

Notice of Intent to Adopt
Mitigated Negative Declaration 675
Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow
TPM 1-18/19-02
1953 Bucks Lake Road
Quincy, unincorporated Plumas County

Notice is given that Mitigated Negative Declaration 675 has determined that this project, as mitigated, will not have a significant effect on the environment. Mitigations include protections for potential historic resources located on the project site.

The project is located at 1953 Bucks Lake Road, Quincy, unincorporated Plumas County, CA; Assessor's Parcel Numbers 115-280-019 and 115-280-022; T24N/R9E/Section 16, MDM; Latitude: 39.944149/Longitude: -120.977492

The project is a tentative parcel map dividing 13.87 acres into three parcels of 3.3 acres, 7.2 acres and 3.3 acres for rural residential use.

This document is proposed to be adopted and has been filed with Plumas County Planning and Building Services. It is now available for inspection and review at:

Plumas County Planning and Building Services
555 Main Street
Quincy, CA 95971

and on the Plumas County website at <http://www.countyofplumas.com/archive.aspx> under "Public Document and CEQA Posting"

The review period for this document is from February 12, 2020 through March 13, 2020. Written comments concerning this document will be accepted through the last day of the review period.

A public hearing will be held on this project before the Plumas County Zoning Administrator on **March 18, 2020** in the Plumas County Permit Center Conference Room, 555 Main Street, Quincy, CA at 10:00 a.m.

For further information on this, contact: Rebecca Herrin at Plumas County Planning and Building Services, (530) 283-6213, 555 Main Street, Quincy, CA 95971; beckyherrin@countyofplumas.com

Please publish one time: February 5, 2020
Feather River Bulletin



PLUMAS COUNTY
MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION NUMBER 675
for
Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow
TPM 1-18/19-02

**1953 Bucks Lake Road,
Quincy,
Plumas County, CA**

FILED: February 12, 2020

REVIEW PERIOD:

FROM: February 12, 2020 through March 13, 2020

APPROVED/CERTIFIED:

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

It is found that based on the initial study, the county and state regulations that govern the project approval, that this project, as mitigated, will not have a significant effect on the environment.

An attached copy of the Initial Study documents reasons that support the finding.

Determination by: Rebecca K. Herrin
Title: Assistant Planning Director
Date: January 31, 2020

Written by: Rebecca K. Herrin
Title: Assistant Planning Director
Date: January 31, 2020

Initial Study
Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow
TPM 1-18/19-02

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Plumas County has prepared this Initial Study to assess the potential environmental impacts of the proposed tentative parcel map.

Date of Initial Study Preparation: January 2020

Lead Agency Name and Address:

Plumas County Planning and Building Services
555 Main Street
Quincy, CA 95971

Prepared By:

Rebecca Herrin, Assistant Planning Director
(530) 283-6213
beckyherrin@countyofplumas.com

Project location:

1953 Bucks Lake Road, Quincy, CA;
APNs 115-280-019-000 and 115-280-022-000; T24N/R9E/Section 16, MDM;
Latitude 39.944149, Longitude -120.977492

Applicant/Owner:

Randal Barlow

General Plan designation: Secondary Suburban Residential, Scenic Area

Zoning: Secondary Suburban (S-3), Special Plan Scenic Area (SP-ScA)

Project Description: This project consists of a Tentative Parcel Map to divide 13.87 acres into three parcels of 3.3 acres, 7.2 acres and 3.3 acres in size for rural residential use. The zoning of the property is S-3 (Secondary Suburban) which allows three acre (minimum) sized parcels. The S-3 zone allows small and large animal husbandry (e.g., the keeping of chickens, rabbits, horses for personal use). A portion of the property north of Bucks Lake Road is also located within the boundaries of the American Valley Scenic area and is zoned SP-ScA (Special Plan Scenic Area). Land use protection measures of the American Valley Scenic area specify maintenance of agricultural, recreation, and rural residential uses.

Environmental Setting and Surrounding Land Uses: Plumas County contains a broad array of land uses, with the largest land use consisting of agricultural and timber resource lands. Approximately 76 percent of the land in Plumas County is National Forest land owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Rural and semi-rural development is scattered throughout the County, with a majority of growth concentrated within one of several designated Planning Areas. Although the property is located outside the boundary of the Quincy/East Quincy Town Planning area, it is zoned for the density proposed by the tentative map application.

Plumas County is a predominantly rural county, with a few smaller urbanized areas. Consequently, the County's visual character and aesthetic resources are directly linked to its geography and natural topography, vegetation, and cultural history of the region. The County is located within the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Valleys, such as the American Valley, support the majority of the County's agricultural resources, predominantly cattle production. Although agricultural enterprises are a relatively small industry in Plumas County in terms of jobs or industry income, it plays a significant role in the history of the County as well as in the current landscape.

Foreground, middleground, and background views of agriculture, fields/pastures and the surrounding forest and mountain landscapes comprise the typical viewsheds along travel corridors and other viewing areas. Based upon the viewer's location within the landscape, views may be more expansive when unobstructed or more limited by things such as urban development. The application of the land use protection measures of the American Valley Scenic area are designed to protect such scenic qualities.

American Valley is a fault block alluvial valley and one of many extinct lakes in Plumas County. Part of the Plumas Trench, American Valley is encompassed by the Shoofly formation comprised of meta-sedimentary rock of marine origin (Durrell 1987).

