Trails System

The National Trails System Act of 1968 authorized The National Trails System (NTS) in order to provide additional outdoor recreation opportunities and to promote the preservation of access to the outdoor areas and historic resources of the nation. The Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails were the first two components, and the System has grown to include 20 national trails.

The National Trails System includes four classes of trails:

1. National Scenic Trails (NST) provide outdoor recreation and the conservation and enjoyment of significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities. The Pacific Coast Trail falls under this category. The PCT passes through the Desolation Wilderness area along the western plan area boundary.
2. National Historic Trails (NHT) follow travel routes of national historic significance. The National Park Service has designated two National Historic Trail (NHT) alignments that pass through El Dorado County, the California National Historic Trail and the Pony Express National Historic Trail. The California Historic Trail is a route of approximately 5,700 miles including multiple routes and cutoffs, extending from Independence and Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, to various points in California and Oregon. The Pony Express NHT commemorates the route used to relay mail via horseback from Missouri to California before the advent of the telegraph.
3. National Recreation Trails (NRT) are in, or reasonably accessible to, urban areas on federal, state, or private lands. In El Dorado County there are 5 NRTs.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The California Parklands Act

The California Parklands Act of 1980 (Public Resources Code Section 5096.141-5096.143) recognizes the public interest for the state to acquire, develop, and restore areas for recreation and to aid local governments to do the same. The California Parklands Act also identifies the necessity of local agencies to exercise vigilance to see that the parks, recreation areas, and recreational facilities they now have are not lost to other uses.

The California state legislature approved the California Recreational Trail Act of 1974 (Public Resources Code Section 2070-5077.8) requiring that the Department of Parks and Recreation prepare a comprehensive plan for California trails. The California Recreational Trails Plan is produced for all California agencies and recreation providers that manage trails. The Plan includes information on the benefits of trails, how to acquire funding, effective stewardship, and how to encourage cooperation among different trail users.

The 1975 Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) requires residential subdivision developers to help mitigate the impacts of property improvements by requiring them to set aside land, donate conservation easements, or pay fees for park improvements. The Quimby Act gave authority for passage of land dedication ordinances to cities and counties for parkland dedication or in-lieu fees paid to the local jurisdiction. Quimby exactions must be roughly proportional and closely tied (nexus) to a project's impacts as identified through traffic studies required by CEQA. The exactions only apply to the acquisition of new parkland; they do not apply to the physical development of new park facilities or associated operations and maintenance costs.

The County implements the Quimby Act through §16.12.090 of the County Code. The County Code sets standards for the acquisition of land for parks and recreational purposes, or payments of fees in lieu thereof, on any land subdivision. Other projects, such as ministerial residential or commercial development, could contribute to the demand for park and recreation facilities without providing land or funding for such facilities.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The 2004 El Dorado County General Plan Parks and Recreation Element establishes goals and policies that address needs for the provision and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities in the county, with a focus on providing recreational opportunities and facilities on a regional scale, securing adequate funding sources, and increasing tourism and recreation-based businesses. The Recreation Element describes the need for 1.5 acres of regional parkland, 1.5 acres of community parkland, and 2 acres of neighborhood parkland per 1,000 residents. Another 95 acres of park land are needed to meet the General Plan guidelines.

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Recreational Resources would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Substantially increase the local population without dedicating a minimum of 5 acres of developed parklands for every 1,000 residents; or
- Substantially increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks in the area such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur.

a.-b. **Parks and Recreational Services.** No land is being dedicated as part of the project. The addition of one new dwelling unit and up to two new guesthouses on the site would not substantially increase the local population. The small number of potentially new residents to the area would not substantially increase the use of parks and recreational facilities, or recreational services, and therefore would not result in substantial or accelerated deterioration of park facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

FINDING: No significant impacts to open space or park facilities would result as part of the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?			X	
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?			X	
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?				X

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies apply to transportation/traffic and the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Caltrans manages the state highway system and ramp interchange intersections. This state agency is also responsible for highway, bridge, and rail transportation planning, construction, and maintenance.

Local Laws, Regulations, and Policies

The Transportation and Circulation Element of the County General Plan relies on automobile delay and Level of Service (LOS) as performance measures to determine impacts on County-maintained roads and state highways within the unincorporated areas of the county.

County General Plan Policy TC-Xd states that Level of Service (LOS) for County-maintained roads and state highways within the unincorporated areas of the county shall not be worse than LOS E in the Community Regions or LOS D in the Rural Centers and Rural Regions. Level of Service is calculated using the methodologies in the latest edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board, National Research Council). There are some roadway segments that are except from these standards and are allowed to operate at LOS F and are listed in Table TC-2. According to Policy TC-Xe, “worsen” is defined as any of the following number of project trips using a road facility at the time of issuance of a use and occupancy permit for the development project:

- A. A two percent increase in traffic during a.m., p.m. peak hour, or daily
- B. The addition of 100 or more daily trips, or
- C. The addition of 10 or more trips during the a.m. or p.m. peak hour.

Starting on July 1, 2020, automobile delay and level of service (LOS) may no longer be used as the performance measure to determine the transportation impacts of land development under CEQA. Instead, an alternative metric that supports the goals of SB 743 legislation will be required. The use of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) has been recommended by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and is cited in the CEQA Guidelines as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts (Section 15064.3(a)).

The intent of SB743 is to bring CEQA transportation analysis into closer alignment with other statewide policies regarding greenhouse gases, complete streets, and smart growth. Using VMT as a performance measure, instead of LOS, is intended to discourage suburban sprawl, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage the development of smart growth, complete streets, and multimodal transportation networks.

Current direction regarding methods to identify VMT and comply with state requirements is provided by the California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) December 2018 publication, Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA. This advisory contains technical recommendations regarding assessment of VMT, thresholds of significance, and mitigation measures. OPR provides this Technical Advisory as a resource for the public to use at their discretion. OPR is not enforcing or attempting to enforce any part of the recommendations contained herein. (Government Code Section 65035 [“It is not the intent of the Legislature to vest in the Office of Planning and Research any direct operating or regulatory powers over land use, public works, or other state, regional, or local projects or programs.”].)

OPR’s Technical Advisory provides this direction for small projects:

Many local agencies have developed screening thresholds to indicate when detailed analysis is needed. Absent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact.

Per OPR’s Technical Advisory, this determination is based on the following:

CEQA provides a categorical exemption for existing facilities, including additions to existing structures of up to 10,000 square feet, so long as the project is in an area where public infrastructure is available to allow for maximum planned development and the project is not in an environmentally sensitive area. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15301, subd.

(e)(2).). Typical project types for which trip generation increases relatively linearly with building footprint (i.e., general office building, single tenant office building, office park, and business park) generate or attract an additional 110-124 trips per 10,000 square feet. Therefore, absent substantial evidence otherwise, it is reasonable to conclude that the addition of 110 or fewer trips could be considered not to lead to a significant impact.

El Dorado County Department of Transportation (DOT) has not yet adopted VMT screening thresholds. However, consistent with El Dorado General Plan Policy TC-Xe, cited above, transportation impact studies (TIS) are required of development when development “worsens” travel conditions. The threshold criteria for worsening conditions include 2 percent increase in overall volumes, 100 daily trips, or 10 peak hour trips. The threshold of 100 trips generated by the project is more conservative than the recommended exemption threshold of 110 trips suggested by the OPR.

Further, DOT’s current criteria for determining uses that are typically exempt from preparation of a transportation impact study (TIS) include industrial uses with footprints of 10,000 square feet or less, which is reflective of the direction in OPR’s Technical Advisory for evaluating traffic impacts for small projects.

Discussion: The Transportation and Circulation Policies contained in the County General Plan establish a framework for review of thresholds of significance and identification of potential impacts of new development on the County’s road system. These policies are enforced by the application of the Transportation Impact Study (TIS) Guidelines, the County Design and Improvements Standards Manual, and the County Encroachment Ordinance, with review of individual development projects by the Transportation and Long Range Planning Divisions of the Community Development Agency. A substantial adverse effect to traffic would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Result in an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system;
- Generate traffic volumes which cause violations of adopted level of service standards (project and cumulative); or
- Result in or worsen Level of Service (LOS) F traffic congestion during weekday, peak-hour periods on any highway, road, interchange or intersection in the unincorporated areas of the county as a result of a residential development project of 5 or more units.

a. **Traffic Increases:** Access to the new parcels would be from existing driveways and roads. The project site is in an area of similar rural large-lot parcels. No substantial traffic increases would result from the proposed project, as the total potential new development would be limited to one secondary dwelling and two guesthouses. Guesthouses are not allowed to be used as permanent or long-term housing and would not be anticipated to have any long-term contribution to area traffic. The ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition, does not consider secondary residential units. In the event that a secondary dwelling is constructed on Parcel B, trip generation could be expected to be similar to that of a single family primary dwelling (2 trips in the AM and PM Peak hours and 9 trips daily. This is below the thresholds set by El Dorado County General Plan Policy TC-Xe).

The proposed project site is in an area with low traffic volumes. Future construction activities associated with the proposed project would temporarily generate additional vehicle traffic in the project area. The project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

b. **Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT):** The proposed project would create two parcels for a total of two primary single-family dwellings. Construction activities associated with the project would temporarily generate additional vehicle traffic in the project area but would not be expected to exceed 110 trips per day during the construction period. Once construction has been completed, long-term traffic may be anticipated to increase by 9 trips daily or 2 trips in the peak hour, which is less than the threshold of 100 trips per day or 10 trips in the peak hour as set by El Dorado County General Plan Policy TC-Xe. Therefore, in accordance with DOT’s criteria for exemption from requiring a TIS and OPR’s direction regarding determining transportation impacts for small projects, this impact is presumed to be less than significant. The El Dorado

County Department of Transportation reviewed the project and determined that a Transportation Impact Study (TIS) and On-Site Transportation Review were not required, and both the TIS and OSTR were waived. Impacts would be less than significant.

- c. **Air Traffic:** The site is not located adjacent to an airport or within an Airport Safety District. There would be no impact.
- d. **Design Hazards:** Access to the new parcels would be from existing driveways and non-County maintained roads connecting to Highway 193. Caltrans, County DOT, and Garden Valley Fire Protection District reviewed the proposed tentative map for access issues and no concerns regarding roadway hazards or affect road safety were identified. There would be no impact.
- e. **Emergency Access:** Access to the new parcels would be from existing driveways and non-County maintained roads connecting to Highway 193. Caltrans, County DOT, and Garden Valley Fire Protection District reviewed the proposed tentative map for access issues and none were identified. There would be no impact.
- f. **Alternative Transportation.** The project would not conflict with adopted plans, polices or programs relating to alternative transportation. There is no public transit, bicycle lanes or pedestrian paths at this property or along Highway 193. There would be no impact.

FINDING: The project would not exceed the thresholds for traffic identified within the General Plan. For this Transportation/Traffic category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded and impacts would be less than significant.

XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Section 21074?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

No federal laws, regulations, or policies apply to Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) and the Proposed Project.

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Assembly Bill (AB) 52

AB 52, which was approved in September 2014 and effective on July 1, 2015, requires that CEQA lead agencies consult with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project, if so requested by the tribe. The bill, chaptered in CEQA Section 21084.2, also specifies that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

Defined in Section 21074(a) of the Public Resources Code, TCRs are:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

TCRs are further defined under Section 21074 as follows:

- b. A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a TCR to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape; and
- c. A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a TCR if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

Mitigation measures for TCRs must be developed in consultation with the affected California Native American tribe pursuant to newly chaptered Section 21080.3.2, or according to Section 21084.3. Section 21084.3 identifies mitigation measures that include avoidance and preservation of TCRs and treating TRCs with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource.

Discussion:

In general, significant impacts are those that diminish the integrity, research potential, or other characteristics that make a TCR significant or important. To be considered a TCR, a resource must be either: (1) listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historic resources, or: (2) a resource that the lead agency chooses, in its discretion, to treat as a TCR and meets the criteria for listing in the state register of historic resources pursuant to the criteria set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c). A substantial adverse change to a TCR would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Disrupt, alter, or adversely affect a TCR such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired
- a. Tribal Cultural Resources.** The United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), Wilton Rancheria, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, Nashville-El Dorado Miwok, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok, T’si-Akim Maidu, and Ione Band of Miwok Indians were notified of the proposed project and given access to all project documents on July 18, 2016, via certified mail. The UAIC responded with requests for information and were provided with the Cultural Resources Report. No other tribes had requested to be notified of proposed projects for consultation in the project area at the time. No requests for further information or formal consultation were received. The UAIC confirmed consultation closure on November 30, 2020. Pursuant to the Records Search prepared by the North Central Information Center (2016), the geographic area of the project site is not known to contain any resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or considered significant by a California Native American tribe.

Standard conditions of approval to address unanticipated discovery of TCRs would apply during any grading activities. This impact would be less than significant.

FINDING: No significant TCRs are known to exist on the project site. As conditioned, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR and any impact would be less than significant.

XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. <i>Would the project:</i>				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c. Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	

Regulatory Setting:

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Policies

Energy Policy Act of 2005

The Energy Policy Act of 2005, intended to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, provides loan guarantees or tax credits for entities that develop or use fuel-efficient and/or energy efficient technologies (USEPA, 2014). The act also increases the amount of biofuel that must be mixed with gasoline sold in the United States (USEPA, 2014).

State Laws, Regulations, and Policies

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Public Resources Code, Division 30) requires all California cities and counties to implement programs to reduce, recycle, and compost wastes by at least 50 percent by 2000 (Public Resources Code Section 41780). The state, acting through the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), determines compliance with this mandate. Per-capita disposal rates are used to determine whether a jurisdiction's efforts are meeting the intent of the act.

California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Public Resources Code Sections 42900-42911) requires that all development projects applying for building permits include adequate, accessible areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials.

California Integrated Energy Policy

Senate Bill 1389, passed in 2002, requires the California Energy Commission (CEC) to prepare an Integrated Energy Policy Report for the governor and legislature every 2 years (CEC 2015a). The report analyzes data and provides policy recommendations on trends and issues concerning electricity and natural gas, transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and public interest energy research (CEC 2015a). The 2014 Draft Integrated Energy Policy Report Update includes policy recommendations, such as increasing investments in electric vehicle charging infrastructure at workplaces, multi-unit dwellings, and public sites (CEC 2015b).

Title 24—Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards of the California Building Code are intended to ensure that building construction, system design, and installation achieve energy efficiency and preserve outdoor and indoor environmental quality (CEC 2012). The standards are updated on an approximately 3-year cycle. The 2013 standards went into effect on July 1, 2014.

Urban Water Management Planning Act

California Water Code Sections 10610 *et seq.* requires that all public water systems providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers, or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY), prepare an urban water management plan (UWMP).

Other Standards and Guidelines

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design

Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) is a green building certification program, operated by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) that recognizes energy efficient and/or environmentally friendly (green) components of building design (USGBC, 2015). To receive LEED certification, a building project must satisfy prerequisites and earn points related to different aspects of green building and environmental design (USGBC, 2015). The four levels of LEED certification are related to the number of points a project earns: (1) certified (40–49 points), (2) silver (50–59 points), (3) gold (60–79 points), and (4) platinum (80+ points) (USGBC, 2015). Points or credits may be obtained for various criteria, such as indoor and outdoor water use reduction, and construction and demolition (C&D) waste management planning. Indoor water use reduction entails reducing consumption of building fixtures and fittings by at least 20% from the calculated baseline and requires all newly installed toilets, urinals, private lavatory faucets, and showerheads that are eligible for labeling to be WaterSense labeled (USGBC, 2014). Outdoor water use reduction may be achieved by showing that the landscape does not require a permanent irrigation system beyond a maximum 2.0-year establishment period, or by reducing the project's landscape water requirement by at least 30% from the calculated baseline for the site's peak watering month (USGBC, 2014). C&D waste management points may be obtained by diverting at least 50% of C&D material and three material streams, or generating less than 2.5 pounds of construction waste per square foot of the building's floor area (USGBC, 2014).

Discussion: A substantial adverse effect on Utilities and Service Systems would occur if the implementation of the project would:

- Breach published national, state, or local standards relating to solid waste or litter control;
- Substantially increase the demand for potable water in excess of available supplies or distribution capacity without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide an adequate on-site water supply, including treatment, storage and distribution;

- Substantially increase the demand for the public collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased demand, or is unable to provide for adequate on-site wastewater system; or
- Result in demand for expansion of power or telecommunications service facilities without also including provisions to adequately accommodate the increased or expanded demand.

- a. **Wastewater Requirements:** Per the proposed Tentative Map, each existing residence and the mobile home has its own septic system. The County's current Local Agency Management Plan (sewage ordinance) prohibits development of parcels beyond their ability to dispose of wastewater. However, the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department (EMD) reviewed the project and determined that EMD records contain very few specifics about the existing septic systems.

The project would be conditioned to require an evaluation of each septic system by a septic system designer for any houses, granny flats, or mobile homes that were constructed, installed, or expanded without the required permits from Building Services. An evaluation of the septic system is not required for structures that were built with the appropriate permits. Any systems found to be inadequate would need to be brought into compliance prior to the filing of a Final Map.

Additionally, any future development or expansion of existing development would be required to submit a septic system site evaluation and design as part of their building permit. This may include anything from bedroom additions for existing permitted structures to building a second dwelling. Similarly, any future subdivisions of these parcels would require that each new parcel had adequate sewage disposal area prior to subdivision approval by EMD. As conditioned, this impact would be less than significant.

- b. **Construction of New Facilities:** No development is proposed as a part of the project and no construction of new facilities would be required. Each residence is required to provide its own wastewater treatment system, connection to public water service, and utilities/electricity services by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). There would be no impact.
- c. **New Stormwater Facilities:** No development is proposed as a part of the proposed project. Any possible drainage facilities needed for any future construction would be built in conformance with the County of El Dorado Drainage Manual, as determined by Development Services standards, during the grading and building permit processes. There would be no impact.
- d. **Sufficient Water Supply:** The primary residence currently receives metered water service from GDPUD. The project would be conditioned such that prior to filing of the final map, the applicant will obtain "will serve" letters or proof of service from GDPUD for the other existing residences on the parcel. Any future development on the site would be required to obtain services as part of the building permit process. Per County Environmental Management, the existing well on Parcel B has been approved for agricultural use only. As conditioned, there would be no impact.
- e. **Adequate Wastewater Capacity:** The project site currently has onsite septic systems and the resulting parcels would continue to use the same type of systems. The resulting parcels would not connect to a public wastewater system. There would be no impact.
- f-g. **Solid Waste Disposal and Requirements:** El Dorado Disposal distributes municipal solid waste to Forward Landfill in Stockton and Kiefer Landfill in Sacramento. Pursuant to El Dorado County Environmental Management Solid Waste Division staff, both facilities have sufficient capacity to serve the County. Recyclable materials are distributed to a facility in Benicia and green wastes are sent to a processing facility in Sacramento. County Ordinance No. 4319 requires that new development provide areas for adequate, accessible, and convenient storing, collecting and loading of solid waste and recyclables. This project does not propose to add any activities that would generate substantial additional solid waste, as one additional residence and two guesthouses would generate minimal amounts of solid waste for disposal. Project impacts would be less than significant.

FINDING: As conditioned, no significant utility and service system impacts would be expected with the project, either directly or indirectly, and impacts to this Utilities and Service Systems category would be less than significant.

XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE. Does the project:				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X		
b. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			X	

Discussion

- a. No substantial evidence contained in the project record has been found that would indicate that this project would have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment. As conditioned or mitigated, and with adherence to County permit requirements, this project would not have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of California history or pre-history. Any impacts from the project would be less than significant due to the design of the project and required standards that would be implemented prior to recording the final Parcel Map or with the building permit processes and/or any required project specific improvements on the property.
- b. Cumulative impacts are defined in Section 15355 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines as *two or more individual effects, which when considered together, would be considerable or which would compound or increase other environmental impacts.*

The project would not involve development or changes in land use that would result in an excessive increase in population growth. Impacts due to increased demand for public services associated with the project would be offset by the payment of fees as required by service providers to extend the necessary infrastructure services. The project would not be anticipated to contribute substantially to increased traffic in the area and the project would not require an increase in the wastewater treatment capacity of the County. Due to the small size of the proposed project, types of activities proposed, and site-specific environmental conditions, which have been disclosed in the Project Description and analyzed in Items I

through XVIII, there would be no significant impacts anticipated related to agriculture resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services, recreation, traffic/transportation, or utilities/service systems that would combine with similar effects such that the project's contribution would be cumulatively considerable. For these issue areas, either no impacts, or less than significant impacts would be anticipated.

As outlined and discussed in this document, as conditioned and with compliance with County Codes, this project would be anticipated to have a less than significant project-related environmental effect which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Based on the analysis in this study, it has been determined that the project would have less than significant cumulative impacts.

- c. Based on the discussion contained in this document, no potentially significant impacts to human beings are anticipated to occur with respect to potential project impacts. The project would not include any physical changes to the site, and any future development or physical changes would require review and permitting through the County. Adherence to these standard conditions would be expected to reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

FINDINGS: It has been determined that the proposed project would not result in significant environmental impacts. The project would not exceed applicable environmental standards, nor significantly contribute to cumulative environmental impacts.

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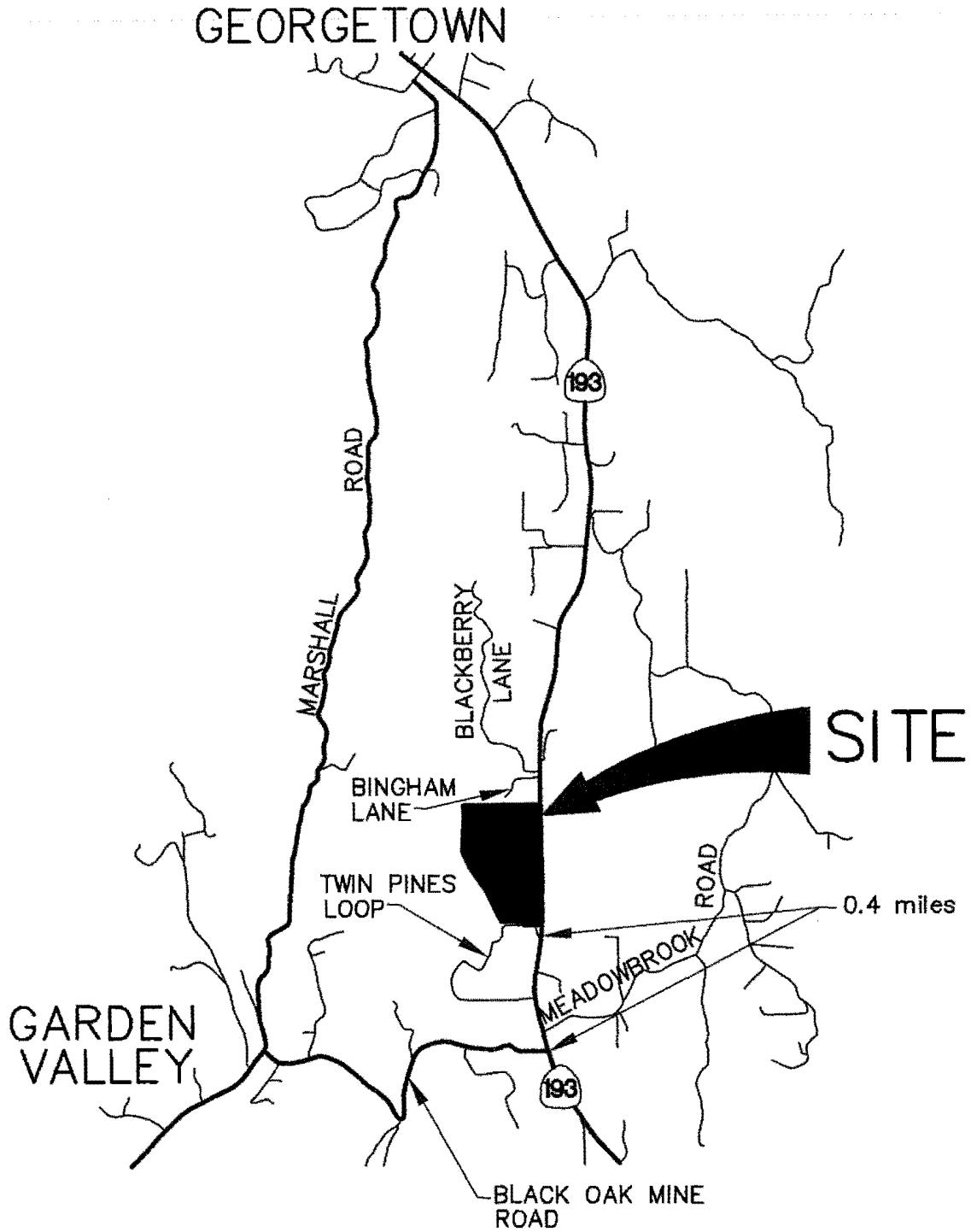
Wilson, Ruth. (2020). Personal communication via email with Gina Hamilton, Senior Planner, El Dorado County.