The project site is located between 3,400 to 3,640 feet above sea level. Bucks Lake Road, a County maintained road, bisects the property and separates proposed Parcel 2 into two areas. On the south side of the road, the parcel area is forested terrain that slopes down to the valley floor. White Creek, a perennial stream, flows northerly down the hillslope and into the south side of the project. Spanish Creek flows easterly through American Valley to the north of the current parcel. Spanish Creek is a significant perennial stream channel which passes through Meadow Valley and American Valley before its confluence with Indian Creek in the Feather River Canyon (McCombs 2019).

Vegetation varies according to location on the north or on the south side of Bucks Lake Road. The north side has been impacted by longstanding ranch activity and horse pasturing. Multiple large oaks and conifers remain, but the ground itself is frequently clear of growth. The south side of the road is dense with riparian and brush species, with an overstory of conifer and oak (McCombs, 2019). A botanical field reconnaissance has been prepared for the project and will be discussed later in this document.

American Valley supports a typical mid-elevation montane wildlife community, including blacktail deer, mountain lion, black bear, coyote, waterfowl, raptors, small mammals, rodents and birds (McCombs, 2019).

The Mountain Maidu is the tribal group whose people were present in Plumas County when European migrants started to settle. Depending on what source is relied upon, the Mountain Maidu people have lived in various locations in Plumas County from hundreds to thousands of years and still do today. Other tribes, such as the Washoe, and the Paiute most likely utilized the area while not settling permanently. When weather permitted, the Maidu maintained permanent villages along the timbered edges of glacial valleys. From early spring to late Fall, smaller groups traveled to upper Sierra ridge tops and valleys, setting up open air brush shelters. Villages were occupied during winter months and relied mostly on stored and preserved food. The Mountain Maidu people most likely existed in small, scattered, familial groups in the valleys of Plumas County.

Their existence was suddenly disturbed in the spring of 1850 when a flood of gold-seeking miners poured into the canyons and valleys of the region in search of a fabled "Gold" Lake. Overnight, mining camps sprang to life. Rivers were turned from their beds, ditches were dug to bring water from distant sources to the diggings and the land was turned upside down.

As agricultural areas were later established in Plumas County, Mountain Maidu dispersed to live on portions of ranch properties and, in many cases, adopted the name of the ranching family associated with the ranch on which they resided. While there were no official extermination programs in the Plumas County area during the European Settlement period, the population of Maidu declined significantly due to illness.

Ranching operations in the area also began during the Gold Rush years, with several large ranches established in the valleys of Plumas County. Dairies provided milk, butter and cheese to the gold fields and later provided dairy products to the silver mining operations in northern Nevada. A Heritage Resource survey, including a heritage resource records search, Native American consultation, field survey and resource recording has been prepared for the project and will be discussed later in this document. Various site protection measures have been recommended by McCombs Archaeology.

Relationship to Other Projects:

Other public agencies whose approval is required: Plumas County Department of Public Works, Plumas County Engineering Department, Plumas County Planning and Building Services, Plumas County Environmental Health.

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.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture/Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology /Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☒ 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.



Rebecca Herrin, Assistant Planning Director

Date: 1/27/2020

Mitigation Measure 5A: Place a note on a separate informational map which is to be recorded concurrently with the Final Map and on all building and site development plans that states: “Should development activities reveal the presence of cultural resources (i.e., artifact concentrations, including arrowheads and other stone tools or chipping debris, cans, glass, etc.; structural remains; human skeletal remains), work within 50 feet of the find shall cease immediately until a qualified professional archaeologist can be consulted to evaluate the remains and implement appropriate mitigation procedures. Should human skeletal remains be encountered, State law requires immediate notification of the County Coroner. Should the County Coroner determine that such remains are in an archaeological context, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento shall be notified immediately, pursuant to State law, to arrange for Native American participation in determining the disposition of such remains.”

Plan Requirements: The required note shall be placed on a separate informational map which is to be recorded concurrently with the Final Map and on all building and site development plans.

Timing: This measure shall be implemented during all site preparation and construction activities.

Monitoring: The Plumas County Department of Planning and Building Services shall ensure that the required note is placed on a separate informational map which is to be recorded concurrently with the Final Map. Should cultural resources be discovered, the Department of Planning and Building Services shall coordinate with the developer and appropriate authorities to avoid damage to cultural resources and determine appropriate action. With incorporation of Mitigation Measure 5A, the impacts can be seen as *less-than-significant*.

Mitigation Measure 5B: The Site Protection Measures recommended by Diane McCombs of McCombs Archaeology in the “Heritage Resource Survey for the Tentative Parcel Map of Randy Barlow, Plumas County, A 14-Acre Survey at American Valley, July, 2019” shall be made conditions of approval of the tentative map and shall be included on the additional information map recorded with the final map.

The structure known as Feature 1 of CA-PLU-6457H (the red hay barn) shall be protected from demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location. Additionally, Feature 3 of CA-PLU-6457H (the stock barn with painted flag) shall be protected from demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location as well. The portion of the mining ditch (CA-PLU-5692H) located on Parcel 2 shall be shown as a building and grading exclusion area on the Additional Information Map recorded concurrently with the Final Map.

Plan Requirements: This mitigation measure shall be incorporated into the conditions of the Tentative Parcel Map.

Timing: The mitigation measure shall be shown on the Additional Information Map recorded concurrently with the Final Map to notify future owners of the restrictions.