VICINITY MAP

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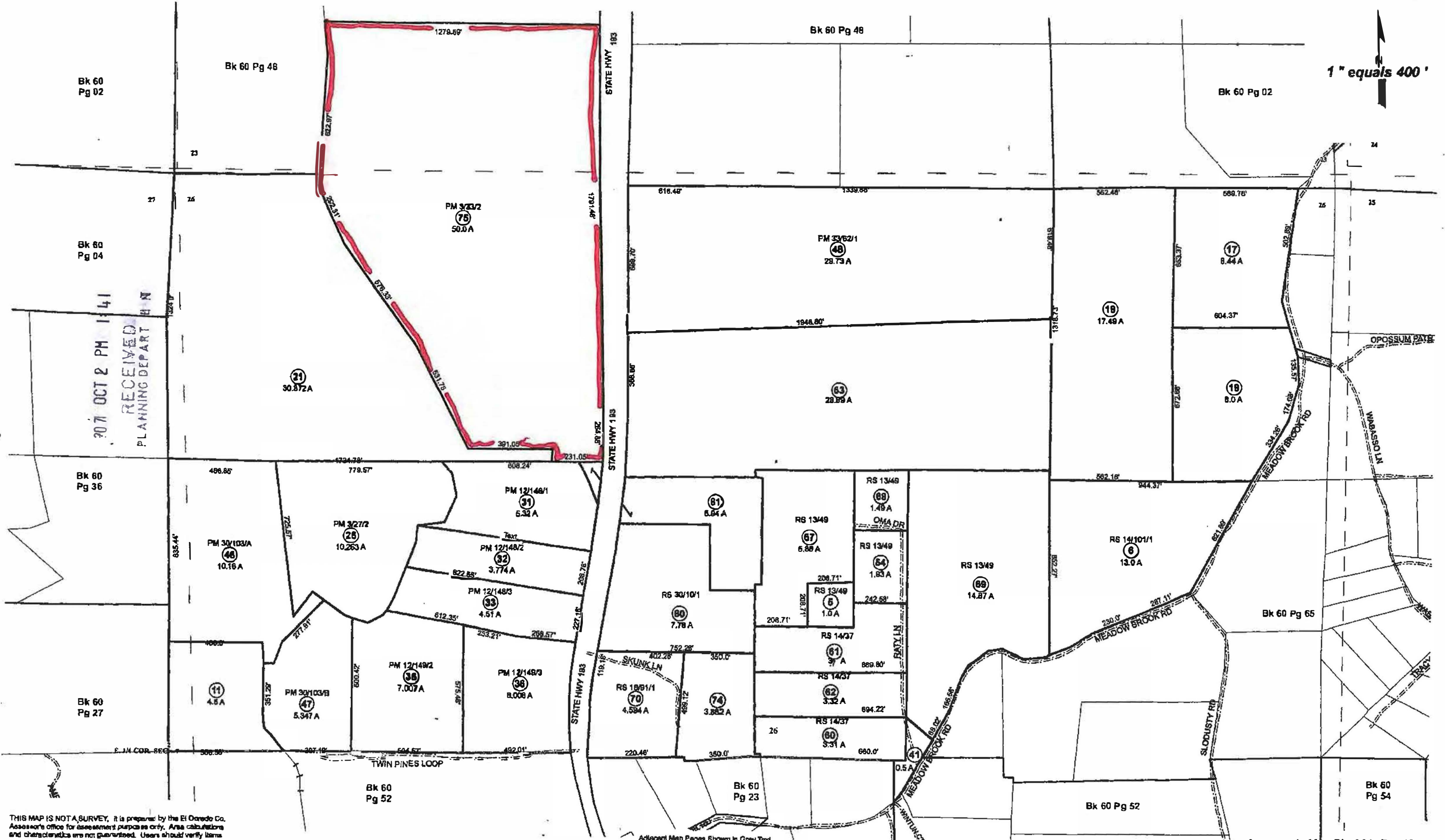
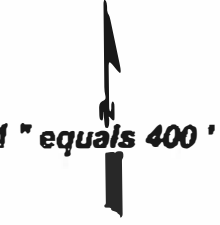


P 17-0008

Attachment 2: Assessor's Parcel Map
P17-0008 Steward Tentative Parcel Map

POR. N1/2 SEC. 26, T.12N., R.10E., M.D.M.

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THIS MAP IS NOT A SURVEY, it is prepared by the El Dorado Co. Assessor's office for assessment purposes only. Area calculations and characteristics are not guaranteed. Users should verify items such as dimensions and acreage.

Acreages Are Estimates

Adjacent Map Pages Shown in Grey Text
 Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses
 Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles

P 17-0008

Rev. Mar. 23, 2007

Assessor's Map Bk. 060, Pg. 43
 County of El Dorado, CA

Attachment 3: Project Site

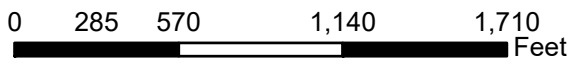


Project Site

STATE HWY 193



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

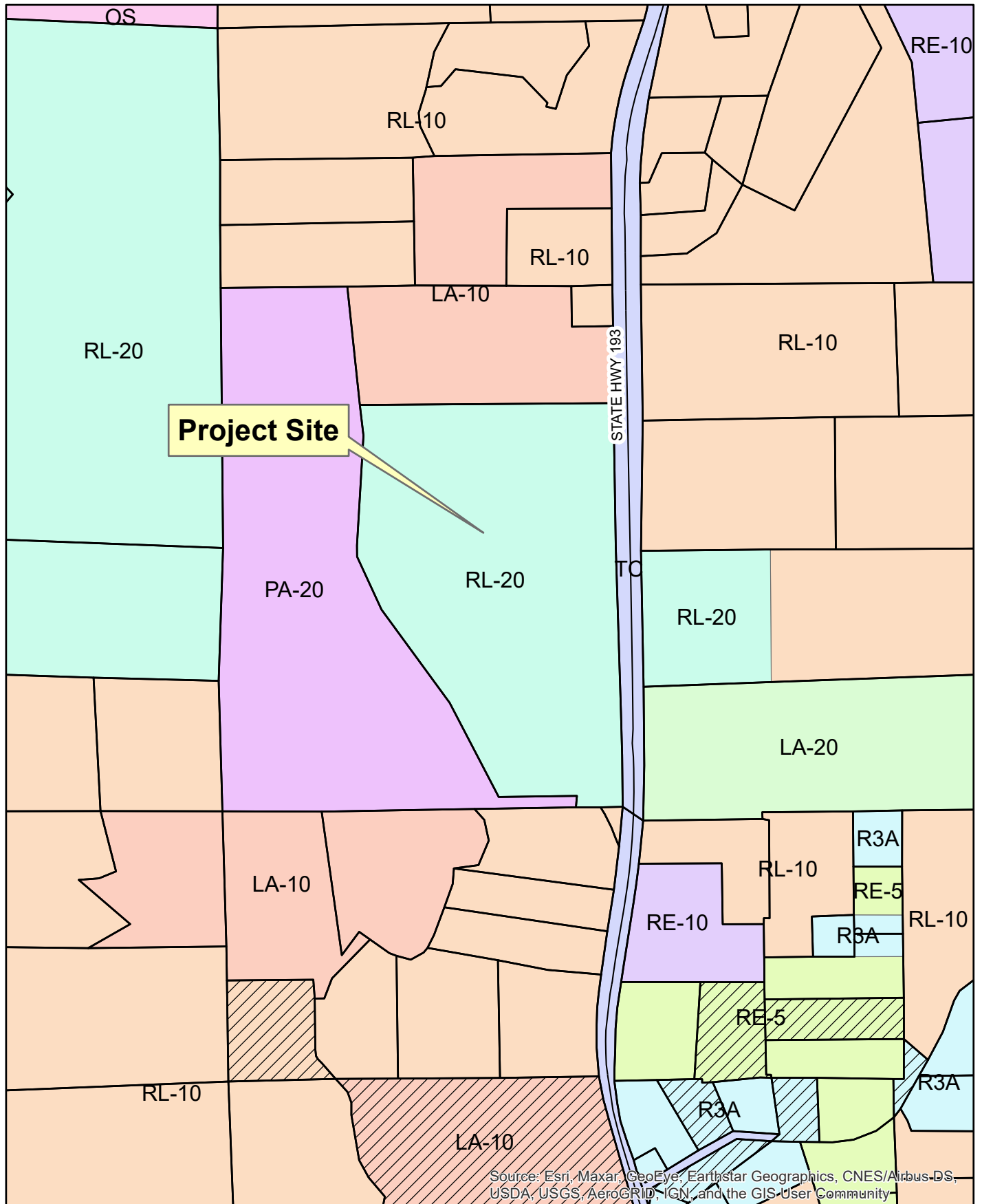


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Project P17-0008
Steward Tentative Parcel Map
APN 060-430-075

Map prepared on
November 30, 2020

Attachment 4: Zoning Map



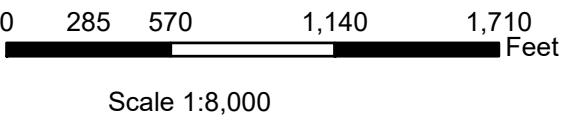
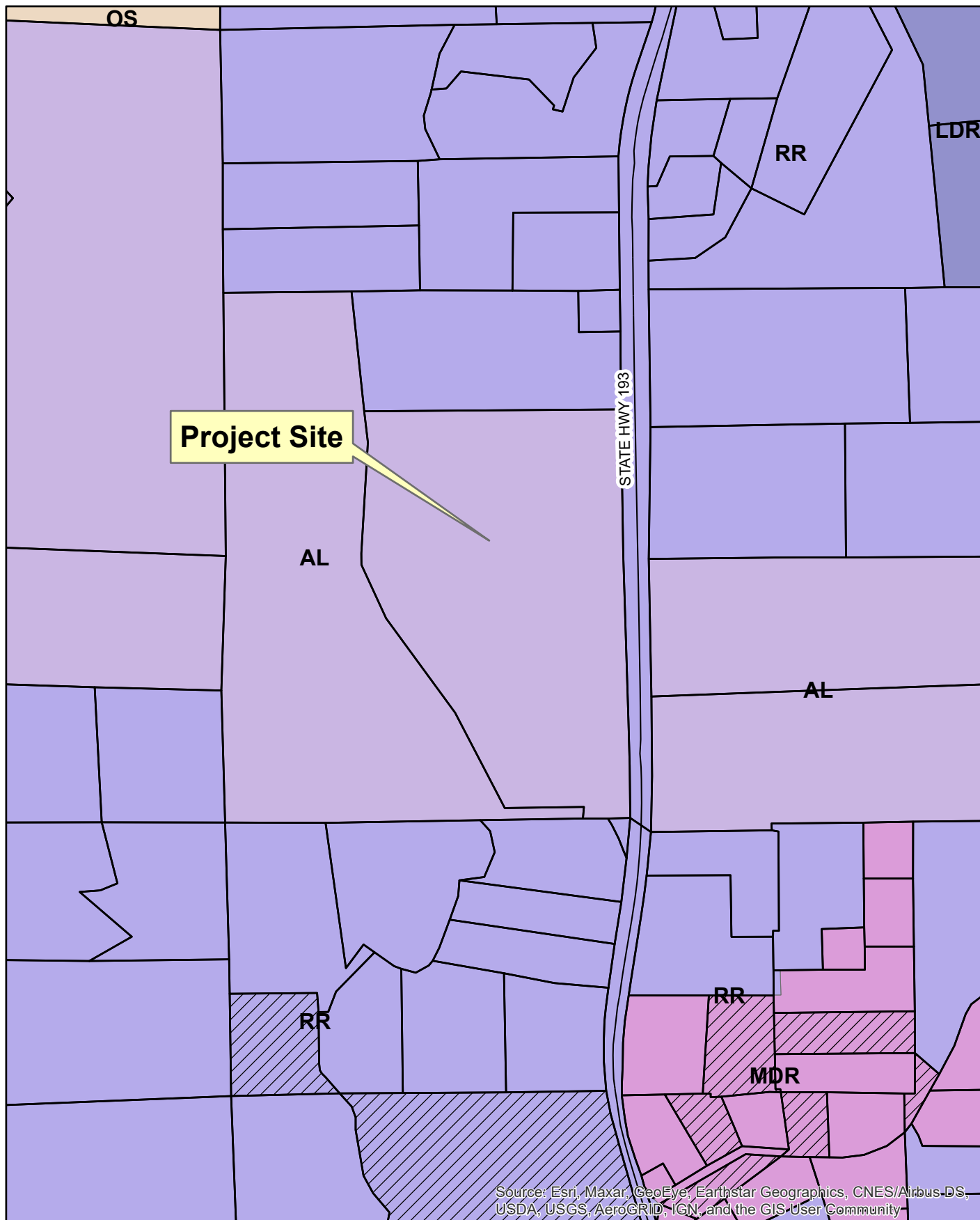
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus-DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

0 285 570 1,140 1,710 Feet
Scale 1:8,000

Project P17-0008
Steward Tentative Parcel Map
APN 060-430-075

Map prepared on
November 30, 2020

Attachment 5: General Plan Map



Project P17-0008
Steward Tentative Parcel Map
APN 060-430-075

Map prepared on
November 30, 2020

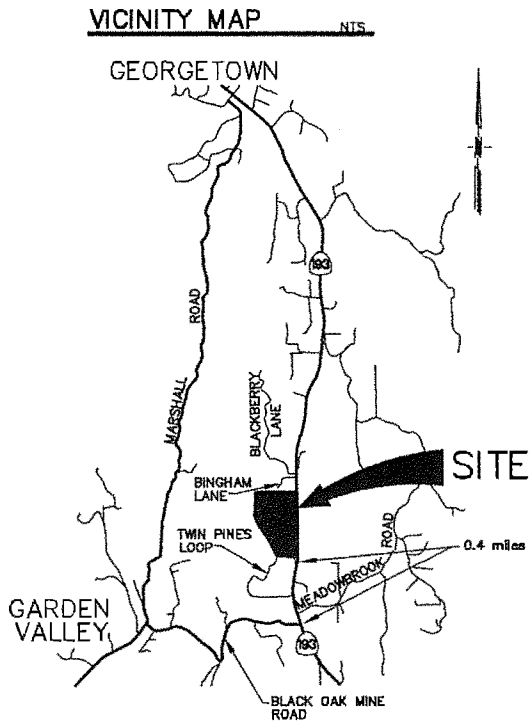
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus-DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Tentative Parcel Map

A PORTION OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 23 AND A
PORTION OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 26 OF
T. 12 N., R. 10 E., M.D.M., BEING PARCEL 2 OF P.M. 3/33
COUNTY OF EL DORADO STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEPTEMBER, 2017 1"=100'
SHEET 1 of 1

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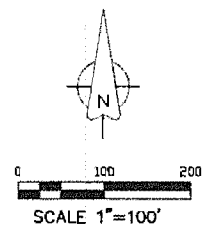
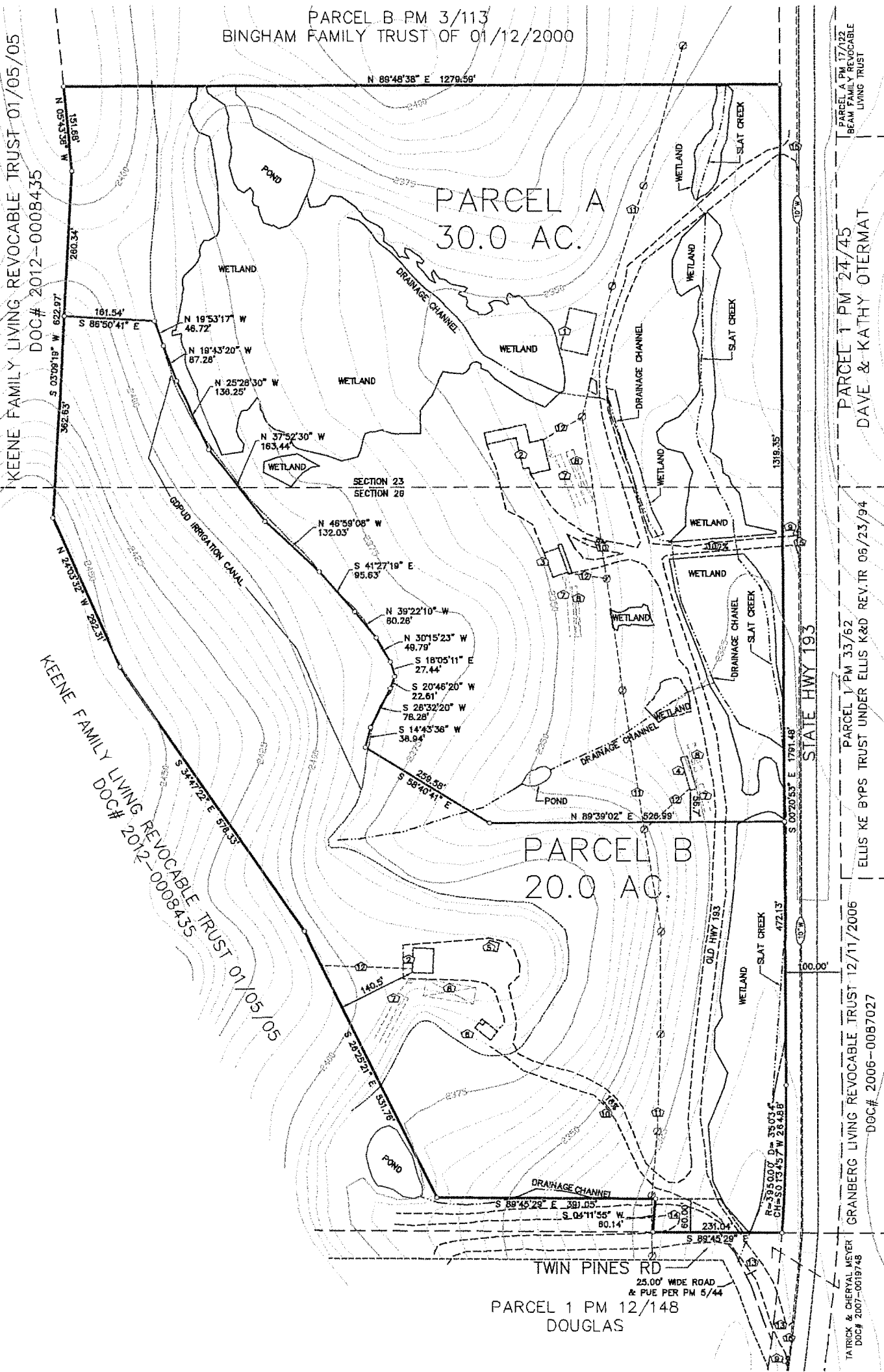
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OWNER / APPLICANT: JAMES & JENNIFER STEWARD
P. O. BOX 164
GARDEN VALLEY, CA 95633
530-906-4327

MAP PREPARED BY: JAMES WILLSON, LS
SITE CONSULTING INC.
3460 ANGEL LANE
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
530-822-7014

SCALE: 1"=100'
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHY: INTERMAP MAPPING
SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE: SECTION 23, & 26, T. 12 N., R. 10 E.
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.: 060-430-7495
PRESENT ZONING: RL 20
TOTAL PARCEL AREA: 50 ACRES
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARCELS: (2) TWO
MINIMUM PARCEL AREA: 20 ACRES
WATER SUPPLY: EXISTING METERS, GEORGETOWN DIVIDE PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT
SEWAGE DISPOSAL: EXISTING SEPTIC
STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION: GARDEN VALLEY FPD
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2017
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5'
SITE ADDRESS: 7461 STATE HWY 193
GEORGETOWN, CA



NOTES

- ⊗ EXISTING BARN
- ⊗ EXISTING HOUSE
- ⊗ EXISTING SHOP WITH GRANNY FLAT
- ⊗ EXISTING MOBILE HOME
- ⊗ EXISTING SHED
- ⊗ EXISTING SHOP
- ⊗ EXISTING LEACH FIELD
- ⊗ LEACH FIELD REPLACEMENT AREA
- ⊗ EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- ⊗ EXISTING DRIVEWAY
- ⊗ POWER LINE EASEMENT PER 147 OR 190
- ⊗ JOINT SERVICE LINE
- ⊗ OLD STATE HWY 193 RELINQUISHED TO THE COUNTY
- ⊗ PROPOSED 60' ROAD AND PUE FOR ADJACENT PROPERTY
- ⊗ EXISTING ENCROACHMENTS

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

DATE: _____ APPROVAL: _____
DATE: _____ CONDITIONAL APPROVAL: _____
DATE: _____ DISAPPROVAL: _____

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

DATE: _____ APPROVAL: _____
DATE: _____ CONDITIONAL APPROVAL: _____
DATE: _____ DISAPPROVAL: _____

Biological Resources Report

for

Assessor' Parcel Number 060-430-75

located at

7461 State Highway 193

Georgetown, El Dorado County, CA

Prepared by

Ruth A. Willson

Site Consulting, Inc.

Biological Services

3460 Angel Lane

Placerville, California 95667

(530) 622-7014

Prepared for

James Steward

(530) 906-4327

August 2017

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Appendices

- A. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Official Species List
- B. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service IpaC Trust Resource Report
- C. California Natural Diversity Database Report of Special-Status Species Occurrences within the Georgetown and Surrounding USGS Quads
- D. California Native Plant Society On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, Georgetown and Surrounding USGS Quads
- E. Evaluation of Special-Status Species with Known Occurrences in Georgetown and Surrounding USGS Quads
- F. Plant Species Found on the Project Site

I. Report Summary

A. Special-Status Species

1. Federal and State-Listed Species

No species listed under either the United States or California Environmental Protection Act were found on the project site. Potential habitat was found for four state- or federal-listed species: California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) and Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*).

2. Species of Concern

Two species of concern were found on the project site: western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) and Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *humboldtii*). In addition, potential habitat was found for forty-one species of concern, including three insects: western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*), Cosumnes stripetail stonefly (*Cosumnoperla hypocrena*) and gold rush hanging scorpionfly (*Orobittacus obscurus*); one reptile: coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*); sixteen birds: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), white-headed woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), and calliope hummingbird (*Stellula (Selasphorus) calliope*); five bats: Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*) and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*); and seventeen plants: True's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos mewukka* ssp. *truei*), big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*), watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), Sierra arching sedge (*Carex cyrtostachya*), northern meadow sedge (*Carex praticola*), Oregon fireweed (*Epilobium oreganum*), northern Sierra daisy (*Erigeron petrophilus* var. *sierrensis*), Butte County fritillary (*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*), American manna grass (*Glyceria grandis*), Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*), Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*), dubious pea (*Lathyrus sulphureus* var. *argillaceus*), northern bugleweed (*Lycopus uniflorus*), Sierra sweet bay (*Myrica hartwegii*), narrow-petaled rein orchid (*Piperia leptopetala*), Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton epihydrus*) and oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*). See Table 5, pages 21-23, for more details.

3. Mitigation

Normal setbacks from waters and wetlands (100 feet from perennial waters and 50 feet from intermittent or ephemeral waters and wetlands) are sufficient to protect waters, wetlands and potential habitat on the project site for aquatic species.

Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds, including raptors, conducted no more than 30 days prior to construction activities, is recommended if construction is scheduled during the normal nesting season (March 1-August 31). A 30-foot setback from trees with active nests is recommended for most species. If raptor nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, however, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) must be initiated to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No mitigation should be required if tree removal and grading are not scheduled during the normal nesting season.

B. Oak Canopy

The total oak canopy on Parcel A is 0.45 percent, and 8.97 percent on Parcel B. No oaks are proposed for removal; thus, no mitigation is required.

II. Introduction

A. Purpose of Report

A biological resources study and on-site surveys were conducted on the Steward property (Figure 1), in order to determine the suitability of its habitat to support state- or federal-listed special-status wildlife and plant species, and species of concern. Existing oak resources were also enumerated. The biological resources report is part of submittal information required by El Dorado County for a two-way subdivision of a 50.0 acre parcel of land.

B. Project Location and Description

The project encompasses a 50-acre parcel, Assessor's Parcel Number 060-430-75 (Figure 2), located at 7461 State Highway 193, Georgetown, El Dorado County, California (Figure 3). The proposed parcel map would subdivide the property into two parcels, 20 acres and 30 acres in size (Figure 4).

The project site has a General Plan designation of AL within Ag District A, and RE 10 zoning. Surrounding parcels are single-family residential lots varying in size from 5.3 to 30.8 acres.

The parcel has four existing single-family residential structures: two houses near the center of proposed Parcel A, a house near the southwest corner of proposed Parcel B, and an old mobile home.

C. Property Owners and Project Engineer

Property Owners

James and Jennifer Steward
7461 State Highway 193
Georgetown, CA 95634
Phone: 530-906-4327

Project Engineer

James Willson, LS, RCE, CFedS
Site Consulting, Inc., Land Surveying Services
3460 Angel Lane
Placerville, CA 95667
Phone: 530-306-4086
jwillson@siteconsultinginc.com

D. Report Preparer

Ruth A. Willson, M.A., Biology, California State University, Fresno, has been preparing biological reports in El Dorado County since 1992. Her educational and experiential background includes proficiency in botany, entomology, ornithology, wildlife biology and ecology. She completed training in wetland delineation with Wetland Training Institute March 31, 2006, and is an ISA Certified Arborist, No. WE-8335A.

Figure 5. Soils map, generated by El Dorado County GotNet.



AoB = Argonaut loam, seeped variant
 BpC = Boomer-Sites loams, 9-15% slopes
 BrE = Boomer-Sites very rocky loams, 9-50% slopes
 McE = Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 15-50% slopes
 SKD = Sites loam, 15-30% slopes

VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

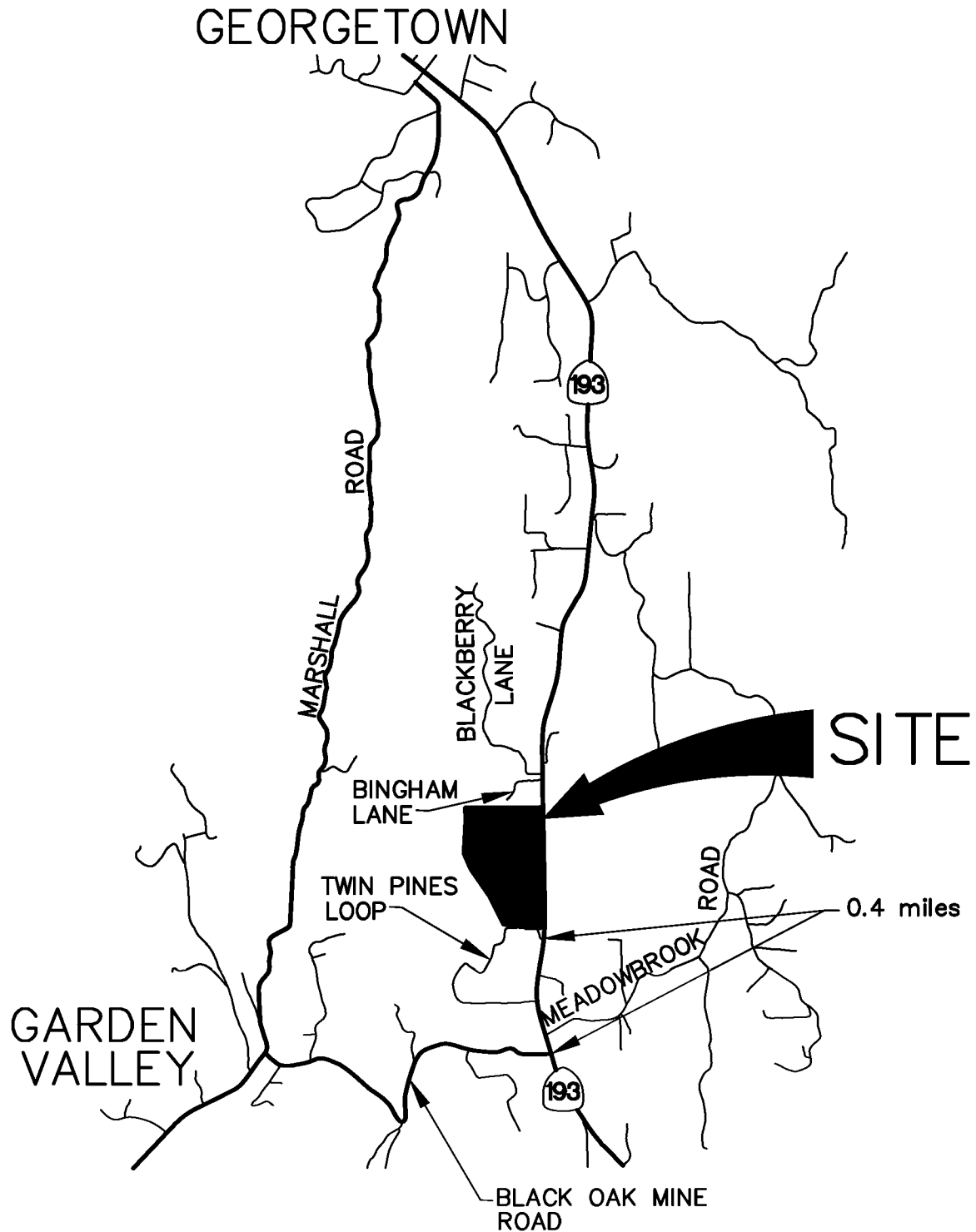


Figure 4. Tentative Parcel Map.

III. Evaluation Methods

A. Field Surveys

The project site was searched for special-status species March 15, April 14, May 8, 18 & 25, and June 7 & 26, 2017, by Ruth Willson. Plants, animals and vegetation communities were identified in the field. Unknown plants were identified in the office, utilizing Baldwin, et al. 2012 and Jepson 2017.

B. Literature Search

An Official Species List for the project site, obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) June 14, 2017, served as the main source of data on federal-listed special-status species that could be affected by the project (Appendix A). A USFWS "IPaC Trust Resource Report," generated in February, 2017, contained a list of species of federal concern (Appendix B). A RareFind 5 report of known occurrences of special-status species in the Georgetown and eight surrounding USGS Quads, dated April 30, 2017, was obtained from the California Natural Diversity Database (Appendix C). Other current lists reviewed include the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) publications *Endangered, Threatened and Rare Plants of California*; *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes and Lichens*; and *Special Animals*, along with the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list, *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants*, v7-17jun 6-3-1 (Appendix D).

C. Vegetation Community Classification

References on the classification of vegetation include Mayer & Laudenslayer (1988), Munz & Keck (1959) and Sawyer et al. (2009). Vegetation communities are referenced to those listed in the El Dorado County General Plan, adopted July 19, 2004 (El Dorado County, 2006).

D. Oak Canopy Determination

The oak canopy on the project site was determined by measuring the forest canopy on an aerial photo in a CAD program. The percentage of oaks in the forest canopy was determined by counting all trees within twenty feet of a random line through the forest. The percentage of oaks counted was applied to the total tree canopy to estimate the total oak canopy for each parcel.

IV. Regulatory Setting

A. Federal Regulations

1. Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Section 9 of the ESA prohibits "take" of endangered or threatened species; take is defined "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect." Section 10 of the ESA allows incidental take for listed species for otherwise lawful projects. Section 10 Permits can be obtained through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take, possession, or trade of migratory birds or their parts. The Act specifically protects migratory bird nests from possession, sale, purchase, barter, transport, import and export, and take (16 U.S.C., Sec. 703, Supp. I, 1989). The definition of take is to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect (50 CFR 10.12). Exceptions from the MBTA prohibitions are prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and include non-native, invasive species such as European starling, English sparrow, Rock dove, and Eurasian collared dove.

3. Raptors

Raptors and their nests are protected under both federal (MBTA) and state (Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5) regulations. Section 3503.5 states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.”

4. Wetlands and Waters

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has jurisdiction over “Waters of the U.S.” (also called “jurisdictional waters”) under provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (1972). Such “jurisdictional waters” include waters used, or potentially used, for interstate commerce, interstate waters, lakes, rivers, streams, tributaries of streams, and wetlands adjacent to or tributary to the above. Irrigation and drainage ditches excavated on dry land, artificially-irrigated areas, man-made lakes or ponds used for irrigation or stock watering, small artificial water bodies such as swimming pools, and water-filled depressions are usually exempted from USACE jurisdiction (33 CFR, Part 328).

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has jurisdiction over alterations to the beds of rivers, streams, creeks, or lakes. The Fish and Game Code (Section 1602) requires an entity to notify CDFW of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake. Alterations include activities that would: substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake; substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake; or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

Disturbance of any potential jurisdictional features on this project could require one or more of the following permits:

- A Clean Water Act, Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- A Water Quality Certification, Section 401, permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- A 1601-1603 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game.

B. California Regulations

1. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to Section 21002 of CEQA, “It is the policy of the State that public agencies should not approve projects as proposed if there are feasible alternatives or feasible mitigation measures available which would substantially lessen the significant environmental effects of such projects. To clarify that statement, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15370, lists five mitigation concepts for listed species.

- a. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action.
- b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action.
- c. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the impacted area.
- d. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the project.
- e. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

2. California Endangered Species Act (CESA)

Section 2052 of CESA states, “The Legislature . . . finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance any endangered species or any threatened species and its habitat.” Protection for such special-status species is codified in Section 2080 of the Fish and Game Code, which prohibits “take” of any endangered or threatened species. Take is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill.”

CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts to rare, endangered, and threatened species and to develop appropriate mitigation planning to offset losses caused by the project, but allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. . When take of a species cannot be avoided, an Incidental Take Permit, authorized under Title 14, Section 783.2, may be obtained through the CESA Section 2081(b) and (c) incidental take permit process.

3. California State Fish and Game Code

The State Fish and Game Code Section 3503 states, “It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.” Section 3503.5 states, “It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Section 3513 states, “ It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Treaty Act.”

C. El Dorado County Regulations

1. El Dorado County Important Habitat Mitigation Program

Mitigation guidelines provided by El Dorado County include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Avoidance;
- b. Open space/conservation easements;
- c. Redesign;
- d. Clustering;
- e. Vegetated buffers;
- f. Retaining animal dispersal corridors;
- g. Planning construction activity to avoid critical time periods (nesting, breeding) for wildlife species;
- h. Careful siting to place new disturbances at previously disturbed locations;
- i. Restoration or enhancement of woodland habitat;
- j. Best Management Practices for reducing impacts from grading/development in environmentally sensitive areas;
- k. Additional oak tree canopy retention and oak woodland habitat preservation or replacement on-site and/or off-site;
- l. Retaining contiguous stands of oak woodland habitats by retaining corridors between stands.

2. El Dorado County Oak Woodland Policy

The El Dorado County Oak Woodland Policy is currently found within *Interim Interpretive Guidelines for El Dorado County General Plan Policy 7.4.4.4 (Option A)*, adopted November 9, 2006, Amended October 12, 2007. The Policy sets tree retention standards, depending upon existing canopy cover (Table 1), and applies to parcels over an acre that have at least one percent total canopy cover by oak woodlands, or less than an acre having at least ten percent canopy cover. If the oak canopy removed is within the retention standards set forth in Option A of Policy 7.4.4.4, the applicant may mitigate for the loss by planting on-site the area of oak canopy removed, at a 1:1 canopy surface area ratio, and at a density of 200 saplings per acre. Acorns may be planted instead of saplings, at a ratio of three acorns per sapling.

Table 1. Oak canopy retention standards.

Percent Existing Canopy Cover	Percent Canopy Cover to be Retained
80-100	60
60-79	70
40-59	80
20-39	85
10-19	90
1-9 for parcels > 1 acre	90

V. Topographic Features

A. Topography

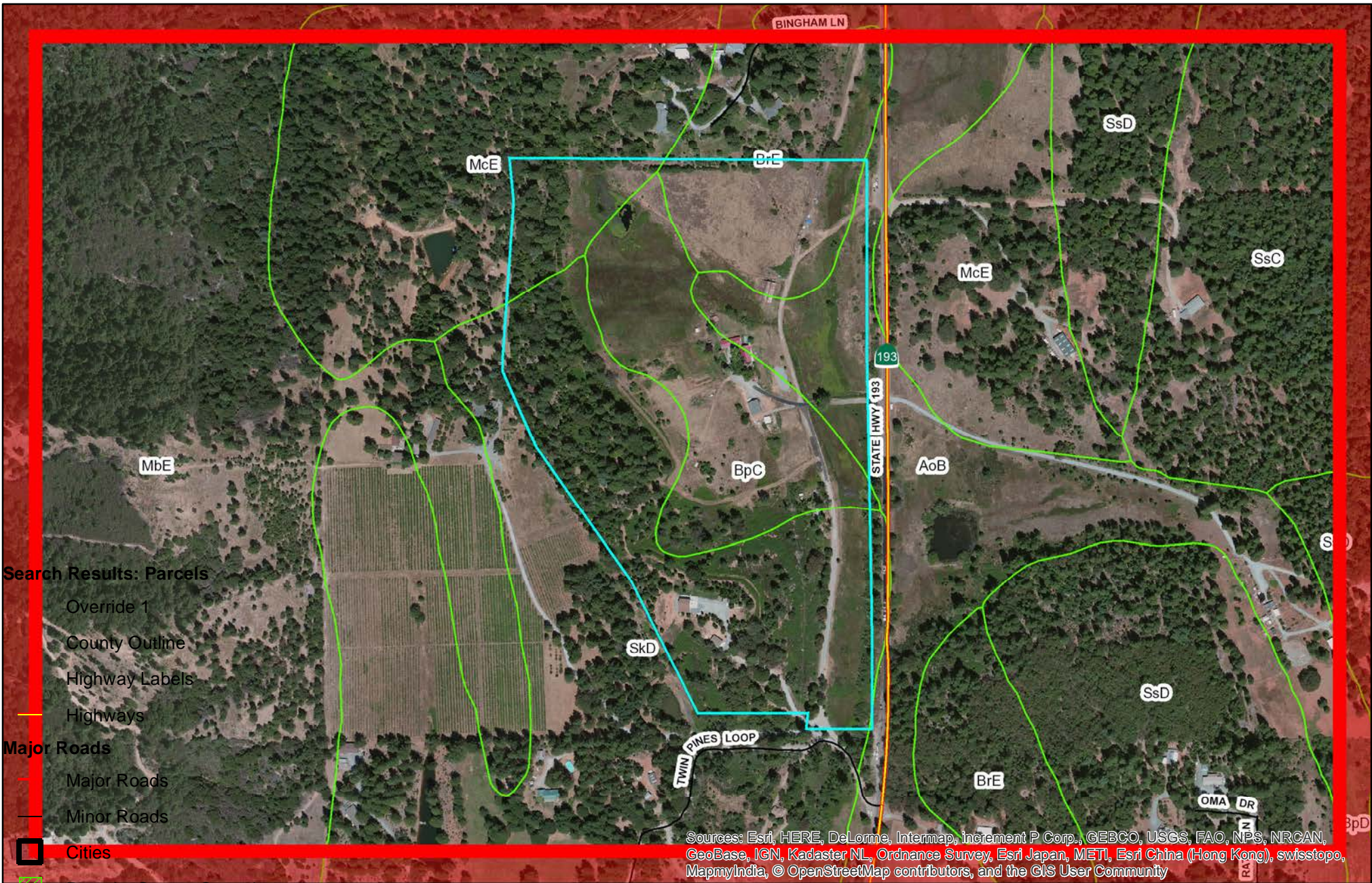
The project study area lies between 2300 and 2450 feet (701 and 747 meters) elevation on an east-facing slope (Figure 4). The average slope gradient is 11 percent.

Three unnamed drainages and Slat Creek, an intermittent creek, cross the property; each has wetlands and/or ponds associated with it. In addition, a Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District (GDPUD) canal crosses the property, and its leakage adds water to the ponds and wetlands.

Old Highway 193 passes through the project site, and is utilized as a driveway that enters the property near its southeastern corner and continues northerly through the property. The right-of-way of the currently-used Highway 193 abuts the east property line of the project site.

B. Soils

The project site has five soil types, each derived from underlying schist or slate rocks (Figure 5). The soils include Argonaut loam, seeped variant (AoB), Boomer-Sites loam (BpC), Boomer-Sites very rocky loam, Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loam (McE) and Sites loam (SkD). The approximate area of each soils type follows: Argonaut loam, six acres; Boomer-Sites loam, thirteen acres; Boomer-Sites very rocky loam, six acres; Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loam, four acres; and Sites loam, twenty-one acres (NRCS 2017).



January 14, 2017

Soils



0 170 340 510 680 Feet

VI. Biological Resources

A. Vegetation Communities

The vegetation communities on the project site (Figure 6) consist of Sierran Mixed Conifer, Canyon Oak Woodland, California Annual Grassland, Valley-foothill Riparian and Wet Meadow (El Dorado County 2004). Wet meadow vegetation has also been called fresh emergent wetland (Mayer & Laudenslayer 1988). In addition to the above-named vegetation communities, Himalayan blackberries (*Rubus armeniacus*) form impenetrable thickets on portions of the project site.

1. Sierran Mixed Conifer

Sierran mixed conifer vegetation (photo, right) covers about 12.8 acres in the westerly portion of the property, west of the GDPUD canal. The most abundant tree species within the Sierran mixed conifer vegetation is incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), followed by ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), and California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), are also found in the tree canopy (Table 2).



Two invasive shrubs, Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Himalayan blackberry, form dense shrub layers in portions of the Sierran mixed conifer forest. Other shrubs/vines found in the forest include Western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), hairy honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*), deer brush (*Ceanothus integerrimus*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*), mountain misery (*Chamaebatia foliolosa*) and hollyleaf redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*). The ground layer is sparse within forested areas on the project site, but includes bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*), yellow star-tulip (*Calochortus monophyllus*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), blue wildrye (*Elymus glaucus*), goose grass (*Galium aparine*), common soaproot (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) and bristly dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*).

Table 2. Trees having 8-inch or greater diameter-at-breast-height (dbh) counted within 20 feet of a random line through the forest.

	Incense Cedar	Ponderosa Pine	Pacific Madrone	Douglas-fir	Canyon Live Oak	California Black Oak	Total
Number of Trees	49	26	13	4	4	2	98
Percent of Total Trees	50	27	13	4	4	2	100

2. Canyon Oak Woodland

Canyon oak woodland (photo, right) covers about 1.8 acres near the house on Parcel B. Canyon live oak is the dominant tree, but the tree canopy includes scattered ponderosa pines. The shrub layer consists of Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom. The sparse herb layer includes blue wildrye, bristly dogtail grass, and woodland geranium (*Geranium molle*).



3. California Annual Grassland



California annual grassland vegetation (photo, left) covers approximately sixteen acres on proposed Parcel A. Drier grasslands, found near the northeast corner of the parcel, contain a mixture of grasses and forbs, including soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), poverty brome (*B. Sterilis*), bristly dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), silver hairgrass (*Aira caryophyllea*), filaree (*Erodium* sp.), valley tassels (*Castilleja attenuata*), cat's ear (*Hypochaeris* sp.), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), subterranean clover (*T. subterraneum*) and pale flax (*Linum bienne*). Wetter grasslands are found between the GDPUD Canal and the two houses on Parcel A. The species mixture in the wetter grasslands include sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), various bluegrasses (*Poa* sp.), sheep sorrel (*Rumex crispus*), garden burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and Shasta daisy (*Leucanthemum maximum*).

4. Wet Meadow

Wet meadow vegetation (photo, right), covering 9.4 acres of the project site, are found between the grasslands on Parcel A, and between Old Highway 193 and its currently-utilized location. Two shrubs are found in the meadows: dog rose (*Rosa canina*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Common herbaceous species in the wet meadows include various sedges (*Carex* sp.), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), Parish's spikerush (*Eleocharis parishii*), paniced bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthus odoratum*), creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*) and seep monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*).



5. Valley-Foothill Riparian



Valley-foothill riparian vegetation (photo, left), covers approximately 0.8 acres along Slat Creek and in the lower portion of Channel B. The most common trees found in the riparian areas are narrow-leaf willow (*Salix exigua*) and arroyo willow (*S. lasiolepis*); Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*) is found near the mobile home. The shrub layer is dominated by Himalayan blackberry, and the herb layer includes various sedges, rushes (*Juncus* sp.), water cress (*Nasturtium officinale*), and cattails (*Typha* sp.).

6. Himalayan Blackberry Thickets

Approximately six acres of the property are covered in Himalayan blackberry vines (*Rubus armeniacus*) that form a shrub canopy too dense to penetrate (photo, right). Scattered ponderosa pines and canyon live oaks are found among the vines, but the berry thickets are dense enough to prevent other shrubs or herbs from growing among them.

A complete list of plants found on-site is presented in Appendix F.