Monitoring: Plumas County Planning and Building Services staff shall ensure that any permits proposing demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location are not approved.

INITIAL STUDY AND CHECKLIST

Introduction:

This checklist is to be completed for all projects that are not exempt from environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The information, analysis and conclusions contained in the checklist are the basis for deciding whether an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration is to be prepared. Additionally, if an EIR is prepared, the checklist shall be used to focus the EIR on the effects determined to be potentially significant.

1. AESTHETICS

The history of the valleys and towns of Plumas County has influenced the built environment and, therefore, contributes to community character. These resources are largely visible from many local scenic roads and designated scenic highways including State Routes 49, 70, 89, and 284. Open space, forested areas, views of mountain peaks and ridgelines, water bodies such as lakes, streams, and rivers, ranch home sites, barns and associated grazing lands also contribute to local community character.

The project site lies in the American Valley, north of the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Views in the project vicinity consist of cattle and horses grazing on natural and irrigated pastureland, with various barns, corrals, out-buildings, and residential structures.. The Plumas County General Plan identifies scenic areas, which are designed to maintain and preserve the rural character, representative qualities of historic lifestyles, qualities that attract tourists, and to provide standards for scenic highways. The property is located within the American Valley Scenic Area.

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

Impact Discussion:

The proposed project will not have a significant impact on a scenic vista. Although the visual character of the project site would be altered due to the construction of new residential structures and outbuildings, the low residential density of three to ten acres per dwelling associated with the Secondary Suburban Residential designation will serve to reduce potential scenic impacts.

No significant impacts to scenic resources are anticipated as a result of this project. The Plumas County General Plan identifies scenic areas and roads, which are designed to maintain and preserve the rural character, representative qualities of historic lifestyles, qualities that attract tourists, and to provide standards for scenic highways.

The project site is located within the boundaries of the American Valley Scenic area. The following standards for development will be met through the approval of the tentative parcel map.

Standards for Land Development:

American Valley Scenic area

1. Locate transmission and distribution lines where they may be concealed by vegetation or topographical features.
2. On-premise signs shall not exceed six square feet nor exceed the height of any on-site building roof line.

Land Use Protection Measures:

American Valley Scenic area

1. Maintain agricultural, recreation, and rural residential uses.
2. Encourage the nomination of ranch homesites and barns which may qualify for State historic landmark designation or for the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Utilize density transfer to maintain open space qualities of existing pasture and meadowlands and to locate rural residential densities away from important scenic structures.
4. Prohibit off-premise advertising signs.

The proposed Parcel 2 is developed with structures and other improvements. The other new proposed parcels each have barn structures but no residences. Minor transmission lines to the structures may be required.

The existing developed area on each of the proposed parcels is located away from the existing pasture areas. A condition of approval could be added to ensure that no development is allowed in the existing pasture as an implementation of the scenic area standards.

Future construction would likely include the addition of new light sources (i.e., interior and exterior building lighting) that would introduce additional nighttime lighting to the project site and vicinity. The introduction of light from the new building could be noticeable to viewers in the surrounding area, but this impact can be seen as *less-than-significant*. Plumas County Code Section 9-2.411 requires that all lighting be installed to focus away from adjoining properties.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there is *less-than-significant impact* to Aesthetics with incorporation of existing General Plan and Plumas County Code standards into the project approval.

2. AGRICULTURE/FOREST RESOURCES

Environmental Setting: Privately owned resource production lands that produce agricultural and timber products are located throughout Plumas County. The county also includes parts of the Plumas, Lassen, Toiyabe and Tahoe National Forests, which support some timber production.

Plumas County is not mapped under the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The only area in Plumas County that is mapped is the Sierra Valley.

The developable portion of the site is not forested for the most part. Vegetation varies according to location on the north or on the south side of Bucks Lake Road. The north side has been impacted by longstanding ranch activity and horse pasturing. Multiple large oaks and conifers remain, but the ground itself is frequently clear of growth. The south side of the road is dense with riparian and brush species, with an overstory of conifer and oak (McCombs, 2019).

The Botanical Field Reconnaissance Report prepared by Jim Battagin, Consultant Botanist, describes four Habitat Types that exist on the project site. Habitat Types 1 and 2 consist of mostly introduced meadow species, with heavily grazed pasture areas. South of Bucks Lake Road are the following two types:

HABITAT TYPE 3: Forested areas on the south side of Bucks Lake Road.

Habitat description 3: This area of generally steep (50-60% slopes) mixed conifer forest consists of largely of Douglas-fir and White Fir but also has Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Incense Cedar and Black Oak mixed in.

Habitat Type 4 contains several plant species not found in the forested or meadow areas.

According to the Plumas National Forest Soil Resource Inventory, the entire land area is classified as Skalan-Deadwood-Kistirn families complex, 50-70% slopes which is not considered as prime farmland.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 Dept. 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 the 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: Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: Plumas County is not mapped as part of the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, with the exception of the Sierra Valley. The project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract. It would not involve any other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural uses.

The project does not conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land or timber land. There is forested land on the portion of proposed Parcel 2 lying to the south of Bucks Lake Road but the site is restricted for intensive building due to areas of steep slopes (over 30%), White's Creek and an existing irrigation line which bisects the site. Any removal of naturally occurring commercial tree species would be required to obtain approval from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection which would be regulated under provisions of the Z' Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act pursuant to Public Resources Code 714. "Commercial species" include Ponderosa and Jeffrey Pine, Sugar Pine, Red and White Fir, Douglas fir, and Incense Cedar, which are present on portions of the site.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as there are *no impacts* to Agriculture and Forest Resources.