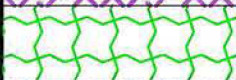



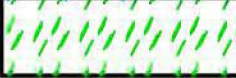
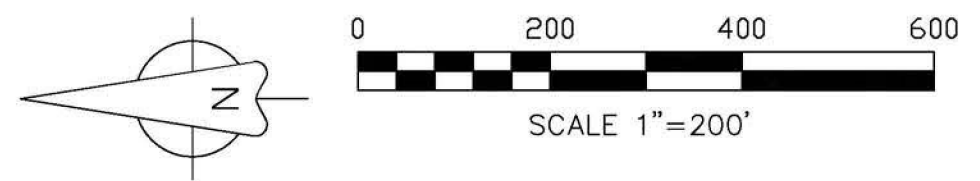



	VEGETATION COMMUNITY	APPROX. AREA
	WET MEADOW	9.44 Ac.
	CANYON OAK WOODLAND	1.76 Ac.
	BLACKBERRY THICKET	5.13 Ac.
	CALIFORNIA ANNUAL GRASSLAND	15.92 Ac.
	SIERRAN MIXED CONIFER	12.78 Ac.
	VALLEY-FOOTHILL RIPARIAN	0.82 Ac.

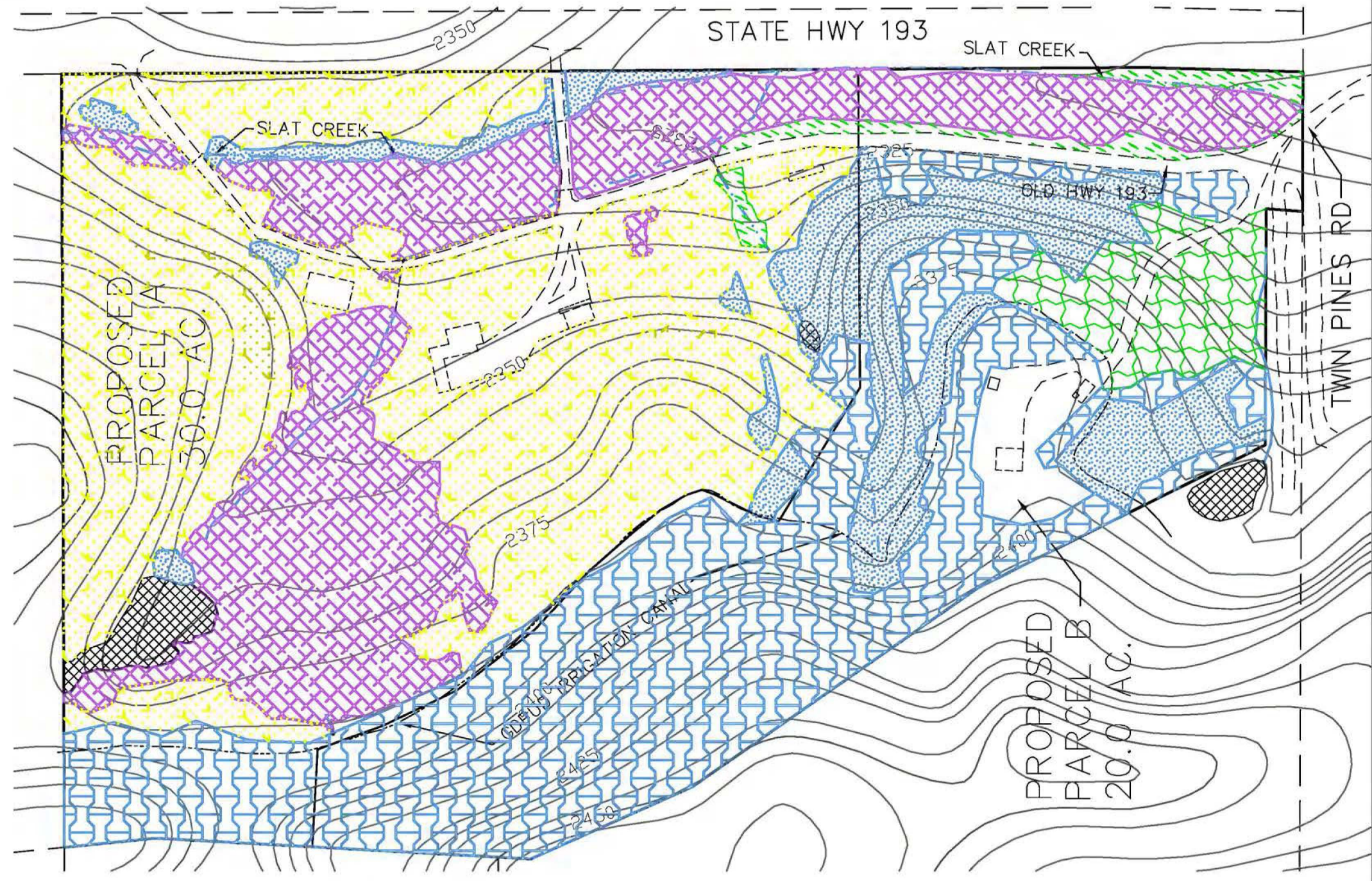
FIGURE 6
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES
MAP

A PORTION OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 23 AND A PORTION OF THE NW 1/4 SEC. 26, T.12N., R.10E., M.D.M. BEING PARCEL 2 OF PM 3/33
EL DORADO COUNTY STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 2017
FOR: JAMES STEWARD
APN:060-430-75



LEGEND

-  CHANNEL
-  POND
-  GDPUD IRRIGATION CANAL



B. Waters and Wetlands

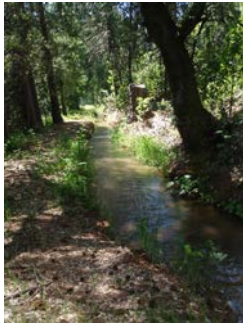
1. Waters

The project site has seven waters: Ponds A and B, Channels A, B and C, the GDPUD canal and Slat Creek (Figure 7). Pond A, a perennial impoundment approximately one-half acre in size, is located in the northwestern portion of Parcel A. The pond collects groundwater and leakage from the GDPUD canal, then releases it into Channel A. Channel A, an intermittent stream, carries water about 1216 feet southeasterly through Parcel A to Slat Creek, another intermittent stream.



Pond A

Channel B, an ephemeral stream, collects storm water and leakage from the GDPUD canal and carries it northeasterly through Pond B, a small (1170 ft²) ephemeral pond, to Channel A. Channel B is approximately 631 feet long.



The GDPUD canal (photo, left) carries irrigation water toward the community of Kelsey from May to September each year (James Steward, pers. comm.). The canal enters the property along its northerly boundary, approximately 160 feet from its northwest corner. Following a contour, the canal meanders about 2,570 feet through the westerly portion of the project site, before exiting along its western boundary, 220 feet northwest of property's southwest corner. On a neighboring property, the canal feeds water into a pond.

Leakage from the neighboring pond flows easterly through Channel C, an ephemeral roadside ditch, that enters the project site on its south boundary approximately 140 feet east of its southwest corner. Channel C carries water about 194 feet easterly through the site, then exits the property on its south boundary about 290 feet east of its southwest corner. Channel C joins Slat Creek south of the project site.

Slat Creek (photo, right) enters the project site along its north boundary approximately 90 feet west of its northeast corner, and carries water southerly approximately 2,570 feet to the project site's south boundary. The creek leaves the property about 60 feet west of its southeast corner.



2. Wetlands

Nine wetlands, varying in size from 2100 ft.² (0.05 acre) to 207,430 ft.² (4.76 acres) were found on the project site (Figure 7). Wetlands cover a total of 386,225 ft.² (10.08 acres) of the project site (Table 3). See Subsection 4, Wet Meadow, on the previous page for a list of the most common plants found in the wetlands.



Photos of wetlands located between Old Highway 193 and its current alignment.



Table 3. Summary of waters and wetlands.

Channel ID	Channel Length (ft)	Average Flow-line Width (ft)	Area (ft²)	Area (acres)
Waters				
Channel A	1,216	4	4,864	0.11
Channel B	631	4	2,524	0.06
Channel C	194	3	582	0.01
Slat Creek	2,020	4.5	9,090	0.21
Pond A	—	—	21,660	0.50
Pond B	—	—	1,170	0.03
GDPUD Irrigation Canal	2,570	5	12,850	0.29
Total Waters			52,740	1.21
Wetlands				
Wetland 1	—	—	2017,430	4.76
Wetland 2	—	—	7,190	0.16
Wetland 3	—	—	35,640	0.82
Wetland 4	—	—	5,025	0.12
Wetland 5	—	—	2,100	0.05
Wetland 6	—	—	50,010	1.15
Wetland 7	—	—	4,050	0.09
Wetland 8	—	—	71,490	1.64
Wetland 9	—	—	3,290	0.08
Total Wetlands			386,225	8.87

C. Hydrophytic Vegetation

Hydrophytic vegetation was found in wetlands and the wetter grasslands on the project site. Obligate¹ (OBL) plants include: broad-leaved arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*), water cress (*Nasturtium officinale*), fuzzy sedge (*Carex hirtissima*), panicled bulrush (*Scirpus microcarpus*), streambank bird's-foot trefoil (*Hosackia oblongifolia*), tinker's penny (*Hypericum anagalloides*), hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), white waterlily (*Nymphaea odorata*), seep monkeyflower (*Minulus guttatus*), and cattail (*Typha* sp.). Facultative wetland² (FACW) plants include: smallflowered camas (*Camassia quamash*), bracted popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys bracteatus*), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), green-sheathed sedge (*Carex feta*), Parish's spikerush (*Eleocharis parishii*), Scouler's St. Johnswort (*Hypericum scouleri*), four rushes (*Juncus bufonius*, *J. balticus*, *J. oxymeris* and *J. patens*), water mint (*Mentha aquatica*), creeping-jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*), annual hairgrass (*Deschampsia danthonioides*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), needleleaf navarretia (*Navarretia intertexta*), western buttercup (*Ranunculus occidentalis*), and two willows (*Salix babylonica* and *S. exigua*).



Cattails and white waterlilies at Pond B.

The wetland indicator status rating of all plants found on the project site is shown in red print in Appendix F. Plants without a wetland indicator are upland plants.

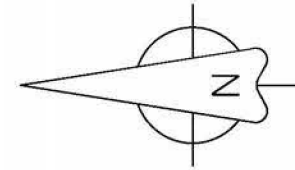
¹ OBL plants almost always occur in wetlands (99% probability).

² FACW plants usually occur in wetlands but are occasionally found in non-wetlands (67-99% probability).

FEATURE ID	CHANNEL LENGTH (ft)	AVERAGE FLOW-LINE WIDTH (ft)	AREA (sq ft)	AREA (acres)
CHANNEL A	1,216	4	4,864	0.11
CHANNEL B	631	4	2,524	0.06
CHANNEL C	194	3	582	0.01
SLAT CREEK	2,020	4.5	9,090	0.21
POND A	-	-	21,660	0.50
POND B	-	-	1,170	0.03
GDPUD IRRIGATION CANAL	2,570	5	12,850	0.29
TOTAL WATERS:			52,740	1.21
WETLANDS				
WETLAND 1	--	--	207,430	4.76
WETLAND 2	--	--	7,190	0.16
WETLAND 3	--	--	35,640	0.82
WETLAND 4	--	--	5,025	0.12
WETLAND 5	--	--	2,100	0.05
WETLAND 6	--	--	50,010	1.15
WETLAND 7	--	--	4,050	0.09
WETLAND 8	--	--	71,490	1.64
WETLAND 9	--	--	3,290	0.08
TOTAL WETLANDS:			386,225	8.87
POTENTIAL JURISDICTIONAL TOTAL:			438,965	10.08


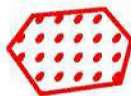
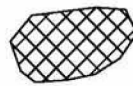

FIGURE 7 WATERS AND WETLANDS

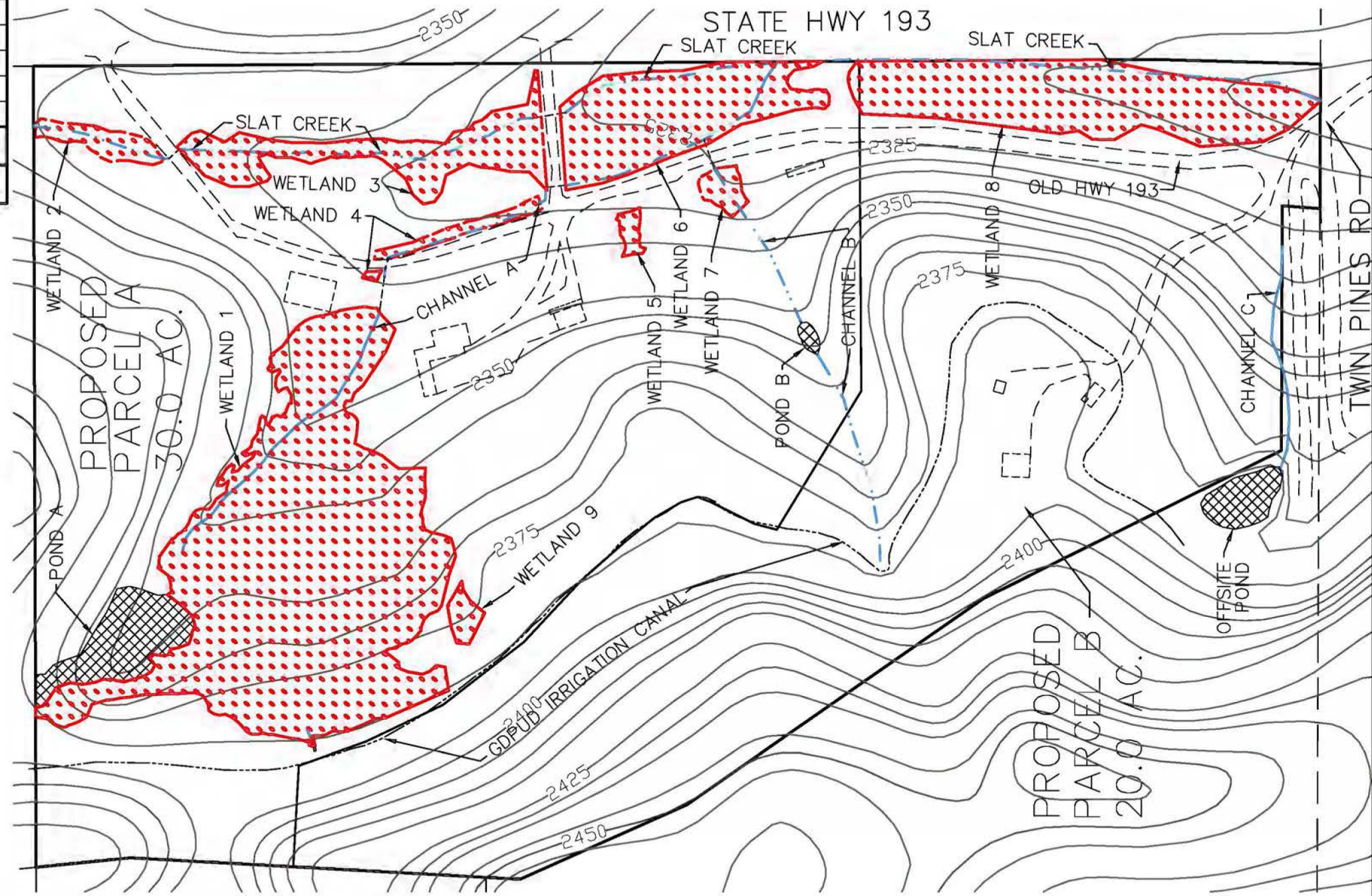
A PORTION OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 23 AND A PORTION OF THE NW 1/4 SEC. 26, T.12N., R.10E., M.D.M.
BEING PARCEL 2 OF PM 3/33
EL DORADO COUNTY STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 2017
FOR: JAMES STEWARD
APN: 060-430-75



SCALE 1"=200'

LEGEND

-  CHANNEL
-  WETLANDS
-  POND
-  GDPUD IRRIGATION CANAL



D. Wildlife

One fish species was observed in Pond A: Mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*); two other fish species have historically inhabited the pond: perch (species unknown) and catfish (species unknown) (James Steward, pers. comm.). The pond has suitable habitat for other warm-water fish, including largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*).

Three reptiles were observed on the project site: western pond turtle, gophersnake (*Pituophis catenifer*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). The site has suitable habitat for reptiles not observed during field surveys, including, but not limited to: Common Gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), western skink (*Plestiodon skiltonianus*), northern alligator lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*), sharp-tail snake (*Contia tenuis*), and western rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*).

Two amphibians were observed: Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris egilla*) and American Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeiana*). In addition, the site has suitable habitat for California red-legged frog, western toad (*Anaxyrus boreas*) and ensatina salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzi*), among other species.

Signs of six mammal species were found at the project site: western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). Other species having suitable habitat on the project site include California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*), vagrant shrew (*Sorex vagrans*), and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), among others.

Nineteen bird species were observed during field surveys: American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Stellar's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), and wrenit (*Chamaea fasciata*). The project site has suitable habitat for other birds species not observed during site visits, including: band-tailed pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), pine siskin (*Carduelis pinus*), and white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), among others.

E. Oak Canopy

The Sierran Mixed Conifer forest on the project site contains approximately six percent oak canopy cover (Table 2, page 12). The total area of Sierran mixed conifer vegetation on the project site is about 12.78 acres (Figure 6). Parcel A has 2.26 acres of the mixed conifer forest, based on measurements in a CAD program. Parcel B, therefore, has 10.52 acres of mixed conifer forest (12.78 - 2.26 = 10.52). Parcel A has no oak trees outside of the mixed canopy forest, and 6% of the trees in the forest are oaks; the total oak canopy on Parcel A is 0.1356 acres (2.26 acres X 0.06 = 0.1356 acres oak canopy cover). Since the total area of Parcel A is 30.0 acres, oak canopy cover is 0.45 percent of the parcel (0.1356 acres oak canopy cover ÷ 30 acres = 0.45 percent oak canopy cover).

Parcel B has 1.76 acres of canyon oak woodland (Figure 6) with about 90 percent oak canopy cover, estimated from an aerial photo (Figure 1). Parcel B, therefore, has about 1.58 acres of canyon live oak cover in the oak woodlands (1.76 acres oak woodland x 0.9 = 1.58 acres oak canopy cover). In addition, the parcel has 10.52 acres of Sierran mixed conifer woodland having six percent oak canopy cover; thus, an additional 0.63 acres of oak canopy cover is found within the conifer woodland (10.52 acres x .06 = 0.63 acres oak canopy cover). Total oak canopy cover on Parcel B is, therefore, 2.21 acres (1.58 acres + 0.63 acres = 2.21 acres). Since the total area of Parcel B is 20.0 acres, the percentage of oak canopy cover on Parcel B is 11.05% (2.21 acres oak canopy cover ÷ 20.0 acres = 11.05% oak canopy cover).

In summary, the percentage of oak canopy on Parcel A is 0.45% and on Parcel B, 11.05 percent.

F. Special-Status Species

1. Special-Status Species Without Habitat on the Project Site

An evaluation of special-status species which may be found in the Georgetown and surrounding USGS Quads is shown in Appendix E. Species lacking potential habitat on the project site are not discussed further in this report.

2. Special-Status Species with Habitat on the Project Site

a. Federal- or State-listed Species

No species listed under the Federal or State Environmental Protection Acts were found on the project site. Potential habitat was found for four listed species: California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) and Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*) (Table 4).

b. Species of Concern

Two species of concern were found on the project site: western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) and Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *humboldtii*). In addition potential habitat was found for forty-one species of concern, including three insects: western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*), Cosumnes stripetail stonefly (*Cosumnoperla hypocrena*) and gold rush hanging scorpionfly (*Orobittacus obscurus*); one reptile: coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*); sixteen birds: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), white-headed woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), and calliope hummingbird (*Stellula (Selasphorus) calliope*); five bats: Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*) and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*); and seventeen plants: True's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos mewukka* ssp. *truei*), big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*), watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*), Sierra arching sedge (*Carex cyrtostachya*), northern meadow sedge (*Carex praticola*), Oregon fireweed (*Epilobium oregonum*), northern Sierra daisy (*Erigeron petrophilus* var. *sierrensis*), Butte County fritillary (*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*), American manna grass (*Glyceria grandis*), Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*), Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*), dubious pea (*Lathyrus sulphureus* var. *argillaceus*), northern bugleweed (*Lycopus uniflorus*), Sierra sweet bay (*Myrica hartwegii*), narrow-petaled rein orchid (*Piperia leptopetala*). Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton epihydrus*) and oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*). (Table 5). The suitability of the site to support each species is evaluated in Subsection 3, below.

Table 4. State- or federal-listed species with potential habitat on the project site.

Listed Species	Common Name	Listing Status Federal/State	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	T / —	Suitable	No
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	— / CE	Marginal	No
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow flycatcher	— / E	Marginal	No
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	— / E	Marginal	No

Table 5. Species of Concern with potential habitat on the project site.

Species of Concern	Common Name	Global/State Rank (Other Rank)*	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
<u>Insects</u>				
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumble bee	G4? S1S2 (VU)	Suitable	No
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i>	Cosumnes stripetail stonefly	G2 S2	Suitable	No
<i>Orobittacus obscurus</i>	Gold rush hanging scorpionfly	G1 S1	Suitable	No
<u>Reptiles</u>				
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	G3G4 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	Yes
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4 (SSC)	Marginal	No
<u>Birds</u>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	G5 S4 (WL)	Suitable	No
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned hawk	G5 S4 (WL)	Marginal	No
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared owl	G5 S3? (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	G5 S4 (BCC)	Suitable	No
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	G5 S2S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark sparrow	G5 S4S5 (LC)	Marginal	No
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier	G5 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher	G5 S4 (SSC, BCC)	Suitable	No
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	G5 S3S4 (WL)	Suitable	No
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	— / — (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox sparrow	— / — (LC)	Suitable	No
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	White-headed woodpecker	G4 S4 (BCC)	Suitable	No
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	G5 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	G5 S3S4 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Stellula (Selasphorus) calliope</i>	Calliope hummingbird	G5 SNR (LC)	Marginal	No

Species of Concern	Common Name	Global/State Rank (Other Rank)*	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
<u>Mammals</u>				
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	G3G4 S2 (SSC)	Marginal	No
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat	G5 S3S4 (M)	Suitable	No
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat	G5 S4 (M)	Suitable	No
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis bat	G4 S3 (S, H)	Marginal	No
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis bat	G5 S4 (LM)	Suitable	No
<u>Plants</u>				
<i>Arctostaphylos mewukka</i> ssp. <i>truei</i>	True's manzanita	G4?T3 S3 (4.2)	Marginal	No
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	Big-scale balsamroot	G2 S2 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	G5 S3 (2B.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i>	Sierra arching sedge	G2 S2 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Carex praticola</i>	Northern meadow sedge	G5 S2 (2B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Epilobium oreganum</i>	Oregon fireweed	G2 S2 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Erigeron petrophilus</i> var. <i>sierrensis</i>	Northern Sierra daisy	G4T4 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i>	Butte County fritillaria	G3Q S3 (3.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	American manna grass	G5 S3 (2B.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	Red Bluff dwarf rush	G2T2 S2 (1B.1)	Suitable	No
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	G3 S3 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i>	Dubius pea	G5T1T2 S1S2 (3)	Suitable	No
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>humboldtii</i>	Humboldt lily	G4T3 S3 (4.2)	Suitable	Yes
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern bugleweed	G5 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No

Species of Concern	Common Name	Global/State Rank (Other Rank)*	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
Plants (continued)				
<i>Myrica hartwegii</i>	Sierra sweet bay	G4 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	Narrow-petaled rein orchid	— / — (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	G5 S2S3 (2B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved viburnum	G4G5 S3? (2B.3)	Marginal	No

* Other Rank listing agencies and abbreviations:

BCC = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Birds of Conservation Concern.