3. AIR QUALITY

Environmental Setting: Plumas County's topography greatly influences its climate, which results in disproportionate levels of precipitation throughout the County. More commonly known as the rain shadow effect, this condition is created by the Sierra Nevada Crest which acts as a barrier to storm systems between the western and eastern portions of the County. Consequently, while the western side of the Sierra Nevada range receives over 90 inches of rain annually, areas east of the Sierra Crest receive only 11 inches, with the majority occurring from October to April. Throughout the year, average temperatures, as measured at Portola, can range over 80 degrees Fahrenheit (F) during the summer months to 18 degrees F during the winter months.

Plumas County is located within the Mountain Counties Air Basin, which is a relatively large air basin

located entirely within the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Within this basin the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (NSAQMD) regulates air quality conditions in Plumas County. Plumas County is in attainment or unclassified for all federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS); however, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is considering designating the Portola Valley as being in non-attainment for PM_{2.5}, which consists of dust/particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller, based on federal standards. The unclassified status is due to the lack of sufficient air quality data to determine whether the region exceeds air quality standards. However, an “unclassified” designation is generally an indicator of very low pollutant concentrations and therefore meets attainment conditions.

Plumas County is currently designated as non-attainment for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ based on state standards administered by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Recorded trends are likely to continue because the primary causes of PM₁₀, such as road dust and wildfires, are not expected to decrease. These designations are based on annually collected data from three air quality monitoring stations located in the County. The County’s largest sources of particulate matter are unpaved road dust, prescribed burning and residential fuel. Primary activities contributing to these pollutant emissions include wildfires, use of woodstoves, forestry management burns, residential open burning, vehicle traffic and windblown dust. The varying topography of the air basin also contributes to localized air quality issues within valley areas.

Sensitive receptors are facilities where sensitive population groups (children, the elderly, the acutely ill and the chronically ill) are likely to be located. These land uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and medical clinics. There are no sensitive receptors located adjacent to the project.

Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District has adopted Rules that govern emissions of air pollutants in the air basin. Those Rules applicable to the proposed project and the future construction the project would allow include:

Rule 205, Nuisance. This rule prohibits the discharge of air contaminants or other materials from any source which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons, or to the public, or which endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons, or the public or which cause to have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

Rule 226. Dust Control. This rule states, “A dust control plan must be submitted to and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer before topsoil is disturbed on any project where more than one (1) acre of natural surface area is to be altered or where the natural ground cover is removed.” The Dust Control Plan requirements are typically included by enforceable conditions included on the project grading plans.

Rule 401. Permit Required. This rule states that “Any person building, altering, or replacing any source of contaminants shall first obtain an Authority to Construct from the Air Pollution Control Officer. An Authority to Construct shall remain in effect until the Permit to Operate for that source for which the application was filed is either granted or denied or until termination pursuant to other provisions of this Regulation.”

Rule 501. Permit Required. This rule states that “Before any source may be operated, a Permit to Operate shall be obtained from the Air Pollution Control Officer. No Permit to Operate shall be granted either by the Air Pollution Control Officer or the Hearing Board for any source constructed or modified without authorization as required in Regulation IV until the information required is provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer and such source is altered, if necessary, and made to conform to the standards set forth in Regulation IV and elsewhere in these Rules and Regulations.”

According to the California Energy Commission (CEC), human activities are exerting a major and growing influence on climate by changing the composition of the atmosphere and by modifying the land surface. Particularly, the increased consumption of fossil fuels (natural gas, coal, gasoline, etc.) has substantially increased atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases. Measured atmospheric levels of certain greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have risen substantially in recent decades. This increase in atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases unnaturally enhances the “greenhouse effect” by trapping more infrared radiation as it rebounds from the Earth’s surface and thus trapping more heat near the Earth’s surface. Eleven of the last twelve years rank among the hottest years on record (since 1850, when reliable worldwide temperature measurements began). Most of the warming in recent decades is likely the result of human activities. Other aspects of the climate are also changing such as rainfall patterns, snow and ice cover, and sea level.

Climate change is a global problem, and greenhouse gases (GHGs) are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants and TACs, which are pollutants of regional and local concern. Worldwide, California is the 12th to 16th largest emitter of CO₂, and is responsible for approximately two percent of the world’s CO₂ emissions.

The Plumas County General Plan contains policies requiring the County to establish a Climate Action Plan that identifies strategies for increasing energy efficiency, carbon sequestration, GHG emissions reductions, and land use and transportation strategies that are consistent with appropriate climate change regulations (i.e. State of California’s Global Warming Solutions Act).

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

Vehicle traffic could be generated by the potential development of the project site, which would result in a

cumulative impact on air quality created by the increase in vehicle emissions and dust from grading and road travel. Project-generated traffic would incrementally modify traffic volumes on the local street network, changing carbon monoxide levels and other vehicle-related emissions along roadways used by project traffic. Concentrations of these pollutants are related to the levels of traffic and congestion along streets and at intersections. Additional air quality impacts could be caused by the potential use of any wood burning devices. All wood burning devices installed as part of the project would be required to be EPA Phase II or equivalent, per Plumas County standards. Outdoor burning is prohibited within the American Valley area in which Quincy is located.

Sensitive receptors are facilities where sensitive population groups (children, the elderly, the acutely ill and the chronically ill) are likely to be located. These land uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and medical clinics. Due to the rural nature of the site, there are no sensitive receptors within the project area. Additionally, because the project would not create substantial pollutant concentrations, there would be *no impact*.

The project would not create objectionable odors which would affect a substantial number of people.

Air quality in the project site vicinity is generally good, due to the absence of substantial air emission sources. Construction may result in numerous activities that will generate dust. The fine, silty soils that exist in the project area, combined with often strong afternoon winds, exacerbate the potential for dust, particularly in the summer months. Clearing, grading, leveling, earthmoving and excavation are activities that have the greatest potential for generating PM₁₀ emissions. Impacts will be localized and variable.

An email was received from Sam Longmire, APCS, Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, on February 20, 2019 (**Exhibit 3**). The email indicates that the District has no comment on the proposed three parcel split.

Mitigation Measure: District requirements for dust control apply to the project. No mitigation measures are required as there are *no impacts* resulting from the project.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Environmental Setting: Plumas County is comprised of a range of habitat types, many of which influence the water quality and quantity of the Feather River watershed. These habitats, or vegetation communities, provide food, shelter, movement corridors, and breeding opportunities for a variety of wildlife species, many unique to the Feather River watershed and the larger Sierra Mountain region. Conifer, including Mixed Conifer, habitat types comprise approximately 72% of land coverage in the County and are habitats commonly found at higher elevations. Plants characteristic of this habitat include a variety of pines and firs. As one gets farther away from the high elevation mountainous regions of the County, the pines and firs give way to sagebrush, annual grasslands, and the freshwater emergent wetland habitat types more common at lower elevations.

Plumas County and the larger Feather River watershed area contain a variety of aquatic habitats. Within the watershed, two types of fisheries are found: cold water river/stream species and warm water lake/reservoir species.

Special-status species are plants or animals that are legally protected under the State and/or federal Endangered Species Acts (ESAs) or other regulations, and species that are considered by the scientific community to be sufficiently rare to qualify for such listing. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife has documented habitat for over 90 different species of special concern in the County. These

include several amphibians, such as the red-legged frog, bald eagles, osprey, several mammals, and plant/wildlife species associated with wetland habitats.

A "Botanical Field Reconnaissance Report with Rare Plant and Noxious Weed Summaries for the Barlow APN 115-280-018, 019 & 021 Project" was prepared and submitted for the project by Jim Battagin, Consultant Biologist, Butterfly Botanical Consultants and is shown as **Exhibit 4**.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

A "Botanical Field Reconnaissance Report for with Rare Plant and Noxious Weed Summaries for the

Barlow APN 115-280-018, 019 & 021 Project” was prepared and submitted for the project by Jim Battagin, Consultant Biologist, Butterfly Botanical Consultants. Note that these Assessor Parcel Numbers have been changed to 115-280-019 and 115-280-022 since the preparation of this report.

“According to the Plumas National Forest Soil Resource Inventory, there are no Serpentine based soils in the Project Area. Therefore none of the many rare plants associated with those soils are expected to be found in the Project Area. The entire land area is classified as Skalan-Deadwood-Kistirn families complex, 50-60% slopes. The above information was part of the information used to determine the plant species to be on the alert for listed below.

“The area indicated on the attached map (Botanical Survey Location Map) was surveyed for the following Plant Species of Concern. These species were recorded either in the USFS records at the Mount Hough District office or were of concern to this reporter as possibly being in the survey area after consideration of factors such as soils, shade, exposure, moisture and depth of leaf litter:

“USFW Threatened: *Orcuttia tenuis* (Slender Orcutt grass).

“Forest Service Sensitive Plant Species: *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Clustered Lady’s-slipper), *Cypripedium montanum* (Mountain Lady’s-slipper) and *Lupinus dalesiae* (Quincy Lupine).

Forest Service Special Interest Species (Category 1): *Claytonia palustris* (Marsh Claytonia) and *Erigeron lassenianus* var. *defficiens* (Plumas Rayless Daisy).

Forest Service Special Interest Species (Category 2): *Claytonia cordifolia* (Cordate-leaved Claytonia) and *Pseudostellaria sierrae* (Sierra Starwort).”

“Complete” and “intuitive controlled” categories of surveys were conducted in the project area.

“The reconnaissance was conducted in the following manner: The entire project area was viewed from various distances. Areas that were thought to be potential habitat for target species (either rare or noxious weed species) were viewed more closely (i.e. springy areas, hillocks, swales, rock outcrops, open areas in the forest, creek channels and other unusual areas were often inspected more closely).

No federal, state or USFS plant species of concern (rare plants) were found in the Project Area. No suitable unoccupied habitat was seen for any species of concern. There were no vernal pools observed in the area.

Three species of noxious weeds were found during the survey. All three were either in the meadow and pasture areas or located in the vicinity around the existing structures. Two of the species (Yellow Star-thistle or *Centaurea solstitialis* and Medusahead or *Elymus caput-medusae*) are common and there is a sporadic ongoing effort by private landowners and the County to reduce their numbers. Almost all of the plants were found along fencelines. Eradication of these species takes a commitment of many years utilizing herbicides.

The third species of noxious weed (Hoary Cress or *Lepidium drabba*) is located in three small areas which could easily be eradicated with minimal application of herbicides. Battagin has included the coordinates of these three areas in the report. Although not required by law to be eradicated, Battagin recommends that the plants will continue to spread unless treated.

No Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan currently exists on or near the project site.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are necessary as there is no potential habitat for species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status within the project and therefore, **no impact** to Biological Resources. The Consulting Botanist has provided recommendations regarding the treatment of noxious weeds in the project area which should be followed, although they do not qualify as mitigation

measures.

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Setting: As glaciers receded from the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades, humans migrated into the foothills and higher elevations' protected valleys. Humans have been utilizing the Sierra and Cascade ranges for thousands of years, and have been an integral part of its ecology for 2,000 to 5,000 years.

The Mountain Maidu is the tribal group whose people were present in Plumas County when European migrants started to settle. Depending on what source is relied upon, the Mountain Maidu people have lived in various locations in Plumas County from hundreds to thousands of years and still do today. Other tribes, such as the Washoe, and the Paiute most likely utilized the area while not settling permanently. When weather permitted, the Maidu maintained permanent villages along the timbered edges of glacial valleys. From early spring to late Fall, smaller groups traveled to upper Sierra ridge tops and valleys, setting up open air brush shelters. Villages were occupied during winter months and relied mostly on stored and preserved food. The Mountain Maidu people most likely existed in small, scattered, familial groups in the valleys of Plumas County.

Their existence was suddenly disturbed in the spring of 1850 when a flood of gold-seeking miners poured into the canyons and valleys of the region in search of a fabled "Gold" Lake. Overnight, mining camps sprang to life. Rivers were turned from their beds, ditches were dug to bring water from distant sources to the diggings and the land was turned upside down.

As agricultural areas were later established in Plumas County, Mountain Maidu dispersed to live on portions of ranch properties and, in many cases, adopted the name of the ranching family associated with the ranch on which they resided. While there were no official extermination programs in the Plumas County area during the European Settlement period, the population of Maidu declined significantly due to illness.

Ranching operations in the area also began during the Gold Rush years, with several large ranches established in the valleys of Plumas County. Dairies provided milk, butter and cheese to the gold fields and later provided dairy products to the silver mining operations in northern Nevada. A Heritage Resource survey, including a heritage resource records search, Native American consultation, field survey and resource recording has been prepared for the project and will be discussed later in this document. Various site protection measures have been recommended by McCombs Archaeology.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a archaeological resource as defined in 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
geologic feature?				
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

A “Heritage Resource Survey for the Tentative Parcel Map of Randy Barlow, Plumas County, a 14-Acre Survey at American Valley, July, 2019” was prepared and submitted for the project review. The Site Protection Measures section of the document is included as **Exhibit 5**.

The report summarizes the results of a heritage resource records search, Native American consultation, field survey, and resource recording for the proposed Tentative Parcel Map. A systematic surface survey of the project site was conducted by McCombs Archaeology in June of 2019. The survey identified one new historic site and a portion of one previously recorded historic site. A 39-page Site Record was prepared for the new historic site CA-PLU-6457H and a 3-page Site Record for CA-PLU-5692H, a previously recorded historic site.

“CA-PLU-6457H was recorded by McCombs Archaeology for the proposed project and consists of remains from a historic ranch in American Valley which primarily date to the 1940s and 1950s. There are seven standing site features which consist of a hay barn, horse barn (horse shelter shed), stock barn, chicken coop, ranch shed, an upslope diversion dam on White Creek for ranch water, and a livestock loading chute. Three portable ranch constituents were additionally recorded.

“CA-PLU-5692H was recorded by a paraprofessional in 2014 as a 4,000 feet long mining ditch. A small portion of this ditch extends onto Parcel 2 of TPM Randy Barlow.”

“Under 14 CCR section 15064.5(b), the CEQA effect recommendation for TPM Barlow is No Substantial Adverse Change to the significance of a historical resource. The action of creating three parcels out of one parcel would not, by itself, entail adversely changing either CA-PLU-5692H, CA-PLU-6457H, or any of the individual buildings.

“Site Protection Measures

“McCombs Archaeology recommends the following measures to protect heritage resources:

“1. Feature 1 of CA-PLU-6457H (the red hay barn) is recommended eligible for separate listing under Criterion C of the California Register. The barn is located on Parcel 1, a proposed parcel intended for sale. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 1 which restricts the demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location of this structure. The barn is presently in use and would benefit from continued use and maintenance.

“2. Feature 3 of CA-PLU-6457H (the stock barn with painted flag) is unevaluated in this report and is considered potentially eligible for separate listing under Criterion C of the California Register until a future study formally evaluates its significance, design, and use. The barn is located on Parcel 3, a proposed parcel intended for sale. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 3 which restricts the demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location of this structure. The barn is presently in use and would benefit from continued use and maintenance.

“3. Parcel 2, not intended for sale, includes a small portion of CA-PLU-5692H. The full site was recorded in 2014 as a 4,000 feet long mining ditch. The site is unevaluated and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the California Register until a future study formally evaluates its full length significance. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 2 which restricts the demolition, destruction, or adverse alteration of this structure within the proposed parcel. The majority of the ditch is recorded on private land owned by the CHY Company of Grass Valley, CA.”

It is unlikely that human remains are located within the proposed project area. Per Health and Safety Code 7050.5, if human remains are encountered during construction, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. The Coroner must be notified within 24 hours. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not historic, but are pre-historic, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted to determine the most likely descendent for this area. Once the most likely descendent is determined, treatment of the Native American human remains will proceed pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. The Native American Heritage Commission may become involved with decisions concerning the disposition of the remains.