H = Western Bat Working Group - High Priority Species; imperiled or at high risk of imperilment

LC = International Union for Conservation of Nature - Species of Least Concern.

LM = Western Bat Working Group - Low/Medium Priority Species

M = Western Bat Working Group - Medium Priority Species

Q = Questionable taxonomy -Taxonomic distinctiveness of this entity at the current level is questionable.

S = US Forest Service - Sensitive Species.

SSC = California Department of Fish & Wildlife - Species of Special Concern.

VU = International Union for Conservation of Nature - Vulnerable Species

WL = CA Dept. Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) - Watch List

? = Inexact or Uncertain—Denotes inexact or uncertain numeric rank.

1B = California Native Plant Society (CNPS) - List of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Plants in California and Elsewhere

2B = CNPS - List of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Plants in California but More Common Elsewhere

3 = CNPS - List of Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List

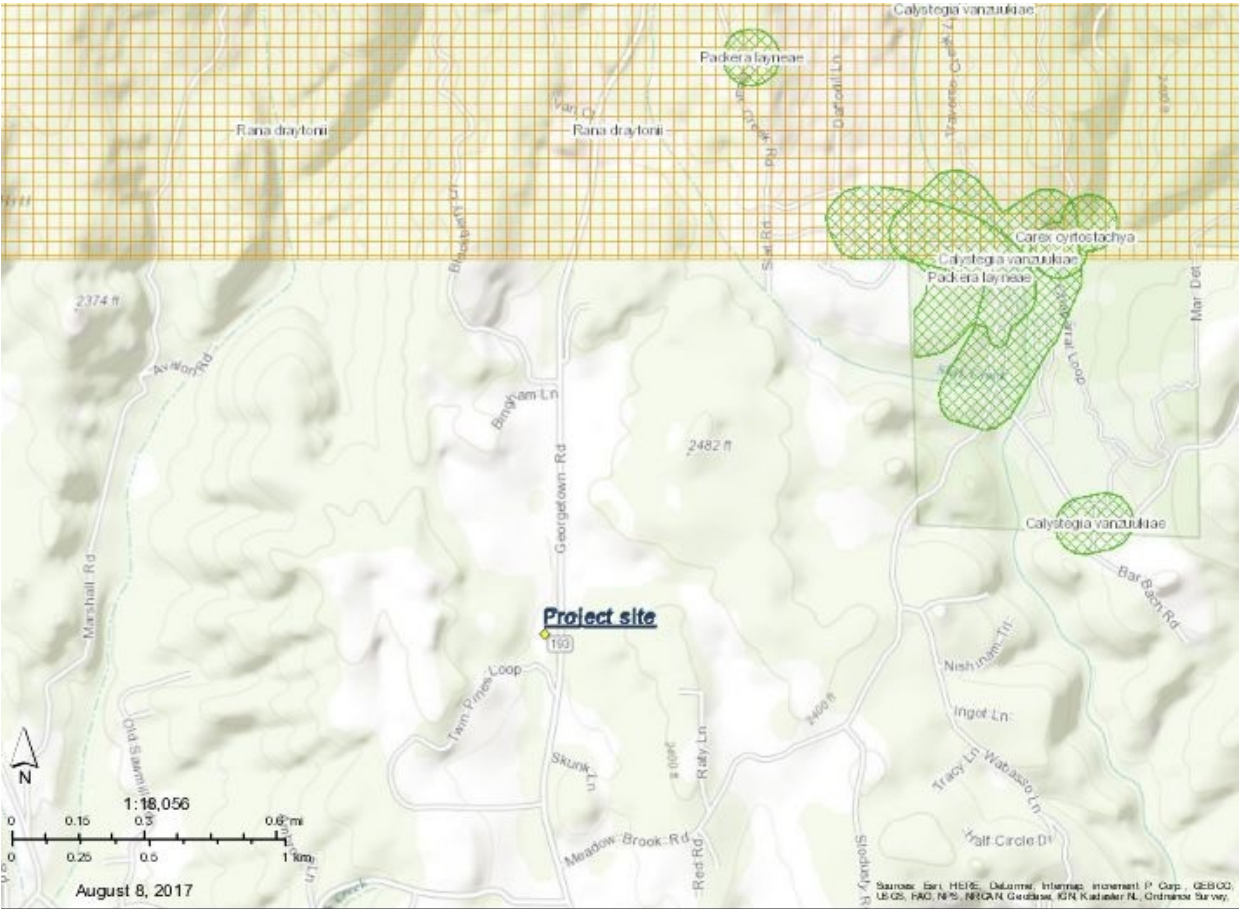
4 = CNPS - List of Plants of Limited Distribution

CNPS Code Extensions: .1 = Seriously threatened in California;

.2 = Moderately threatened in California;

.3 = Not very threatened in California

Figure 8. California Natural Diversity Database BIOS map of special-status species near the project study area.



3. Evaluation of Potential Habitat for State- or Federal-Listed Species

California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)

Range: Endemic to California and Baja California, Mexico. In California, the frogs are known from Riverside County to Mendocino County along the Coast Range and from Calaveras County to Butte County in the Sierra Nevada. Elevations range from sea level to approximately 5,000 feet (1,500 meters). (USFWS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: BIOS map shows potentially occupied area approximately 0.4 miles north of the project site. (BIOS 2017) Actual location of frogs is about 2.8 miles NE of the project site. (Brian Acord, pers. comm. 2017)

Habitat requirements: Quiet pools of streams, marshes, occasionally ponds. A highly aquatic species with little movement away from streamside habitats. Intermittent streams must retain surface water in pools year-round for frog survival. (CWHR 2017) Permanent deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development, and access to estivation habitat. (CNDDDB 2017) “In areas where frogs have been found in the vicinity and suitable habitat is present, suitable habitat accessible to frog populations occurring within five miles should be presumed to be occupied by the species.” (USFWS 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in and near Pond A.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential habitat for the species.

Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) nesting colony

Range: Resident in the Central Valley and in coastal areas from Sonoma County south. Also found in large valleys elsewhere in the state, including Tule Lake, Honey Lake and the Antelope Valley. (CNDDDB 2017, Nature Serve 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: About 7 miles SSE of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Preferred cover is emergent wetland vegetation. Breeds near fresh water in tall, dense cattails

and tules, or willow, blackberry or other thickets. Feeds in grasslands or croplands, consuming insects, spiders, seeds and grains.

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal. Although Pond A would be suitable habitat for the species, the site is out of the usual nesting range of the species. Red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) currently nest at the pond.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential habitat for the species.

Willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) nesting

Range: Summer resident in wet meadow and montane riparian habitats at 600-2500 m (2000-8000 ft) in the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Range. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Pyramid Peak area of El Dorado National Forest. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Dense willow thickets are required for nesting and roosting. Most numerous where extensive thickets of low, dense willows edge on wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters.

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal. Willow thickets along Channel B and Slat Creek are limited to small areas and cannot be described as “extensive,” which is the preferred habitat for the species.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential habitat for the species.

Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*)

Range: Fresno, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma, and Tehama counties; also found in Oregon (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Rocklin, Placer County. (BIOS 2016)

Habitat requirements: Marshes and swamps, lake margins, vernal pools on clay soils (CNPS 2017). Elevation range: < 1600 m. (Jepson 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential habitat for the species.

3. Evaluation of Potential Habitat for Species of Concern

a. Insects

Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*)

Range: Historic range (prior to 1998) included northern California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, western Nebraska, western North Dakota, western South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, northern Arizona, and New Mexico. Recently, the population has undergone marked reductions. (Xerces Society 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately nine miles WSW of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Bumble bees require flowers on which to forage, nest sites and overwintering sites. Bumble bees forage on a diverse group of plants (eg. *Phacelia*, *Ceanothus*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Lupinus*, *Rosa*, *Asclepias*, *Agastache*, *Monardella*, *Helianthus* and *Solidago* sp.), and need an abundance of flowers to sustain the colony. Nests are often in underground abandoned rodent burrows, or at ground level in grass tufts, in bird nests or cavities in trees, or under rocks. Only mated queens overwinter in self-dug cavities in soft earth; the rest of the colony dies. (Xerces Society 2012)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable foraging habitat occurs throughout the project site; suitable nesting habitat is found in dry uplands within the northerly and westerly portions of the project site.

Potential impacts: Construction of roads or structures would eliminate areas of potential habitat for the species.

Cosumnes stripetail stonefly (*Cosumnoperla hypocrena*)

Range: Known only from the Cosumnes River and American River drainages in El Dorado County. (CNDDDB 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately nine miles SW of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Intermittent streams on western slope of foothills in American and Cosumnes River basins. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat on project site: Suitable in Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential habitat for the species.

Gold rush hanging scorpionfly (*Orobittacus obscurus*)

Range: Species has been reported only from the American River 11 miles west of Kyburz and Shirrtail Creek near Foresthill. (BIOS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 14.5 miles NNE of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Darkly shaded crannies with high humidity, i.e. under tree roots, in overhanging banks, below rock outcrops, along streams (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential habitat for the species.

b. Reptiles

Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*)

Range: Found in permanent or nearly permanent aquatic habitats throughout California, west of the Sierra-Cascade crest, between sea level and 6000 feet elevation. (CWHR 2017, CNDDDB 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately five miles WNW of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft. elevation. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, floating vegetation, sandy banks, grassy open fields or open mud banks. Eggs are laid in nests in slow-moving water or in nests dug in high-humidity areas up to 0.5 km from water. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in and around Pond A. Western pond turtles were found in the pond (Figure 9).

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect occupied habitat for the species.

Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)

Range: Found in Sierra Nevada foothills from Butte Co. to Kern Co. up to 1200 m elevation, throughout the central and southern California coast, and in the mountains of southern California, up to 1800 m elevation. Found chiefly below 600 m (2000 ft) in the north. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Shingle Springs. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Found in open country with sandy areas such as flood plains, washes, flood plains and wind-blown deposits, in habitats including valley foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland. Feeds in open areas between shrubs, often near ant nests; consumes insects, especially ants. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal. The project site is above the most common range of the species.

Potential impacts: Areas of marginal potential habitat would be lost due to construction of roads or buildings.

c. Birds

i. Species Evaluations

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) nesting

Range: Breeding resident in most wooded portions of California between sea level and 2700 m elevation. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 25 miles SW of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Dense live oak, riparian deciduous or patchy woodland habitats near water. Feeds on small birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Nests in deciduous trees or conifers, usually near streams. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable nesting habitat is located in forested areas of the project site.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) nesting

Range: Fairly common migrant and winter resident throughout California, except in areas with deep snow. Breeding distribution poorly documented. Very few breeding records for Cascades/Sierra Nevada. Probably breeds south in Coast Ranges to about 35° lat., and at scattered locations in the Transverse and Peninsular Ranges. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Between Union Valley and Ice House reservoirs. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Breeds in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers, but not restricted to, riparian habitats. North facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat on project site: Marginal. Project study area lacks north-facing slopes required by the species.

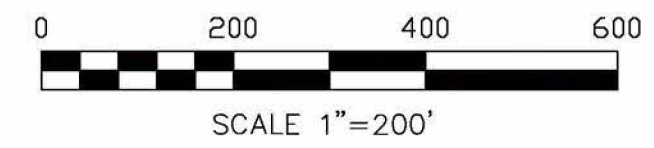
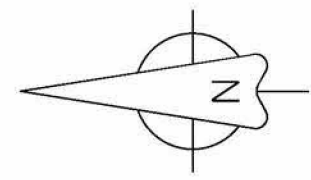
Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

FIGURE 9 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITATS




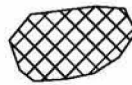

A PORTION OF SW 1/4 OF SEC. 23 AND A PORTION
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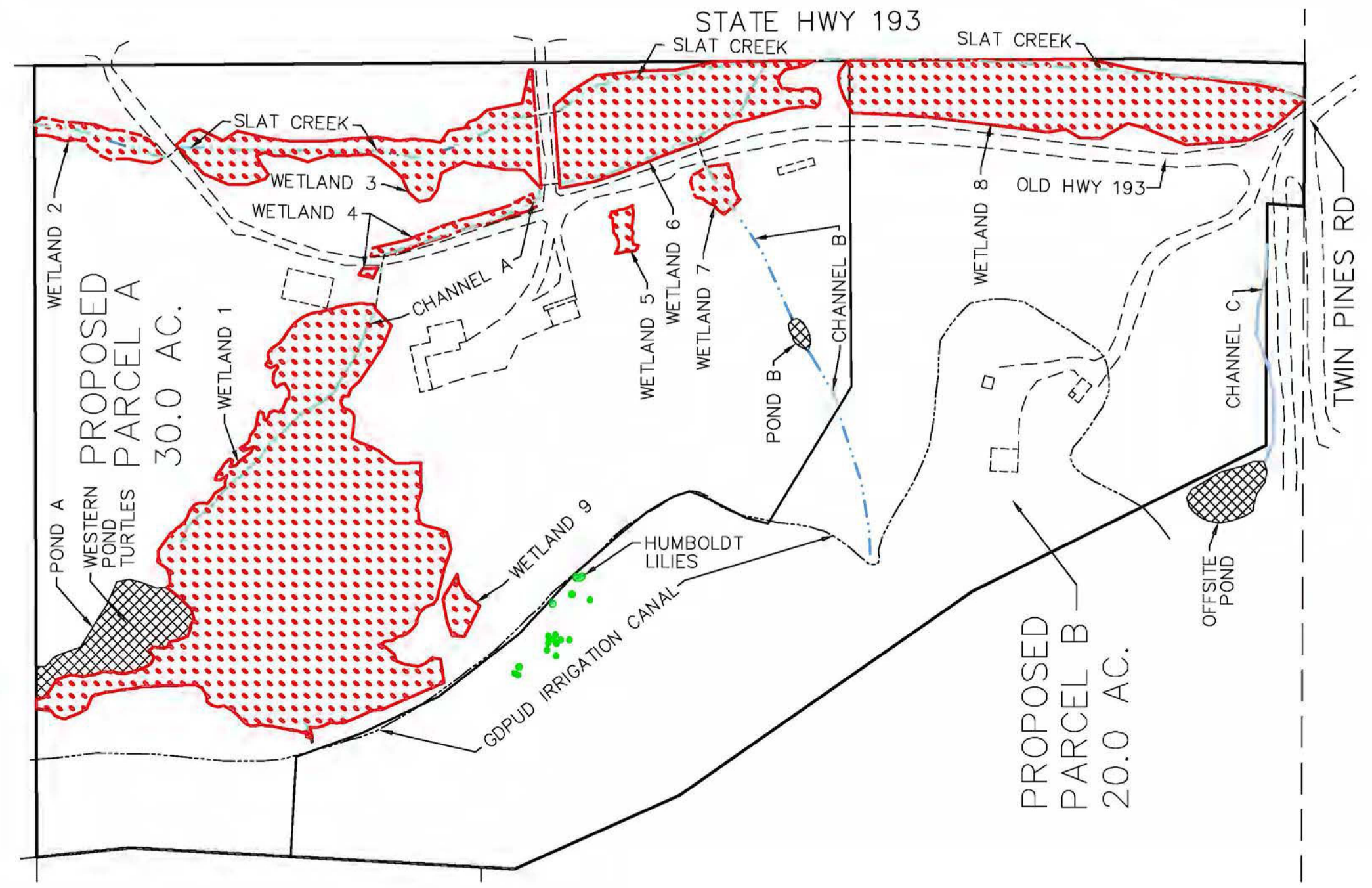
EL DORADO COUNTY STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 2017
FOR: JAMES STEWARD
APN: 060-430-75



LEGEND

-  HUMBOLDT LILIES
-  CHANNEL
-  WETLANDS
-  POND
-  GDPUD IRRIGATION CANAL



Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*) nesting

Range: Yearlong resident throughout the state except the Central Valley and Southern California deserts. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Riparian bottomlands with tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Requires adjacent open land, productive of mice, and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding. (CNDDDB 2017). Frequents dense, riparian and live oak thickets near meadow edges, and nearby woodland and forest habitats (CWHR 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in willow thickets along Channel B and Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential nesting habitat for the species.

Oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*) nesting

Range: Found in suitable habitat, mostly encircling the San Joaquin Valley and on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada north to Shasta County. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Tuolumne County. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Associated with oaks in valley foothill and montane hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. Eats insects, spiders, berries, acorns, seeds. Nests in holes, cavities or nest box. Ventures into residential areas. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in canyon oak woodland on Parcel B.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*) nesting

Range: Breeds fairly commonly in the Coast Ranges from Sonoma Co. north, and very locally south to Santa Cruz Co.; in the Sierra Nevada; and possibly in the Cascade Range. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None.

Habitat requirements: Redwood, Douglas-fir and occasionally other coniferous forest habitats. Nests in large hollow trees and snags, especially burned-out stubs. Forages for flying insects over most terrains and habitats, especially over rivers and lakes. Most important habitat requirement appears to be an appropriate nest-site. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable nest sites in forested areas in the western portion of the project site. Suitable foraging habitat throughout the site.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) nesting

Range: Resident in lowlands and foothills throughout much of California. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: (BIOS 2016)

Habitat requirements: Frequents sparse valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, open mixed chaparral and similar brushy habitats, and grasslands with scattered trees or shrubs. In woodlands, prefers younger stages and hardwoods (mostly oaks) rather than conifers. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal. The project site is at or beyond the upper range of the species.

Potential impacts: Construction activities during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) nesting

Range: Occurs from annual grassland up to lodgepole pine and alpine meadow habitats, as high as 3000 m (10,000 ft). Breeds from sea level to 1700 m (0-5700 ft) in the Central Valley and Sierra Nevada, and up to 800 m (3600 ft) in northeastern California. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Wheatland, Yolo County. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in and near marshy areas on the project site.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential nesting habitat for the species.

Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*) nesting

Range: Found in forest and woodland habitats below 2800 m (9000 ft.), except deserts, the Central Valley and other lowland valleys and basins (CWHR 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Preferred nesting habitats include mixed conifer, montane hardwood-conifer, Douglas-fir, redwood, red fir and lodgepole pine. Most common in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain. Extent and density of forest habitat is less important than the amount of air space that can be scanned from its highest perches. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable. Project site has tall trees overlooking grasslands and wetlands.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) wintering

Range: Ranges from annual grasslands to ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Occurs in most of the western half of the state below 1500 m (3900 ft).. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Lake Natoma, Sacramento County. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Winter migrant that utilizes coastlines, open grasslands, open woodlands, lakes, wetlands, edges and early successional stages. Frequents open habitats at low elevations near water and tree stands, especially near coastlines, lakeshores and wetlands. Does not nest in California. Feeds on small birds and mammals, and insects. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in grasslands and wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: None expected.

Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*) nesting

Range: Summer resident and migrant up to about 1450 m (4800 ft) in valley foothill riparian, and up to 2050m (6500 ft) east of the Sierra Nevada in desert riparian habitats. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Near Oakdale, Stanislaus County. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Requires riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses for cover (CWHR 2017). Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft. of ground (CNDDDB 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in blackberry and willow thickets along Channel B Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: None expected. Normal setbacks from wetlands and waters would protect potential nesting habitat for the species.

Fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)

Range: Summer range is in the mountains of California; winters in brushy habitats in foothills and lowlands (CWHR 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Breeds in dense montane chaparral and brushy understory of other wooded, montane habitats. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in blackberry thickets on the project site.

Potential impacts: Construction activities during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

White-headed woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*) nesting

Range: Occurs in Sierra Nevada, Cascade, Klamath, Transverse, and Peninsular Ranges, and Warner Mountains in montane coniferous forests up to lodgepole pine and red fir habitats (CWHR 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Prefers semi-open areas with large, mature trees, providing 40-70% canopy. Nests in open conifer habitats, often near edges of roads, natural openings, or on edges of small clearings. Excavates cavity in large snag or stump at least 61 cm (2 ft) in diameter (at nest height); trunk with hard shell and soft interior preferred. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in forested areas on the project site.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Purple martin (*Progne subis*) nesting

Range: Found throughout the state except higher desert areas and the higher slopes of the Sierra Nevada. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Placer County between Rocklin and Roseville. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Inhabits open forests, woodlands and riparian areas in breeding season, and a variety of open habitats during migration, including grassland, wet meadow and fresh emergent wetland, usually near water. Feeds on insects captured in flight; occasionally forages on the ground. Nests in old woodpecker cavity; occasionally in man-made nesting box, under bridge or in culvert. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable forage areas in on-site wetlands and grasslands, and suitable nesting habitat in forested and riparian areas.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested and areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) nesting

Range: Coast Ranges from Del Norte County to Ventura County, northern Cascade mountains east to Modoc County, and along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada south to Kern County. Also breeds along the eastern Sierra from Lake Tahoe to Inyo County, and in southern California mountains. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Norden area of Placer County (CNDDDB 2017).

Habitat requirements: Breeds in riparian woodlands from coastal and desert lowlands up to 2500 m in Sierra Nevada. Also breeds in montane chaparral, and in open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush. Frequents open to medium-density woodlands and forests with a heavy brush understory in breeding season. In migration, found in a variety of sparse to dense woodland and forest habitats. (CWHR 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable in woodlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

Calliope hummingbird (*Stellula (Selasphorus) calliope*) nesting

Range: Fairly common to common summer resident of California, breeding in mountain ranges throughout the state. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Breeds in wooded habitats from ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer up through lodgepole pine, favoring montane riparian, aspen, and other open forests near streams. Commonly feeds in montane chaparral and wet meadow habitats. (CWHR 2016)

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal in riparian, wetland and woodland habitats on the project site.

Potential impacts: Construction activities in forested areas during the nesting season may disrupt nesting birds.

ii. Suggested Mitigation

Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds, including raptors, conducted no more than 30 days prior to construction activities, is recommended if construction is scheduled during the normal nesting season (March 1-August 31). A 30-foot setback from trees with active nests is recommended for most species. If raptor nests are found on or immediately adjacent to the site, however, consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) must be initiated to determine appropriate avoidance measures. No mitigation should be required if tree removal and grading are not scheduled during the normal nesting season.

c. Mammals

Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)

Range: Found throughout California except subalpine and alpine habitats. Most abundant in mesic habitats. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 6 miles NE of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting. Hibernation sites are cold, but not below freezing. Maternity roosts are in relatively warm caves, tunnels, mines, and buildings. Small moths are the principal food of this species; captures prey in flight, or gleans from trees or brush. Also feeds along habitat edges. Prefers mesic sites. Extremely sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites; may abandon a site following one disturbance. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal in an old barn on the parcel. The barn may be too cold in the winter, or may have too much human disturbance.

Potential impacts: None expected.

Silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)

Range: Coastal and montane forests from the Oregon border south along the coast to San Francisco Bay, and along the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin region to Inyo County. Also known in Sacramento, Stanislaus, Monterey and Yolo counties. Known as a migrant throughout California. The species likely winters in Mexico. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 14 miles SE of the project site. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Lower montane coniferous forest, old-growth, and riparian forest. Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller feeding over streams, ponds and open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within forested and riparian areas on the project site.

Potential impacts: None expected.

Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)

Range: Found throughout California at elevations between sea level and 4125 m (13,200 ft), but distribution is patchy in southeastern deserts. (CWHR 2016)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Grizzly Flats. (CNDDDB 2016)

Habitat requirements: Preferred habitats are open or mosaic sites with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Young are raised at roosts within woodlands and forests with medium to large-size trees and dense foliage. Preferred roosts are trees with sites hidden from above but with few branches below, and having ground cover with low reflectivity. Feeds mostly on moths and requires drinking water. (CNDDDB 2016)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable throughout the project site.

Potential impacts: None expected.

Fringed myotis bat (*Myotis thysanodes*)

Range: Widespread in California, occurring in all but the Central Valley and the Colorado and Mojave deserts. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Near Fleming Meadow south of Jenkinson Reservoir. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Utilizes a wide variety of habitats, but optimal habitats include pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer, generally between 1300-2200 m (4000-7000 ft.) elevation. Uses caves, mines, buildings or crevices for maternity colonies and roosts. Feeds on beetles, moths, arachnids and orthopterans captured over water, in open habitats and by gleaning from foliage. Requires drinking water. Nurseries are located in caves, mines, buildings or crevices. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal. The project site is lower in elevation than the preferred range of the species.

Potential impacts: None expected.

Yuma myotis bat (*Myotis yumanensis*)

Range: Widespread in California from sea level to 11,000 feet elevation. Uncommon in desert regions, except the mountain ranges bordering the Colorado River Valley. (CWHR 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 10 miles SE of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Open forests and woodlands with bodies of water. Feeds on insects taken over ponds, streams and stock tanks. Requires drinking water. Roosts in buildings, mines, caves, crevices, abandoned swallow nests and under bridges. Maternity colonies of several thousand females and young are found in warm, dark buildings, caves, mines and under bridges. (CWHR 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable foraging and roosting habitat throughout the project site; potential maternity colony habitat in an old barn on Proposed Parcel A.

Potential impacts: None expected.

d. Plants

i. CNPS List 1B Plants³

Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*)

Range: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama and Tuolumne counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Pilot Hill. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentine soils, between 90 and 1555 meters elevation. (CNPS 2016)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within grassland along the northerly border of the project site.

Potential impacts: Big-scale balsamroot was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to the species. Construction activities in grasslands would eliminate areas of potential habitat for the species.

Sierra arching sedge (*Carex cyrtostachya*)

Range: Butte, El Dorado and Yuba counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 1 mile NE of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps within lower montane coniferous forest and riparian forest (CNDDDB 2017). Elevation generally ≤ 1400 m (Jepson 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable around the pond near the northerly property boundary and within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Sierra arching sedge was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Oregon fireweed (*Epilobium oregonum*)

Range: Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Nevada, Placer, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity counties; also, found in Oregon. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Glenn county. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps within lower and upper montane coniferous forest (CNPS 2017). 600-1350m. elevation (Jepson 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Oregon fireweed was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

³CNPS List 1B= California Native Plant Society list of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Plants in California and Elsewhere

Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*)

Range: Butte, Placer, Shasta and Tehama counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Roseville, Placer county. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Meadows and seeps, vernal pools and vernal mesic habitats within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, 35-1250 meters elevation. (CNPS 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Red Bluff dwarf rush was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*)

Range: Lassen, Monterey, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, Santa Barbara, San Benito, San Diego, Shasta, and San Luis Obispo counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Norden, Placer county. (CNPS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Meadows and seeps, vernal pools and wetlands within chaparral, Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest (CNDDDB 2017). Elevation: 300--1900 m (Jepson 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Santa Lucia dwarf rush was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

ii. CNPS List 2B Plants⁴

Watershield (*Brasenia schreberi*)

Range: Butte, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Nevada, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Joaquin, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2017); distribution outside California: to Alaska, Montana; eastern North America, Central America, South America, Africa, eastern Asia, eastern Australia (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Lake Audrian, near Echo Summit. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Freshwater marshes and swamps, 30-2200 meters elevation. (CNPS 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within ponds on the project site.

Potential impacts: Watershield was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Northern meadow sedge (*Carex praticola*)

Range: Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Madera, Mono, Marin, Placer, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2017); distribution outside California: Rocky Mountains, northern North America (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Yosemite National Park. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Meadows and seeps; elevation range: 0-3200 meters. (CNPS 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Northern meadow sedge was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

⁴California Native Plant Society list of rare, threatened or endangered plants in California, but more common elsewhere.

American manna grass (*Glyceria grandis*)

Range: El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Mendocino, Mono, Placer and Tulare counties (CNPS 2017); distribution outside California: Alaska, eastern United States (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, streambanks and lake margins; 15-1980 meters elevation. (CNPS 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable on pond margins and within wetlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: American manna grass was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton epihydrus*)

Range: El Dorado, Madera, Mendocino, Modoc, Mariposa, Placer, Plumas, Shasta and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2017). Distribution Outside California: to Alaska, eastern North America, Colorado (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Pyramid Peak, El Dorado County. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Shallow water, ponds, lakes and streams; elevation: 400--1900 m. (Jepson 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within on-site ponds and Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*)

Range: Alameda, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Tehama counties; also Oregon and Washington states. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Placerville, collected in 1901; more recent occurrences at Lake Clementine, Placer County. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest between 215 and 1400 m elevation (CNPS 2017). Generally found on north-facing slopes (Jepson 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal within woodlands on the project site. The shrub layer in on-site woodlands are dominated by Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) which tend to crowd out other species.

Potential impacts: Oval-leaved viburnum was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Construction activities in woodlands would eliminate areas of marginal potential habitat for the species.

iii. CNPS List 3 Plants⁵

Butte County fritillary (*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*)

Range: Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Shasta, Tehama and Yuba counties; also found in Oregon. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately 6 miles NW of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Found in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest, 50-1500 meters elevation (CNPS 2017); usually on dry slopes but also in wet places, on serpentine, red clay and sandy loam soils. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within forested areas on the project site.

Potential impacts: Butte County fritillary was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Construction activities in woodlands would eliminate areas of potential habitat for the species.

⁵California Native Plant Society list of plants about which more information is needed; a review list.

Dubious pea (*Lathyrus sulphureus* var. *argillaceus*)

Range: Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Shasta and Tehama counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: Approximately six miles NW of the project site. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, between 150 and 930 meters elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within forested areas of the project site.

Potential impacts: Dubious pea was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Construction activities in woodlands would eliminate areas of potential habitat for the species.

iv. CNPS List 4 Plants⁶

True's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos mewukka* ssp. *truei*)

Range: Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Plumas and Yuba counties (CNPS 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence of record: None (CNDDDB 2017); one collection in 2005 c. 3 air mi NNW of Placerville, South Fork of American River on the west side of Calif. Highway 193.⁷

Habitat requirements: Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; 425-1390 m. elevation (CNDDDB 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Marginal within forested areas on the project site. The shrub layer within on-site woodlands are dominated by Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) which tend to crowd out other species.

Potential impacts: True's manzanita was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Construction activities in woodlands would eliminate areas of marginal potential habitat for the species.

Northern Sierra daisy (*Erigeron petrophilus* var. *sierrensis*)

Range: Butte, El Dorado, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra and Yuba counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Rocky foothills to montane forest, sometimes on serpentine; 300–1900 meters elevation (Jepson 2016). Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest; sometimes on serpentine soils; 300-2073 meters elevation (CNPS 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within woodlands on the project site.

Potential impacts: Northern Sierra daisy was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Construction activities in woodlands would eliminate areas of potential habitat for the species.

⁶California Native Plant Society list of plants of limited distribution.

⁷Data provided by the participants of the Consortium of California Herbaria (ucjeps.berkeley.edu/consortium/); Jun 14, 2017.

Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *humboldtii*)

Range: Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Mariposa, Nevada, Placer, Tehama, Tuolumne and Yuba counties. (CNPS 2017)

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (BIOS 2017)

Habitat requirements: Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland or lower coniferous forest, between 90 and 1280 meters elevation (CNPS 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within forested areas of the project site. *Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *humboldtii* was found on-site (Figure 9 & photo, right).

Potential impacts: Construction activities where the plants are growing could eliminate the species, along with areas of potential habitat for it.

Suggested mitigation: Temporary fencing placed 25-feet from existing plants should be required if construction activities are planned near the plants.



Northern bugleweed (*Lycopus uniflorus*)

Range: Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2017); distribution outside California: to British Columbia, eastern United States (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Bogs, fens, marshes, swamps and wet places, 5-2000 m. elevation (CNDDDB 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within wetlands and along Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: Northern bugleweed was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Sierra sweet bay (*Myrica hartwegii*)

Range: El Dorado, Madera, Mariposa Nevada, Tuolumne and Yuba counties (CNPS 2016); also found in Oregon (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Streambanks, moist places in foothills or lower montane yellow-pine forest; 300–1800 m. elevation (Jepson 2017). Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest, 150-1750 m. elevation (CNPS 2017).

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within wetlands and along Slat Creek.

Potential impacts: Sierra sweet bay was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Normal set-backs from wetlands would protect potential habitat for the species.

Narrow-petaled rein orchid (*Piperia leptopetala*)

Range: El Dorado, Fresno, Lake, Los Angeles, Monterey, Mariposa, Nevada, Orange, Plumas, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Diego, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma, and Tulare counties (CNPS 2017); distribution outside California: to Oregon (Jepson 2017).

Nearest CNDDDB occurrence: None. (CNDDDB 2017)

Habitat requirements: Generally dry sites in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, 380-2225 meters elevation. (Jepson 2017, CNPS 2017)

Habitat quality on project site: Suitable within forested areas of the project site.

Potential impacts: Narrow-petaled rein orchid was not found on the project site, so there would be no direct impact to it. Construction activities in woodlands would eliminate areas of marginal potential habitat for the species.

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APPENDIX A

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Official Species List
Generated June 14, 2017



United States Department of the Interior



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Event Code: 08ESMF00-2017-E-06350

Project Name: Steward Tentative Parcel Map

Subject: Updated 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, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) 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 Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. 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 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.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

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.

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:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2017-SLI-1188

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2017-E-06350

Project Name: Steward Tentative Parcel Map

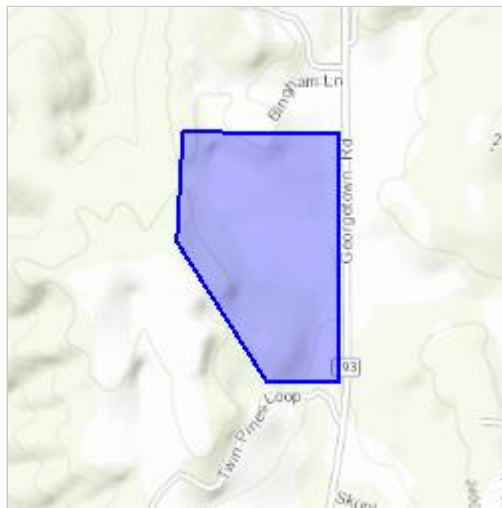
Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Two-way subdivision of a 50.0-acre parcel located at 7461 State Highway 193, Georgetown, California

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/38.86747990074855N120.83557180283509W>



Counties: El Dorado, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on your 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. See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>) There is a final critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt (<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>) There is a final critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened
Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus</i> (= <i>Salmo</i>) <i>mykiss</i>) Population: Northern California DPS There is a final critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1007	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Layne's Butterweed (<i>Senecio layneae</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062	Threatened

Critical habitats

There are no critical habitats within your project area.

APPENDIX B

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
IpaC Trust Resource Report
Generated February 16, 2017

IPaC resource list

Project information

NAME

Steward Tentative Parcel Map

LOCATION

El Dorado County, California



DESCRIPTION

Two-way subdivision of a 50.0-acre parcel located at 7461 State Highway 193, Georgetown, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📠 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires Federal agencies to “request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action” for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list either from the Regulatory Review section in IPaC or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by creating a project and making a request from the Regulatory Review section.

Listed species¹ are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1. Species listed under the **Endangered Species Act** are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Amphibians

NAME

STATUS

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is a final critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is a final critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened
Steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss</i> There is a final critical habitat designated for this species. Your location is outside the designated critical habitat. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1007	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Layne's Butterweed <i>Senecio layneae</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062	Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any activity that results in the take (to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct) of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service³. There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Year-round bird occurrence data <http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/default/datasummaries.jsp>

The migratory birds species listed below are species of particular conservation concern (e.g. [Birds of Conservation Concern](#)) that may be potentially affected by activities in this location, not a list of every bird species you may find in this location. Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, special attention should be made to avoid and minimize impacts to birds of priority concern. To view available data on other bird species that may occur in your project area, please visit the [AKN Histogram Tools](#) and [Other Bird Data Resources](#).

NAME	SEASON(S)
------	-----------

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Year-round
Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447	Breeding
California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7266	Year-round
Calliope Hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9526	Breeding
Costa's Hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470	Breeding
Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7728	Breeding
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Year-round
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9444	Breeding
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Wintering
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8833	Year-round
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Year-round
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Year-round
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeding
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8831	Wintering
Rufous-crowned Sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9718	Year-round
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9295	Wintering
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Breeding
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1098	Breeding
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Wintering
Williamson's Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8832	Year-round
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3482	Breeding

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory bird species potentially occurring in my specified location?

Landbirds:

Migratory birds that are displayed on the IPaC species list are based on ranges in the latest edition of the National Geographic Guide, Birds of North America (6th Edition, 2011 by Jon L. Dunn, and Jonathan Alderfer). Although these ranges are coarse in nature, a number of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service migratory bird biologists agree that these maps are some of the best range maps to date. These ranges were clipped to a specific Bird Conservation Region (BCR) or USFWS Region/Regions, if it was indicated in the 2008 list of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that a species was a BCC species only in a particular Region/Regions. Additional modifications have been made to some ranges based on more local or refined range information and/or information provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists with species expertise. All migratory birds that show in areas on land in IPaC are those that appear in the 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report.

Atlantic Seabirds:

Ranges in IPaC for birds off the Atlantic coast are derived from species distribution models developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) using the best available seabird survey data for the offshore Atlantic Coastal region to date. NOAANCCOS assisted USFWS in developing seasonal species ranges from their models for specific use in IPaC. Some of these birds are not BCC species but were of interest for inclusion because they may occur in high abundance off the coast at different times throughout the year, which potentially makes them more susceptible to certain types of development and activities taking place in that area. For more refined details about the abundance and richness of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, see the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other types of taxa that may be helpful in your project review.

About the NOAANCCOS models: the models were developed as part of the NOAANCCOS project: [Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#). The models resulting from this project are being used in a number of decision-support/mapping products in order to help guide decision-making on activities off the Atlantic Coast with the goal of reducing impacts to migratory birds. One such product is the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#), which can be used to explore details about the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species in a particular area off the Atlantic Coast.

All migratory bird range maps within IPaC are continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available.

Can I get additional information about the levels of occurrence in my project area of specific birds or groups of birds listed in IPaC?

Landbirds:

The [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#) provides a tool currently called the "Histogram Tool", which draws from the data within the AKN (latest survey, point count, citizen science datasets) to create a view of relative abundance of species within a particular location over the course of the year. The results of the tool depict the frequency of detection of a species in survey events, averaged between multiple datasets within AKN in a particular week of the year. You may access the histogram tools through the [Migratory Bird Programs AKN Histogram Tools](#) webpage.

The tool is currently available for 4 regions (California, Northeast U.S., Southeast U.S. and Midwest), which encompasses the following 32 states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In the near future, there are plans to expand this tool nationwide within the AKN, and allow the graphs produced to appear with the list of trust resources generated by IPaC, providing you with an additional level of detail about the level of occurrence of the species of particular concern potentially occurring in your project area throughout the course of the year.

Atlantic Seabirds:

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAANCCOS [Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project](#) webpage.

Facilities

Wildlife refuges

Any activity proposed on [National Wildlife Refuge](#) lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGES AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEMB](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBFh](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website:

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/wetlands/decoder>

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

APPENDIX C

**California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database RareFind 5 Report
Georgetown and Surrounding USGS Quads
updated April 30, 2017**



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Colfax (3912018) OR Coloma (3812078) OR Foresthill (3912017) OR Garden Valley (3812077) OR Georgetown (3812087) OR Greenwood (3812088) OR Michigan Bluff (3912016) OR Slate Mtn. (3812076) OR Tunnel Hill (3812086))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	ABNKC12060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuk's morning-glory	PDCON040Q0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.3
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	PMCYP03M00	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i> Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i> Butte County fritillary	PMLIL0V060	None	None	G3Q	S3	3.2
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lewisia serrata</i> saw-toothed lewisia	PDPOR040E0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i> western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	
<i>Megaleuctra sierra</i> Shirttail Creek stonefly	IIPLE0G040	None	None	G2Q	S1?	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Orobittacus obscurus</i> gold rush hanging scorpionfly	IIMEC07010	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	Proposed Threatened	Candidate Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
<i>Phacelia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' phacelia	PDHYD0C4D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Poa sierrae</i> Sierra blue grass	PMPOA4Z310	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Rhyacophila spinata</i> spiny rhyacophilan caddisfly	IITRI19080	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	AMAJA03012	Candidate	Threatened	G5T1T2	S1	
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 35

APPENDIX D

California Native Plant Society
On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
Georgetown and Surrounding USGS Quads
online v7-17jun 6-3-1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Colfax (3912018) OR Coloma (3812078) OR Foresthill (3912017) OR Garden Valley (3812077) OR Georgetown (3812087) OR Greenwood (3812088) OR Michigan Bluff (3912016) OR Slate Mtn. (3812076) OR Tunnel Hill (3812086))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
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<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuk's morning-glory	PDCON040Q0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.3
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	PMCYP03M00	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G3G4	S2	SSC
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i> Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i> Butte County fritillary	PMLIL0V060	None	None	G3Q	S3	3.2
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lewisia serrata</i> saw-toothed lewisia	PDPOR040E0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i> western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	
<i>Megaleuctra sierra</i> Shirttail Creek stonefly	IIPLE0G040	None	None	G2Q	S1?	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Orobittacus obscurus</i> gold rush hanging scorpionfly	IIMEC07010	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	Proposed Threatened	Candidate Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
<i>Phacelia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' phacelia	PDHYD0C4D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Poa sierrae</i> Sierra blue grass	PMPOA4Z310	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Rhyacophila spinata</i> spiny rhyacophilan caddisfly	IITRI19080	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	AMAJA03012	Candidate	Threatened	G5T1T2	S1	
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 35

APPENDIX E

Evaluation of Special-Status Species with Known Occurrences in Georgetown and Surrounding USGS Quads

Notations and Symbols

Species printed in bold are listed under Federal and/or California Endangered Species Acts.

Listing Status = Federal and California Endangered Species Acts listing status:

E = Endangered R = Rare T = Threatened
D = De-listed C = Candidate for listing

CNDDDB Ranks are shorthand formulas compiled by the California Natural Diversity Database that provide information on the rarity of species in their global range (G1 to G5) and within the state (S1toS5). Status of subspecies is also ranked (T1 to T5).

G1 or S1 or T1 = Critically Imperiled—At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.

G2 or S2 or T2 = Imperiled—At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.

G3 or S3 or T3 = Vulnerable—At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.

G4 or S4 or T4 = Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

G5 or S5 or T5 = Common; widespread and abundant.

GNR = Unranked—Global rank not yet assessed.

Other Notations

G1G3 = proper rank is most likely within this range of ranks

G2? = proper rank is probably G2

Q = there is some taxonomic question about the species

Abbreviations

BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern designated by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

CDF = California Department of Forestry

S= Sensitive species needing protection during timber operations.

CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife

FP = Fully protected species

SSC = CDFW Species of Special Concern

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

CNPS = California Native Plant Society

1B = CNPS list of rare, threatened or endangered plants in California and elsewhere

2 = CNPS list of rare, threatened or endangered plants in California, but more common elsewhere

3 = CNPS review list of plants with limited distribution information or problematic taxonomy

4 = Plants of Limited Distribution; a watch list

.1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/ high degree of immediate threat)

.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened)

.3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no threats known)

CWHR = California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Wildlife Habitat Relations