Development of the project site may uncover and disturb cultural resources that lie below the surface of the ground. To protect cultural resources that may be located on the project site, **Mitigation Measure 5A** is required. That measure requires that all development activity on the site shall cease and the County and a qualified archaeologist shall be notified in the event any additional cultural resources are encountered during the course of development activities.

Mitigation Measure 5A. Place a note on a separate informational map which is to be recorded concurrently with the Final Map and on all building and site development plans that states:: “Should development activities reveal the presence of cultural resources (i.e., artifact concentrations, including arrowheads and other stone tools or chipping debris, cans, glass, etc.; structural remains; human skeletal remains), work within 50 feet of the find shall cease immediately until a qualified professional archaeologist can be consulted to evaluate the remains and implement appropriate mitigation procedures. Should human skeletal remains be encountered, State law requires immediate notification of the County Coroner. Should the County Coroner determine that such remains are in an archaeological context, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento shall be notified immediately, pursuant to State law, to arrange for Native American participation in determining the disposition of such remains.”

Plan Requirements: The required note shall be placed on a separate informational map which is to be recorded concurrently with the Final Map and on all building and site development plans.

Timing: This measure shall be implemented during all site preparation and construction activities.

Monitoring: The Plumas County Department of Planning and Building Services shall ensure that the required note is placed on a separate informational map which is to be recorded concurrently with the Final Map. Should cultural resources be discovered, the Department of Planning and Building Services shall coordinate with the developer and appropriate authorities to avoid damage to cultural resources and determine appropriate action. With incorporation of Mitigation Measure 5A, the impacts can be seen as *less-than-significant*.

Mitigation Measure 5B: The Site Protection Measures recommended by Diane McCombs of McCombs Archaeology in the “Heritage Resource Survey for the Tentative Parcel Map of Randy Barlow, Plumas County, A 14-Acre Survey at American Valley, July, 2019” shall be made conditions of approval of the tentative map and shall be included on the additional information map recorded with the final map.

The structure known as Feature 1 of CA-PLU-6457H (the red hay barn) shall be protected from demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location. Additionally, Feature 3 of CA-PLU-6457H (the stock barn with painted flag) shall be protected from demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location as well. The portion of the mining ditch (CA-PLU-5692H) located on Parcel 2 shall be shown as a building and grading exclusion area on the Additional Information Map recorded concurrently with the Final Map.

Plan Requirements: This mitigation measure shall be incorporated into the conditions of the Tentative Parcel Map.

Timing: The mitigation measure shall be shown on the Additional Information Map recorded concurrently with the Final Map to notify future owners of the restrictions.

Monitoring: Plumas County Planning and Building Services staff shall ensure that any permits proposing demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location are not approved.

Existing state law addresses unanticipated discovery of cultural resources. With incorporation of Mitigation Measure 5B, the impacts can be seen as *less-than-significant*.

It is unlikely that human remains are located within the proposed project area. Per Health and Safety Code 7050.5, if human remains are encountered during construction, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. The Coroner must be notified within 24 hours. If the Coroner determines that the remains are not historic, but are pre-historic, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) must be contacted to determine the most likely descendent for this area. Once the most likely descendent is determined, treatment of the Native American human remains will proceed pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. The Native American Heritage Commission may become involved with decisions concerning the disposition of the remains.

Existing state law addresses unanticipated discovery of cultural resources. With incorporation of Mitigation Measures 5A and 5B, the impacts can be seen as *less-than-significant*.

6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Environmental Setting: The risk of seismic hazards to residents of Plumas County is based on the approximate location of earthquake faults within and outside of the County. Several potentially active faults pass through Plumas County. The Almanor Fault, Butt Creek Fault Zone, Mohawk Valley Fault and the Indian Valley Fault are known active or potentially active faults within the County. Additionally, the Honey Lake and Fort Sage Faults are two active faults located east of the County. Although several faults are within and near the County, seismic hazard mapping indicates that the County has low seismic hazard potential. Additionally, the County is not located within a delineated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. The risks associated with earthquakes, such as surface fault rupture, within the County are considered low.

Rates of erosion are contingent on a number of factors, including the type of soil material and structure, slope, water runoff and levels of human activity. Overall, the County is primarily characterized as having a moderate potential for soil erosion. Areas classified as having a low and high potential for erosion are also found in the County, with a fairly significant portion of the County unclassified or not mapped. Areas with a high potential for erosion coincide with locations located at higher elevations in the County.

The County is located in an area with varying topography and slopes, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,800 feet in the Feather River canyon to 8,300 feet near the summit of Mount Ingalls. Areas with steep slopes in the County could be prone to landslides, mud slides, and avalanches. Landslides, or ground failure, are dependent on slope, geology, rainfall, excavation or seismic activity. Mud slides are often caused by heavy rainfall. Areas that have recently been subject to wildfire are susceptible to mud slides. Avalanches consist of a rapid flow of snow down a slope. They often reoccur in the same areas and can be triggered by varying weather patterns and human activity. The volcanic soils in the eastern portion of the Plumas National Forest are prone to landslides. Areas concentrated along the North and Middle Forks of the Feather River are also susceptible to landslides.