ICUN = World Conservation Union

VU = World Conservation Union list of vulnerable species

LC = World Conservation Union list of species of least concern

USBC = United States Bird Conservancy

WL = Watch list = USBC list of threatened and declining species

USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<u>Invertebrates:</u> Insects				
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> Obscure bumble bee	— / — (IUCN:VU)	G4 S1S2	Coastal areas from Santa Barbara north to Washington. Feeds on <i>Baccharis</i> , <i>Cirsium</i> , <i>Lupinus</i> , <i>Lotus</i> , <i>Grindelia</i> & <i>Phacelia</i> plant genera. One specimen collected near Colfax in 1949. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site is outside of the currently recognized range of the species.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> Western bumble bee	— / — (USFS:S)	G2G3 S1	Open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows. (CNDDDB 2016) Nests in abandoned rodent burrows; overwinters in holes in the ground dug by gravid queens. Generalist forager. (USFS, BLM 2010)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i> Cosumnes stripetail stonefly	— / —	G2 S2	Found in intermittent streams on western slope of central Sierra Nevada foothills in American and Cosumnes River basins. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	T / —	G3T2 S2	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California in association with blue elderberry <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> . (CNDDDB 2017)	No. The host plant was not found on the project site.
<i>Megaleuctra sierra</i> Shirttail Creek stonefly	— / —	G2? S2?	Stenothermic species found in spring-like areas. Holotype was found in a steep-sided, heavily wooded canyon in the upper zone of the yellow pine forest, northeast of Foresthill. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no spring-like areas in steep-sided canyons.
<i>Orobittacus obscurus</i> Gold Rush hanging scorpionfly	— / —	G1 S1	Riparian forest, specifically in dark, shaded nooks with high humidity, such as beneath tree roots, overhanging banks and rock outcrops, and along streams. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Rhyacophila spinata</i> Spiny rhyacophilian caddisfly	— / —	G1G2 S1S2	Rhyacophilids generally prefer cool, running water. Aquatic larvae are predaceous. Known from the Kyburz, Downieville, Foresthill and Tobin areas. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Running water habitats on the project site are too warm for the species.
<u>Invertebrates:</u> Mollusks				
<i>Margaritifera falcata</i> Western pearlshell	— / —	G4G5 S1S2	Aquatic species that prefers lower-velocity rivers. In El Dorado and Placer Counties, known from Silver Fork American River, Truckee River near Silver Creek Campground and Shirttail Creek at the confluence with North Fork American River. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Streams on the project site are intermittent, drying part of the year. Species requires perennial waters.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<u>Fish</u>				
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	T / E	G1 S1	Sacramento-San Joaquin river delta including side channels and sloughs. (MCGinnis 1984)	No. Project site has no perennial streams.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Steelhead	T / —	G5T2Q S1S2	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries that have direct access to the ocean (ie. no dams) (MCGinnis 1984)	No. Project site has no perennial streams.
<u>Amphibians</u>				
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog	— / — (SSC)	G3 S3	Found in or near perennial, rocky streams in a variety of habitats from sea level to 1940 m (6370 ft) elevation. (CWHR 2017) Partly-shaded, shallow streams & riffles with a rocky substrate. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no perennial streams.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	T / — (SSC)	G2G3 S2S3	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion
<u>Reptiles</u>				
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	— / — (SSC)	G3G4 S3	Aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams & irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open-field habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. Species was found in the pond near the northwesterly corner of the project site. See text for further discussion.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	— / — (SSC)	G3G4 S34	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Needs open areas for sunning and abundant ants and other insects. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<u>Birds</u>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting) Cooper's hawk	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G5 S4	Nests in deciduous trees in riparian areas, second-growth conifers and live oaks near streams. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> (nesting) Northern goshawk	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3	Nests in mature, dense conifer forest. (CWHR 2017) Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site lacks suitable dense forest habitat.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> (nesting) Sharp-shinned hawk	— / — (CDFW:WL)	G5 S4	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer & Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. Nests usually within 275 ft of water. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> (wintering) Western grebe	— / —	G5 SNR	Marine subtidal and estuarine waters; also found on large lakes near coast and inland. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no suitable aquatic habitats.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony) Tricolored blackbird	— / CE (SSC)	G2G3 S1S2	Dense thickets of cattail, tule, willow, blackberry, wild rose or tall herbs near or emergent from water (CWHR 2017) Requires open water, protected nesting substrate with foraging area within a few km of nesting colony. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> Rufous-crowned sparrow	— / —	G5 SNR	Mixed chaparral and coastal scrub habitats, often on relatively steep, rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches; also grassy slopes without shrubs, if rock outcrops are present. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has neither mixed chaparral habitat nor rock outcrops on grassy slopes.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (nesting) Grasshopper sparrow	— / — (SSC)	G5 S2	Summer resident and breeder in dry, dense grasslands with scattered shrubs in foothills and lowlands west of Sierra-Cascade ranges. Uses shrubs for singing perches. (CWHR 2017)	No. The project site is higher in elevation than the usual nesting range of the species.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting and wintering) Golden eagle	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G5 S3	Nests on cliffs and in large trees in large open areas in rolling foothills, mountains, sage-juniper flats and deserts. Home range in Northern California averages 124 km ² (48 mi ²). (CWHR 2017, CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no large open areas suitable for the species.
<i>Ardea alba</i> (rookery) Great egret	— / — (CDF:S)	G5 S4	Nests in large trees near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, margins of lakes and rivers. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site lacks wetlands and waters large enough to support a rookery.
<i>Ardea herodias</i> (rookery) Great blue heron	— / — (CDF:S)	G5 S4	Forages in marshes, lakes margins, tide-flats, rivers, streams, wet meadows. Nests in colonies in tall trees, cliffsides, and marshes near forage sites. Sensitive to human disturbance near nests. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site lacks wetlands and waters large enough to support a rookery.
<i>Asio flammeus</i> (nesting) Short-eared owl	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3	Freshwater and saltwater wetlands, lowland meadows and irrigated alfalfa fields with dense tules or tall grass for nesting and daytime roosts. Breeding range includes coastal areas in Del Norte and Humboldt counties, the San Francisco Bay Delta, northeastern Modoc plateau, the east side of the Sierra from Lake Tahoe south to Inyo county, and the San Joaquin valley (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the range of the species.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Asio otus</i> (nesting) Long-eared owl	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3?	Riparian habitat required; also uses live oak thickets and other dense stands of trees paralleling stream courses having adjacent open lands for foraging. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites) Western burrowing owl	— / — (SSC)	G4 S3	Open, dry grassland and desert habitats; in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nest sites dependent upon burrowing animals, especially the California ground squirrel (CWHR 2017, CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has relatively little grassland and too much wetland for the species.
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> (nesting) Oak titmouse	— / — (BCC)	G4 S4	Primarily associated with oaks; prefers open woodlands of oak, pine and oak, juniper and pinyon. Ventures into residential areas. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> American bittern	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G4 S4	Fresh or saline emergent wetlands, adjacent shallow water of lakes, backwaters of rivers or estuaries. Nests within emergent aquatic vegetation. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Buteo lagopus</i> (wintering) Rough-legged hawk	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G5 SNRN	Migrant and winter resident in California lowlands. Hunts in wet meadows, marshes, swamps, riparian edges. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> (wintering) Ferruginous hawk	— / — (SSC)	G4 S3S4	Requires large, open tracts of grasslands, sparse shrub, or desert habitats with elevated structures for nesting. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site does has few open grassland habitat.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting) Swainson's hawk	— / T (SSC)	G5 S23	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields or pastures. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the range of the species.
<i>Calypte costae</i> (nesting) Costa's hummingbird	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G5 S4	Desert riparian, desert and arid scrub foothill habitats. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site is not within the range of the species.
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i> (nesting) Vaux's swift	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3	Redwood and Douglas-fir habitats with nest sites in hollow trees and snags. Forages over most terrains and habitats, but prefers rivers and lakes. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> (nesting) Snowy plover	T / — (BCC)	G3S3 S2	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no sandy beaches, salt ponds or alkali lakes required by the species.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> (wintering) Mountain plover	— / — (SSC)	G2 S2?	Winters in open plains or rolling hills with short grasses or very sparse vegetation in plowed fields and sandy deserts. Tolerates up to 70% short vegetative cover. (CWHR 2017) Prefers grazed areas and areas with burrowing rodents. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no short-grass habitat.
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i> (nesting) Lark sparrow	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G5 S4S5	Resident in lowlands and foothills throughout much of California. Frequents sparse valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, open mixed chaparral and similar brushy habitats, and grasslands with scattered trees or shrubs. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> (nesting) Northern harrier	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, wetlands; seldom found in wooded areas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at edge of marsh or along rivers or lakes, up to 1700 m in the Sierra Nevada. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i> American dipper	— / — (IUCN-LC)	G5 S?	Confined to clear, fast-flowing streams and rivers with rocky shores and bottoms in the mountains. (CWHR 2017)	No. stream on-site is slow-moving and marshy, unlike habitat required by the species.
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (nesting) Western yellow-billed cuckoo	T / E	G5T3Q S1	Inhabits extensive deciduous riparian thickets with willows and dense, low-level foliage, in the flood-bottoms of larger river systems. (CWHR 2017, CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> (nesting) Olive-sided flycatcher	— / — (SSC)	G4 S4	Conifer or mixed hardwood/conifer forests (montane hardwood-conifer). Requires high perches with expansive views (across canyons, meadows, lakes) for singing and hunting. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> (nesting) Black swift	— / — (SSC)	G4 S2	Steep, rocky, often moist locations on cliff either on sea or behind or adjacent to a waterfall in a deep canyon. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has neither cliffs nor waterfalls required by the species.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (=Elanus caeruleus) White-tailed kite (=Black-shouldered kite) (nesting)	— / — (CDFW: FP) (IUCN: LC)	G5 S3S4	Resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Nests near top of dense stand of oaks or other trees (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.

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<i>Empidonax traillii brewsteri</i> (nesting) Little willow flycatcher	— / E	G5T3T4 S1S2	Wet meadows and montane riparian vegetation, 600-2500 m (2000 to 8000 ft) elevation. Dense willow thickets are required for nesting and roosting. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> (wintering) Merlin	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S4	Winter migrant utilizing habitats from grassland to Ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer below 1500 m. Roosts in dense tree stands near water. (CWHR 201)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> (nesting) Prairie falcon	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S4	Inhabits dry, open terrain in hills, valleys or plains. Nests on ledge of cliff overlooking open area. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no cliffs required for nesting by the species.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting) American peregrine falcon	D / D (IUCN: LC)	G4T3 S3S4	Requires protected cliffs and ledges for cover. Breeds near water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; occasionally in tree or snag cavities or old nests of other raptors. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no cliffs required for nesting by the species.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting, wintering) Bald eagle	D / E	G5 S2	Large bodies of water or free-flowing rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or other perches. Usually nests in ponderosa pin or other open-branchwork tree. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no large water bodies required by the species.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting) Yellow-breasted chat	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3	Nests in dense riparian habitats dominated by willows, blackberry vines and grapevines. (CWHR 2017, CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> (nesting) Loggerhead shrike	— / — (SSC)	G4 S4	Found in lowlands and foothills of California, within open habitats in valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper, desert riparian and Joshua tree habitats. Nests in densely-foliated shrub or tree (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	— / T	G3G4T1 S1	Freshwater marshes, wet meadows, shallow margins of saltwater marshes around larger bays. Requires non-fluctuating water depths of about one inch; dense vegetation for nesting. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Melanerpes lewis</i> (nesting) Lewis's woodpecker	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G4 S4	Open oak savannah, broken deciduous and coniferous habitats. Nests in Coast Ranges, Modoc Plateau and eastern slope of Sierra Nevada. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is outside of the known nesting range of the species.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Melospiza melodia</i> (Modesto population) Modesto song sparrow	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3?	Freshwater wetlands, early succession riparian thickets and valley oak riparian groves below 200 ft. (61 m.) elevation. (Shuford & Gardali 2008)	No. Project site is outside of the elevation range of the species.
<i>Numenius americanus</i> (nesting) Long-billed curlew	— / — (BCC)	G5 S2	Forages in grasslands and wet meadows, usually adjacent to lakes, marshes, or estuaries. Breeds on grazed, mixed-grass and short grass prairies in Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen counties. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is outside of the nesting range of the species.
<i>Otus flammeolus</i> (nesting) Flammulated owl	— / — (BCC)	G4 S2S3	Pine forests, especially between 1830-3048 m (6000-10,000 ft) elevation. Favors small openings and edges with snags. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is too low in elevation for nesting by the species.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (nesting) Osprey	— / — (CDF :S) (CDFW: WL) (IUCN: LC)	G5 S4	Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in Ponderosa pine and higher-elevation conifer habitats. Preys mostly on fish; also takes a few mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. (CWHR, 2017)	No. Project site has no large waters suitable for the species.
<i>Passerella iliaca</i> Fox sparrow	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S5	Breeds commonly in mountains of California, in dense montane chaparral and brushy understory of other wooded, montane habitats. Winters in dense brush habitats throughout foothills and lowlands, except in southern deserts. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> (nesting colony) Double-crested cormorant	— / — (CDFW: WL) (IUCN: LC)	G5 S4	Resident along the entire coast of California and on inland lakes, in fresh, salt and estuarine waters. Feeds mainly on fish; also on crustaceans and amphibians. Requires undisturbed nest-sites beside water, on islands or lake margins inland. Nests in colonies of a few to hundreds of pairs, or even thousands. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Pica nuttallii</i> (nesting and communal roosts) Yellow-billed magpie	— / — (BCC)	G3G4 S3S4	Resident of the Central Valley, and coastal mountain ranges south from San Francisco Bay to Santa Barbara Co. Inhabits valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill riparian, orchard, vineyard, cropland, pasture, and urban habitats. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i> (nesting) White-headed woodpecker	— / — (BCC)	G4 S4	Montane pine and fir forests with large trees, snags and tree/shrub or tree/herbaceous ecotones. Excavates cavity in large snag or stump at least 61 cm (2 ft) in diameter (at nest height); trunk with hard shell and soft interior preferred. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i> (nesting) Nuttall's woodpecker	— / — (BCC)	G4G5 S4S5	Permanent resident of low-elevation riparian deciduous and oak habitats. Frequents a mix of deciduous riparian and adjacent oak habitats. Requires snags and dead limbs for nest excavation. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is higher in elevation than the range of the species.
<i>Pipilio chlorurus</i> Green-tailed towhee	— / — (IUCN:LC)	G5 SNRB	Montane chaparral, sagebrush, low sagebrush, and bitterbrush habitats. Where such habitats form understory, sparse coniferous forests also are occupied. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no chaparral habitat.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> (rookeries) White-faced ibis	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3S4	Fresh emergent wetlands, shallow lakes, irrigated pastures or cropland. Nests amid tall marsh plants in extensive marshes. Rarely nests in scattered CA locations: Salton Sea, Buena Vista Lagoon, Klamath Basin, Central Valley. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Progne subis</i> (nesting) Purple martin	— / — (SSC)	G5 S3	Uses valley foothill, montane hardwood, montane hardwood-conifer, and riparian habitats. Also occurs in coniferous habitats. Inhabits open forests, woodlands, and riparian areas in breeding season. Nests in tree cavities. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting) Bank swallow	— / T	G5 S2	Open riparian areas, brushland, grassland and cropland. Nests in vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured soils near water. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no vertical banks or cliffs required by the species.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting) Yellow warbler	— / — (SSC)	G5 S4	Nests in riparian habitats dominated by willows, cottonwoods, sycamores or alders, or in mature chaparral. Also breeds in open ponderosa pine and mixed conifer habitats with substantial amounts of brush, up to 2500 m (8000 ft) in Sierra Nevada. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i> (nesting) Red-breasted sapsucker	— / — (BCC)	G5 S4	Riparian areas in deciduous and coniferous forest habitats, especially near aspens, open meadows, clearings, lakes. Breeds from 1200-2500 m (4000-8000 ft) elevation in the Sierras. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is lower in elevation than the known nesting range of the species.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> Williamson's sapsucker	— / — (ICUN:LC)	G5TU S?	Conifer forests, 1700-2900m elevation. Prefers to nest in lodgepole pine, but also red fir, Jeffrey pine and eastside pine habitats. Winter range includes ponderosa pine habitat. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is lower in elevation than the known nesting range of the species.
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i> (nesting) Lawrence's goldfinch	— / — (BCC)	G3G4 S3	Breeds in open oak or other arid woodland near water. Prefers to nest in an oak, but also uses chaparral. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is higher in elevation than the range of the species.
<i>Spizella atrogularis</i> Black-chinned sparrow	— / — (ICUN:LC)	G5 S3	Summer resident inhabiting tall, dense chaparral on dry, often south-facing slopes, also sagebrush and montane chaparral. Associated with chamise, ceanothus, manzanita and sagebrush habitats.	No. Project site has no chaparral habitat.
<i>Spizella breweri</i> Brewer's sparrow	— / — (ICUN:LC)	G5 S4	Breeding habitat is associated with sagebrush-dominated landscapes; winters in sagebrush shrublands and desert dominated by saltbrush vegetation and creosote. (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site is not within the known range of the species.
<i>Stellula calliope</i> (nesting) Calliope hummingbird	— / — (ICUN:LC)	G5 S?	Summer resident of California, breeding in mountain ranges throughout the state; absent in winter. Breeds in wooded habitats from ponderosa pine and montane hardwood-conifer up through lodgepole pine, favoring montane riparian, aspen, and other open forests near streams. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> California spotted owl	— / — (SSC)	G3T3 S3	In northern California, found in dense, old-growth mixed conifer habitats (canopy closure >40%) in narrow, steep-sided canyons with north-facing slopes, within 300 meters of water (CWHR 2017)	No. Project site has no narrow, steep-sided canyons with north-facing slopes.
<u>Mammals</u>				
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	— / — (SSC)	G3G4 S2	Found throughout California in a wide variety of habitats, except subalpine and alpine habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance. (CNDDB 2017) Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> Silver-haired bat	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S3S4	Primarily found in coastal and montane forests, but also valley foothill woodlands and riparian areas. Feeds over ponds, streams and open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath loose bark, in abandoned woodpecker holes; rarely under rocks. Requires drinking water. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S4	Found in broadleaf upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and north coast coniferous forest. Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Requires water. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> Fringed myotis bat	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G4 S3	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats, except Central Valley and Colorado and Mojave deserts. Optimal habitats are pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood and hardwood-conifer, generally at 1300-2200 m (4000-7000 ft). Roosts in caves, mines, buildings, and crevices. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Myotis volans</i> Long-legged myotis bat	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S3	Upper montane coniferous forest. Most common in woodland & forest habitats above 4000 ft. Often roost in trees during day, caves and mines at night; nurseries usually under bark or in hollow trees, but occasionally in crevices or buildings. Feeds over water and open habitats. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site is lower in elevation that the range of the species.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	— / — (IUCN: LC)	G5 S4	Many habitats from sea level to 2400 m. in Sierras, roosting in caves, mines, buildings, bridges, crevices. Forages for insects over water bodies. (CWHR 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> Fisher–West Coast DPS (Distinct Population Segment)	CT / CT (SSC)	G5T2T3Q S2S3	Suitable habitat is large areas of mature, dense coniferous forest stands or deciduous-riparian habitats with ≥50% canopy closure. Feeds on lagomorphs, rodents, shrews, birds, burit and carrion (CWHR 2017). Needs large areas of mature, dense forest. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has limited areas of coniferous forest, and lacks riparian habitat with 50% or more canopy closure.

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Special-status Species Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State (OTHER)	CNDDDB Rank Global/State	Habitat Requirements	Potential to occur on project site?
<i>Vulpes vulpes necator</i> Sierra Nevada red fox	C / T	G5T1T2 S1	Prefers forests interspersed with meadows or alpine fell-fields. Use dense vegetation & rocky areas for cover & den sites. Most sightings in Sierra Nevada are above 2200 m (7000 ft). (CWHR 2017) As of 2013, only 2 populations of Sierra Nevada red fox were known to exist: near Lassen Peak & near Sonora Pass. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site is lower in elevation than the range of the species.
Plants				
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	In Sierra foothills, found on serpentine soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest, 355-1130 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no serpentine soils.
<i>Allium sanbornii</i> var. <i>congdonii</i> Congondon's onion	— / — (4.3)	G3T3 S3	Chaparral or cismontane woodland on serpentine or volcanic soils, 300-990 m. elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has neither serpentine nor volcanic-derived soils.
<i>Allium sanbornii</i> var. <i>sanbornii</i> Sanborn's onion	— / — (4.3)	G3T4? S4?	Chaparral, cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest, usually on gravelly serpentine soils, 260-1510 m. elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has no serpentine soils.
<i>Arctostaphylos mewukka</i> ssp. <i>truei</i> True's manzanita	— / — (4.2)	G4?T3 S3 — / — (4.3)	Chaparral or lower montane coniferous forest, 425-1390 m. elevation. (CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	— / — (1B.2)	G1 S1	Open rocky ridges in chaparral or closed-cone coniferous forest, usually on metamorphic soils, between 465-1610 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither rocky ridge nor closed-cone coniferous forest habitat.
<i>Astragalus pauperculus</i> Depauperate milk-vetch	— / — (4.3)	G4 S4	Wet sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland on volcanic clay soils, 60-1215 m. elevation. (CNPS 2017, Jepson 2017)	No. Project site has no volcanic soils.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentine soils, 35-1465 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i> Watershield	— / — (2B.3)	G5 S3	Freshwater marshes, swamps, ponds and slow streams, 30-2200 m elevation. (CNPS 2017, Jepson 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.

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<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>avius</i> Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	— / — (1B.2)	G4T2 S2	Lower montane coniferous forest on Josephine silt loam or volcanically-derived soil; often in rocky areas. 300-1710 m. elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither Josephine nor volcanically-derived soils.
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbin's morning-glory	E / E (1B.1)	G1 S1	Open areas in chaparral or cismontane woodland on gabbro or serpentine soils, 300-725 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils.
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuk's morning-glory	— / — (1B.3)	G2Q S2	Chaparral or cismontane woodland on gabbro or serpentine soils, 500-1180 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils.
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	Wet meadows, seeps, marshes and swamps in lower montane coniferous forest and riparian forests, 605-1390 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Carex praticola</i> Northern meadow sedge	— / — (2B.2)	G5 S2	Meadows and seeps, riparian edges 0-3200 m elevation. (CNPS 2017, Jepson 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Carex xerophila</i> Chaparral sedge	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest on serpentine or gabbro soils, 275-770 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017) Dry gabbro or serpentine soils in open forest, scrub, thicket edges, chaparral, often with MacNab cypress (<i>Hesperocyparis macnabiana</i>). (Jepson 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils.
<i>Ceanothus fresnensis</i> Fresno ceanothus	— / — (4.3)	G4 S4	Openings in cismontane woodland, and in lower coniferous forest, 900 - 2103 meters elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site is lower in elevation than the range of the species.
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	R / E (1B.1)	G1 S1	Chaparral or cismontane woodland on serpentine or gabbro soils, 260-630 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils.
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S32	Cismontane woodland, chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest, frequently on serpentine or gabbro soils, but also on non-ultramafic substrates; often on "historically disturbed" sites. 245-1240 m. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils, and lacks cismontane woodland vegetation. CNDDDB occurrences on metamorphic soils are on dry, rocky outcrops, which are not found on the project site.
<i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	— / — (4.2)	G4G5T4 S4	Often on roadcuts or canyon slopes within chaparral, cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest, 75-915 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site lacks sloping habitats suitable for the species.
<i>Clarkia virgata</i> Sierra clarkia	— / — (4.3)	G3 S3	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 400-1615 m elevation (CNPS 2017). Lower margin of montane forest and adjacent oak-grey pine woodland (CNDDDB 2017).	No. Project site is well-above the oak-grey pine interface with lower montane coniferous forest.

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<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> ssp. <i>grandiflora</i> Streambank spring beauty	— / — (4.2)	G5T3 S3	Cismontane woodland on rocky soils, 250-1200 m elevation. (CNPS 2017) Generally restricted to scree slopes, rock ledges and decomposing granite outcrops, including roadcuts (NatureServe 2017) Vernal moist, often disturbed sites. (Jepson 2017)	No. Project site has no rocky soils or ledges, scree-slopes, or decomposing granite habitat.
<i>Crocanthemum suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	— / — (3.2)	G2Q S2	Openings in chaparral on serpentine, gabbro or Ione soils, 45-840 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils.
<i>Epilobium oreganum</i> Oregon fireweed	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	Bogs, fens, meadows, seeps in lower and upper montane coniferous forest, 500-2240 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Erigeron petrophilus</i> var. <i>sierrensis</i> Northern Sierra daisy	— / — (4.3)	G4T4 S4	Cismontane woodland, lower and upper montane coniferous fores, sometimes on serpentine soils, 300-2073 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Eriogonum tripodum</i> Tripod buckwheat	— / — (4.2)	G4 S4	Chaparral and cismontane woodland, often on serpentine soils, 200-1600 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has no chaparral or cismontane woodland vegetation.
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	E / R (1B.2)	G1 S1	Chaparral or cismontane woodland on rocky gabbro or serpentine soils, 425-760 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has neither gabbro nor serpentine soils.
<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i> Stinkbells	— / — (4.2)	G3 S3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon/juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands, often on vertical clay, sometimes on serpentine soils, 10-1555 m elevation. (CNPS 2017, Jepson 2017)	No. Project site lacks both suitable vegetation communities and suitable soils.
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i> Butte County fritillary	— / — (3.2)	G3 S3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest, usually on dry slopes but sometime in wet places; serpentine, red clay or sandy soils (CNDDDB 2017). 50-1500 m elevation (CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Githopsis pulchella</i> ssp. <i>serpentinicola</i> Serpentine bluecup	— / — (4.3)	G4T3 S3	Cismontane woodland on serpentine or Ione soils, 320-610 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has neither Ione nor serpentine soils.
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> American manna grass	— / — (2B.3)	G5 S3	Wet meadows, ditches, streams, and ponds in valleys and lower elevations in the mountains. 60-2045 m. elevation (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	— / E (1B.2)	G2 S2	Clay soils; usually in vernal pools, sometimes on lake margins. 10-2375 m. elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	Openings in chaparral and cismontane woodland, on Ione or limestone soils, between 85-1115 m. elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site lacks suitable soils for the species.

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<i>Juncus leiopermus</i> var. <i>leiopermus</i> Red Bluff dwarf rush	— / — (1B.1)	G2T2 S2	Vernally mesic sites in chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland; vernal pools, meadows and seeps, 30-1025 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush	— / — (1B.2)	G3 S3	Vernal pools, ephemeral drainages, wet meadow habitats and streams, roadsides. 300-2040 m. elevation. (CNDDDB 2017, Jepson 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Juncus leiopermus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i> Dubious pea	— / — (3)	G5T1T2 S1S2	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, 150-930 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i> Dubious pea	— / — (CNPS: 4.3)	G5T1T2 S1S2	Cismontane woodland, lower and upper coniferous forest, 150-305 meters elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Legenere limosa</i> Legenere	— / — (1B.1)	G2 S2	Beds of vernal pools, 1-880 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no vernal pool habitat.
<i>Lewisia serrata</i> Saw-toothed lewisia	— / — (1B.1)	G2 S2	Shaded, north-facing, moss-covered, metamorphic rock cliffs in broadleaf upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, or riparian forest. 900-1435 m. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no suitable cliff habitat, and is lower in elevation than the range of the species.
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>humboldtii</i> Humboldt lily	— / — (4.2)	G4T3 S3	Openings in Chaparral, cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest, 90-1280 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> Northern bugleweed	— / — (4.3)	G5 S4	Bogs, fens, marshes and swamps, 5-2000 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Microseris sylvatica</i> Sylvan microseris	— / — (4.2)	G4 S4	Serpentine soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, pinyon/juniper woodland and valley/foothill grasslands, 45-1500 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has no serpentine soils.
<i>Monardella candicans</i> Sierra monardella	— / — (4.3)	G4 S4	Sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 150-800 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has no gravelly or sandy soils.
<i>Myrica hartwegii</i> Sierra sweet bay	— / — (4.3)	G4T3 S4	Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest and riparian forest, 150-1750 m elevation. (CNPS 2017) Streambanks, moist places in foothills or low montane yellow-pine forest. (Jepson 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i> Adobe navarretia	— / — (4.2)	G4T3 S3	Vernal pools within valley/foothill grassland, sometimes on clay or serpentine soils, 100-1000 m elevation. (CNPS 2017)	No. Project site has no vernal pools.

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<i>Navarretia prolifera</i> ssp. <i>lutea</i> Yellow bur navarretia	— / — (4.3)	G4T3 S3	Chaparral or cismontane woodland, 853-1402 m elevation. (CNPS 2017) Dry, rocky flats near drainage channels. (Jepson 2017)	No. Project site is lower in elevation than the range of the species.
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	T / R (1B.2)	G2 S2	Serpentine or gabbro soils within chaparral or cismontane woodland, 200-1085 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has neither serpentine nor gabbro soils.
<i>Phacelia stebbinsii</i> Stebbin's phacelia	— / — (1B.2)	G3 S3	Lower montane coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps; among rocks and rubble on metamorphic rock benches. 610-2010 m. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no metamorphic rock benches.
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i> Narrow-petaled rein orchid	— / — (4.3)	G4 S4	Generally dry sites in cismontane woodland, lower and upper montane coniferous forest, 380-2225 m elevation. (Jepson 2017, CNPS 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Poa sierrae</i> Sierra bluegrass	— / — (1B.3)	G3 S3	Shady, moist, rocky slopes in lower montane coniferous forest; often in canyons. 365-1500 m. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site has no shady, rocky slopes.
<i>Potamogeton epiphydrus</i> Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	— / — (2B.2)	G5 S2S3	Shallow water marshes, swamps, ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches. 295-2640 m. (CNDDDB 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> Oval-leaved viburnum	— / — (2B.3)	G4G5 S3?	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, 215-1400 m elevation. (CNDDDB 2017) Generally on north-facing slopes. (Jepson 2017)	Yes. See text for further discussion.
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule-ears	— / — (1B.2)	G2 S2	Stony red clay and gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest; often in openings in gabbro chaparral. 185-630 m. elevation. (CNDDDB 2017)	No. Project site lacks suitable soils for the species.

APPENDIX F

**Plant Species Found
on the
Project Site
March 15, April 14, May 8, 18 & 25, and June 7 & 26, 2017**

Plant Species Found on the Project Site
March 15, April 14, May 8, 18 & 25, and June 7 & 2017
Wetland indicator status⁸ shown in red. Plants with no indicator are upland plants.

Agavaceae

Camassia quamash (Pursh) Greene ssp. *breviflora*
Gould, **Smallflowered camas FACW**
Chlorogalum pomeridianum (DC.) Kunth var. *minus*
Hoover, **Common soaproot**

Alismataceae

Sagittaria latifolia Willd., **Broad-leaved Arrowhead**
OBL

Anacardiaceae

Toxicodendron diversilobum (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene,
Western poison oak

Apiaceae

Daucus carota L., **Queen Anne's lace**
Scandix pecten-veneris L., **Venus' needle**

Asteraceae

Agoseris heterophylla (Nutt.) Greene var.
heterophylla, **Annual mountain dandelion**
Artemisia douglasiana Besser, **Mugwort**
Baccharis pilularis ssp. *consanguinea* (DC.) C.B. Wolf,
Coyote brush
Carduus pycnocephalus L. subsp. *pycnocephalus*,
Italian plumeless thistle
Centaurea solstitialis L., **Yellow star-thistle**
Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten., **Bull thistle FACU**
Erigeron canadensis L., **Horseweed**
Eriophyllum lanatum (Pursh) J. Forbes, **Woolly**
sunflower
Gnaphalium palustre Nutt., **Western marsh cudweed**
FAC
Grindelia hirsutula Hook. & Arn., **Gum plant**
Hypochaeris sp., **Cat's ear**
Lactuca serriola L., **Prickly lettuce FACU**
Lasthenia californica Lindl. subsp. *californica*,
California goldfields
Leontodon saxatilis Lam. **Hawkbit**
Leucanthemum maximum (Ramond) DC. **Shasta daisy**
Logfia gallica (L.) Coss. & Germ., **Daggerleaf**
cottonrose
Madia exigua (Sm.) A. Gray, **Small tarweed**
Matricaria chamomilla L., **German chamomile**
Matricaria discoidea DC., **Pineapple weed FACU**
Pseudognaphalium sp., **Cud weed**
Senecio vulgaris L., **Common groundsel**
Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn., **Milk thistle**
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill ssp. *asper*, **Prickly sow thistle**
FACU
Wyethia angustifolia (DC.) Nutt., **Narrow leaf mule-**
ears

Brassicaceae

Brassica nigra (L.) W. D. J. Koch, **Black mustard**
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik., **Shepherd's purse**
Lepidium campestre (L.) W.T. Aiton, **Field Pepperweed**
Nasturtium officinale W.T. Aiton, **Water cress OBL**

Boraginaceae

Eriodictyon californicum (Hook. & Arn.) Torr.,
California Yerba Santa
Myosotis discolor Pers., **Changing forget-me-not**
FACU
Plagiobothrys bracteatus (Howell) I.M. Johnst.,
Bracted popcornflower FACW

Caprifoliaceae

Lonicera hispidula (Lindl.) Torr. & A.Gray, **Hairy**
honeysuckle

Caryophyllaceae

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill., **Sticky mouse-ear**
chickweed FACU

Convolvulaceae

Convolvulus arvensis L., **Field bindweed**

Cupressaceae

Calocedrus decurrens (Torr.) Forin, **Incense-cedar**

Cyperaceae

Carex feta L.H. Bailey, **Green-sheathed sedge FACW**
Carex hirtissima W. Boott, **Fuzzy sedge OBL**
Carex tumulicola Mack., **Foothill sedge FACU**
Cyperus eragrostis Lam., **Tall flatsedge FACW**
Eleocharis parishii Britton, **Parish's spikerush FACW**
Scirpus microcarpus J. Presl & C. Presl, **Panicled**
bulrush OBL

Dennstaedtiaceae

Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kunh var. *pubescens*, **Bracken**
fern FAC

Ericaceae

Arbutus menziesii Pursh., **Pacific madrone**
Arctostaphylos viscida Parry subsp. *viscida*, **Whiteleaf**
manzanita

Equisetaceae

Equisetum arvense L., **Common horsetail**

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia spathulata Lam., **Warty spurge FACU**

⁸ Obligate (OBL) plants almost always occur in wetlands (99% probability); facultative wetland (FACW) plants usually occur in wetlands(67-99% probability) but occasionally are found in non-wetlands; facultative (FAC) plants are equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (34-66% probability); facultative upland (FACU) usually occur in non-wetlands (1-33% Probability) but are occasionally found in wetlands.

Fabaceae

Acmispon americanus (Nutt.) Rydb. var. *americanus*
Acmispon brachycarpus (Benth.) D.D. Sokoloff, **Hill lotus**

Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link, **Scotch broom**
Hosackia oblongifolia Benth. var. *oblongifolia*,

Streambank Bird's-foot Trefoil OBL

Lathyrus latifolius L., **Perennial sweetpea**
Medicago polymorpha L., **Bur-clover FACU**
Trifolium dubium Sibth., **Little hop clover FACU**
Trifolium hirtum All., **Rose clover**
Trifolium pratense L., **Red clover FACU**
Trifolium subterraneum L., **Subterranean clover**
Vicia sp., **Vetch**

Fagaceae

Quercus chrysolepis Liebm., **Canyon live oak**
Quercus kelloggii Newb., **Blackoak**
Quercus wislizeni A.DC., **Interior live oak**

Geraniaceae

Erodium sp. **Filaree**
Geranium carolinianum L.
Geranium dissectum L., **Cutleaf geranium**
Geranium molle L., **Woodland geranium**

Hypericaceae

Hypericum anagalloides Cham. & Schltl., **Tinker's penny OBL**
Hypericum perforatum L. ssp. *perforatum*
klamathweed FACU
Hypericum scouleri Hook., **Scouler's St. Johnswort FACW**

Iridaceae

Sisyrinchium bellum S. Watson, **Western blue-eyed-grass FACW**

Juncaceae

Juncus balticus Willd., ssp. *ater* (Rydb.) Shogerup,
Baltic rush FACW
Juncus bufonius L. var. *bufonius*, **Toad rush FACW**
Juncus oxymeris Engelm, **Pointed rush FACW**
Juncus patens E. Mey., **Spreading rush FACW**
Juncus tenuis Willd., **Slender rush FAC**
Luzula comosa E. Mey. var. *comosa*, **Hairy woodrush FAC**

Lamiaceae

Lamium amplexicaule L., **Henbit**
Marrubium vulgare L., **Horehound FACU**
Mentha aquatica L., **Water mint FACW**

Lauraceae

Umbellularia californica (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt.,
California bay

Liliaceae

Calochortus monophyllus (Lindl.) Lem., **Yellow star-tulip**
Calochortus venustus Benth., **Butterfly mariposa lily**
Lilium humboldtii Duch. ssp. *humboldtii*, **Humboldt lily**

Linaceae

Linum bienne Mill., **Pale flax**

Lythraceae

Lythrum hyssopifolia L., **Hyssop loosestrife OBL**

Malvaceae

Malva parviflora L., **Cheeseweed**

Montiaceae

Claytonia perfoliata Willd., ssp. *perfoliata*, **Miner's lettuce FACU**

Myrsinaceae

Lysimachia arvensis (L.) U. Manns & Anderb.,
Pimpernel FAC
Lysimachia nummularia L., **Creeping-Jenny FACW**

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaea odorata Aiton, **White waterlily OBL**

Orobanchaceae

Castilleja applegatei ssp. *pinetorum* (Fernald) T.I. Chuang & Heckard, **Wavyleaf Paintbrush**
Castilleja attenuata (A. Gray) T.I. Chuang & Heckard,
Valley tassels
Triphysaria pusilla (Benth.) T.I. Chuang & Heckard,
Dwarf owl's clover

Phrymaceae

Mimulus guttatus DC., **Seep monkeyflower OBL**

Pinaceae

Pinus ponderosa Douglas ex Lawson & C. Lawson,
Ponderosa pine FACU
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Mirb.) Franco var. *menziesii*
Douglas-fir

Plantaginaceae

Plantago erecta E. Morris, **Foothill plantain**
Plantago lanceolata L., **English plantain FACU**
Veronica anagallis-aquatica L., **Water speedwell OBL**
Veronica arvensis L., **Common speedwell FACU**

Poaceae

Aegilops triuncialis L., **Barbed goat grass**
Aira caryophylla L., **Silver hair grass FACU**
Alopecurus aequalis Sobol. var. *aequalis*, **Short-awn foxtail OBL**
Anthoxanthum odoratum L., **Sweet vernal grass FACU**
Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl, **Tall oatgrass**
Avena sp., **Wild oats**
Briza minor L., **Annual quaking grass FAC**
Bromus hordeaceus L., **Soft chess FACU**
Bromus racemosus L., **Smooth brome**
Bromus sterilis L., **Poverty brome**
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers., **Bermuda grass FACU**
Cynosurus echinatus L., **Bristly dogtail grass**
Dactylis glomerata L., **Orchard grass FACU**
Deschampsia danthonioides (Trin.) Munro, **Annual hair grass FACW**
Elymus caput-medusae L., **Medusa-head**
Elymus glaucus Buckley, **Blue wild-rye FACU**
Festuca arundinacea Schreb., **Tall fescue**
Festuca bromoides L., **Brome fescue**
Festuca californica Vasey, **California fescue FACU**
Festuca microstachys Nutt., **Few-flowered Fescue**
Festuca myuros L., **Rattail sixweeks grass**

Poaceae (continued)

Festuca occidentalis Hook., **Western fescue**
Festuca perennis (L.) Columbus & J.P. Sm., **Rye grass**
FAC
Holcus lanatus L., **Common velvet grass** **FAC**
Muhlenbergia mexicana (.) Trin., **Mexican muhly** **FAC**
Muhlenbergia rigens (Benth.) Hitchc., **Deer grass**
Phalaris aquatica L., **Harding grass** **FACU**
Phalaris arundinacea L., **Reed canary grass** **FACU**
Phalaris minor Retz., **Little-seeded canary grass**
Poa annua L., **Annual blue grass** **FAC**
Poa pratensis L. ssp. *pratensis*, **Kentucky blue grass**
FAC
Poa trivialis L., **Rough blue grass** **FAC**
Scribneria bolanderi (Thurb.) Hack., **Scribner grass**
Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers., **Johnson grass** **FACU**
Trisetum canescens Buckley, **Tall false oat**

Polemoniaceae

Navarretia intertexta (Benth.) Hook., **Needleleaf**
Navarretia **FACW**

Polygonaceae

Polygonum aviculare ssp. *depressum* **Common**
knotweed **FAC**
Rumex acetosella L., **Sheep sorrel** **FACU**
Rumex crispus L., **Curly dock** **FAC**

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus canus Benth., **Buttercup** **FAC**
Ranunculus occidentalis Nutt. var. *occidentalis*,
Buttercup **FACW**

Rhamnaceae

Ceanothus integerrimus Hook. & Arn., **Deer brush**
Ceanothus tomentosus Parry, **Woolly-leaf Ceanothus**
Frangula californica (Eschsch.) A. Gray, ssp. *tomentella*
California coffeeberry
Rhamnus ilicifolia Kellogg, **Hollyleaf redberry**

Rosaceae

Chamaebatia foliolosa Benth., **Mountain misery**
Drymocallis glandulosa (Lindl.) Rydb. var. *glandulosa*
Sticky Cinquefoil
Poterium sanguisorba L., **Garden burnet**
Rosa canina L., **Dog rose**
Rubus armeniacus Focke, **Himalayan blackberry** **FAC**
Rubus laciniatus Willd., **Cut-leaf blackberry** **FACU**
Rubus ursinus Cham. & Schldtl., **California blackberry**
FACU

Rubiaceae

Galium aparine L., **Goose grass** **FACU**
Galium murale (L.) All., **Tiny bedstraw**
Sherardia arvensis L., **Field madder**

Salicaceae

Populus alba L., **White poplar**
Populus fremontii S. Watson subsp. *fremontii*, **Fremont**
Cottonwood
Salix babylonica L., **Weeping willow** **FACW**
Salix exigua Nutt., **Narrow-leaf willow** **FACW**
Salix lasiolepis Benth., **Arroyo willow** **FACW**

Scrophulariaceae

Verbascum thapsus L., **Woolly mullein**

Themidaceae

Dichelostemma multiflorum (Benth.) A. Heller, **Wild**
hyacinth
Triteleia hyacinthina (Lindl.) Greene, **White brodiaea**
FAC

Typhaceae

Typha sp. **Cattail** **OBL**

Viscaceae

Phoradendron leucarpum ssp. *tomentosum*
(DC.) J.R. Abbot & R.L. Thomps., **Mistletoe**

Attachment 7b: Biological Resources Update Information
P17-0008 Steward Tentative Parcel Map

Table 4. State- or federal-listed species with potential habitat on the project site.

Listed Species	Common Name	Listing Status Federal/State	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	T / —	Suitable	No
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	— / T	Marginal	No
<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow flycatcher	— / E	Marginal	No
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	— / E	Marginal	No
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumble bee	— / E	Suitable	No

Table 5. Species of Concern with potential habitat on the project site.

Species of Concern	Common Name	Global/State Rank (Other Rank)*	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
<u>Insects</u>				
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i>	Cosumnes stripetail stonefly	G2 S2	Suitable	No
<i>Orobittacus obscurus</i>	Gold rush hanging scorpionfly	G1 S1	Suitable	No
<u>Reptiles</u>				
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	G3G4 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	Yes
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast homed lizard	G3G4 S3S4 (SSC)	Marginal	No
<u>Birds</u>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	G5 S4 (WL)	Suitable	No
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned hawk	G5 S4 (WL)	Marginal	No
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared owl	G5 S3? (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	G5 S4 (BCC)	Suitable	No
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's swift	G5 S2S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark sparrow	G5 S4S5 (LC)	Marginal	No
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern harrier	G5 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided flycatcher	G4 S4 (SSC, BCC)	Suitable	No
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	G5 S3S4 (WL)	Suitable	No

Species of Concern	Common Name	Global/State Rank (Other Rank)*	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
<u>Birds (continued)</u>				
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	G5 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox sparrow	— / — (LC)	Suitable	No
<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>	White-headed woodpecker	G4 S4 (BCC)	Suitable	No
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	G5 S3 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	G5 S3S4 (SSC)	Suitable	No
<i>Stellula (Selasphorus) calliope</i>	Calliope hummingbird	G5 SNR (LC)	Marginal	No
<u>Mammals</u>				
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	G3G4 S2 (SSC)	Marginal	No
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat	G5 S3S4 (M)	Suitable	No
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat	G5 S4 (M)	Suitable	No
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis bat	G4 S3 (S, H)	Marginal	No
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis bat	G5 S4 (LM)	Suitable	No
<u>Plants</u>				
<i>Arctostaphylos mewukka</i> ssp. <i>truei</i>	True's manzanita	G4?T3 S3 (4.2)	Marginal	No
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	Big-scale balsamroot	G2 S2 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Watershield	G5 S3 (2B.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i>	Sierra arching sedge	G2 S2 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Carex praticola</i>	Northern meadow sedge	G5 S2 (2B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Epilobium oreganum</i>	Oregon fireweed	G2 S2 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Erigeron petrophilus</i> var. <i>sierrensis</i>	Northern Sierra daisy	G4T4 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i>	Butte County fritillary	G3Q S3 (3.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>	American manna grass	G5 S3 (2B.3)	Suitable	No

Species of Concern	Common Name	Global/State Rank (Other Rank)*	Habitat Quality	Species Found On Project Site?
Plants (continued)				
<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	Red Bluff dwarf rush	G2T2 S2 (1B.1)	Suitable	No
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	G3 S3 (1B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i>	Dubius pea	G5T1T2 S1S2 (3)	Suitable	No
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>humboldtii</i>	Humboldt lily	G4T3 S3 (4.2)	Suitable	Yes
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern bugleweed	G5 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Myrica hartwegii</i>	Sierra sweet bay	G4 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Piperia leptopetala</i>	Narrow-petaled rein orchid	G4 S4 (4.3)	Suitable	No
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Nuttall's ribbon-leaved pondweed	G5 S2S3 (2B.2)	Suitable	No
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved viburnum	G4G5 S3? (2B.3)	Marginal	No

* Other Rank listing agencies and abbreviations:

BCC = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Birds of Conservation Concern.

H = Western Bat Working Group - High Priority Species; imperiled or at high risk of imperilment

LC = International Union for Conservation of Nature - Species of Least Concern.

LM = Western Bat Working Group - Low/Medium Priority Species

M = Western Bat Working Group - Medium Priority Species

Q = Questionable taxonomy -Taxonomic distinctiveness of this entity at the current level is questionable.

S = US Forest Service - Sensitive Species.

SSC = California Department of Fish & Wildlife - Species of Special Concern.

VU = International Union for Conservation of Nature - Vulnerable Species

WL = CA Dept. Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) - Watch List

? = Inexact or Uncertain—Denotes inexact or uncertain numeric rank.

1B = California Native Plant Society (CNPS) - List of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Plants in California and Elsewhere

2B = CNPS - List of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Plants in California but More Common Elsewhere

3 = CNPS - List of Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List

4 = CNPS - List of Plants of Limited Distribution

CNPS Code Extensions: .1 = Seriously threatened in California;

.2 = Moderately threatened in California;

.3 = Not very threatened in California



Gina Hamilton <gina.hamilton@edcgov.us>

RE: Bio Report for Steward Parcel Map

ruthwillson@comcast.net <ruthwillson@comcast.net>
To: Gina Hamilton <gina.hamilton@edcgov.us>

Fri, Sep 4, 2020 at 3:46 PM

Hi Gina,

Attached you will find updates for the species listed in Tables 4 and 5 of the Steward Bio report, filed in 2017. The only changes are: Tricolored blackbird is state-listed as threatened, rather than being a candidate for listing as endangered; Western bumble bee is now a candidate for listing as endangered by the state, so has been moved from Table 4 to Table 5. Other changes to Table 5 are: Northern harrier's scientific name has been changed from *Circus cyaneus* to *Circus hudsonius*; Olive-sided flycatcher's global rank has been changed from G5 to G4; Yellow-breasted chat's global and state listings are G5 and S4; and Narrow-petaled rein orchid's global and state listings are G4 and S4 (the latter two species' global and state listings were inadvertently left out of the original report).

Please contact me again if I may be of further assistance.

Ruth Willson
Biologist

Office: (530) 622-7014
Fax: (530) 903-5343
email: ruthwillson@comcast.net
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-----Original Message-----

From: Gina Hamilton <gina.hamilton@edcgov.us>
Sent: Friday, September 4, 2020 2:47 PM
To: ruthwillson@comcast.net
Subject: Out of Office RE: Bio Report for Steward Parcel Map

I will be away from my desk the afternoon of Friday, September 4th and Monday, September 7th (Labor Day), and returning on Tuesday, September 8th.

I will get back to you soon.

Kind regards,

Gina Hamilton

--

Gina Hamilton
Senior Planner

County of El Dorado
Planning and Building Department
2850 Fairlane Court, Bldg C

11/30/2020

Edcgov.us Mail - RE: Bio Report for Steward Parcel Map

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2020 species' status update.pdf

80K



Gina Hamilton <gina.hamilton@edcgov.us>

Follow up re: Steward Parcel Map

ruthwillson@comcast.net <ruthwillson@comcast.net>

Fri, Nov 6, 2020 at 3:27 PM

To: Gina Hamilton <gina.hamilton@edcgov.us>

Cc: Jennifer Steward <jennifer@unitstudies.com>

Hi Gina,

The changes outlined in the updated information for the Steward Tentative Parcel Map that I emailed to you September 4, 2020, do not alter any conclusions in my August 2017 Bio report. The mitigation measures listed in the report are sufficient to protect the listed and special-status species identified in both the report and the update.

Please contact me if you have other questions.

Ruth Willson

Biologist

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