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous material found throughout California. Disturbance of rocks and soils containing asbestos could lead to several public health issues. The highest concentration of mapped areas containing naturally occurring asbestos is found in the western portion of the County.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

The proposed project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects due to impacts from earthquakes or seismic shaking. Like most of California, the site can be expected to be subjected to

seismic ground shaking at some future time. Accordingly, all buildings and other improvements would be designed and installed in accordance with California Building Code requirements. As the project is located in an area where the probability of significant ground shaking is low, and because the project does not propose the addition of significant structures that would be at risk to seismic activity, potential geologic impacts would be less than significant. According to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, the project is not located near active faults.

All construction will comply with the California Building Standards Code (CBSC).

The proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risk due to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Liquefaction is a phenomenon where loose, saturated, granular soils lose their inherent shear strength due to excess water pressure that builds up during repeated movement from seismic activity. Factors that contribute to the potential for liquefaction include a low relative density of granular materials, a shallow groundwater table, and a long duration and high acceleration of seismic shaking. Liquefaction usually results in horizontal and vertical movements from lateral spreading of liquefied materials and post-earthquake settlement of liquefied materials. Liquefaction potential is greatest where the groundwater level is shallow, and submerged loose, fine sands occur within a depth of approximately 50 feet or less. Only localized amplification of ground motion would be expected during an earthquake. Liquefaction potential in the general vicinity of the project exists in the low-lying areas and meadows that are composed of loose-medium-dense sandy soils. The likelihood of liquefaction is lessened by the enforcement of the California Building Standards Code.

The proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risk due to landslides. There is no evidence of landslides in the project area, nor are there steep slopes located in the project area. The project is not susceptible to seismically-induced landslides or mudflows due to the granular soils and bedrock at the site. *No impacts* resulting from landslides are anticipated.

Typical development of this scale results in soil disturbance from driveway construction, building pad preparations, and landscaping. If project construction activities disturb more than one acre of the site, the project will be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Activities Storm Water permit program. This program requires implementation of erosion control measures during and immediately after construction that are designed to avoid significant erosion during the construction period. In addition, the project operation is subject to State Water Resources Control Board requirements for the preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to control pollution in stormwater runoff from the project site, including excessive erosion and sedimentation. A Construction Storm Water Permit will be required by the State Water Resources Control Board if the project results in a disturbance (including clearing, excavation, filling, and grading) of one or more acres. Construction activities that result in a land disturbance of less than one acre, but which are part of a larger common plan of development, also require a permit. The Permit must be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board prior to construction.

A letter was received from Trinity Stirling, Environmental Health Specialist, Plumas County Environmental Health, dated March 7, 2019 (**Exhibit 6**). Ms. Stirling indicates that the proposed project is approved, as the designated leach areas and designated well locations meet the minimum requirements set forth in Plumas County Code Title 6, Chapter 6 (Sewage Disposal) and Chapter 11 (Waste Disposal From and Water Supply to Land Developments).

Mitigation Measures: There are no significant adverse impacts to Geology and Soils, and all applicable Plumas County Code requirements will be met through project design, therefore *no mitigation* measures are required.

7. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Environmental Setting: Climate change may be one of the greatest challenges facing the Sierra Nevada region in the coming decades. The potential changes will pose challenges to the environment, economies and communities. These challenges have become an increasing concern in California, the nation, and the world. Climate change is presently thought to be both naturally occurring and induced by increases in the amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases in the earth's atmosphere, attributable to the burning of fossil fuels. Evidence has been steadily growing that human activities have helped speed and magnify changes in the global climate. The burning of fossil fuels, most coal and oil, is the primary manmade cause of greenhouse gases, a fact that has led to calls for increased energy efficiency and use of renewable sources of energy. Since 2005, there have been a number of legislative changes that cover greenhouse gas impacts from land use planning decisions.

- Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order **S-3-05** in June 2005, setting GHG emission targets for the State to meet, starting with a reduction to 2000 GHG emission levels by 2010, 10% below 1990 levels by 2020 and concluding with a reduction to 80% below 1990 numbers by 2050. This order directed the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA), Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, California Air Resources Board (CARB), the California Energy Commission, and the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to work together to develop a Climate Action Plan and report back on progress on meeting the Statewide targets.
- In 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger signed **AB 32**, which established the first set of limits on GHG emissions for the state of California and put into place the regulatory framework needed to reach those targets. AB 32 set the 10% below 1990 GHG emissions level as a target to be achieved by 2020. In order to meet this goal, the California Air Resources Board has developed GHG emissions reporting procedures.
- In 2008, Governor Schwarzenegger signed **SB 375**, which sets out planning concepts intended to reduce vehicle travel by promoting more compact development; ideas which are incorporated in this General Plan. A goal of SB 375 is to help curb GHG emissions. Taken together, both S-3-05 and AB 32 set the emission targets that Plumas County will eventually be required to attain. While explicit thresholds and requirements have yet to be developed, various state agencies have begun to examine proposed land use plans and specific projects for their potential GHG impacts. Three important steps in helping to reduce potential climate change impacts are the creation of an inventory of existing GHGs and a plan to reduce these emissions.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CO₂ is the main component of greenhouse gases. For the proposed project, it is anticipated that CO₂ levels

would not be substantially significant because the project is not substantially increasing vehicle trips. The project would not contribute to a substantial increase in traffic during the operational phase of the project that could result in a significant increase in GHG emissions because the project would consist of limited vehicle traffic.

Given Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District standards, the project would limit air pollution to the maximum extent feasible. Because the proposed project would be below anticipated thresholds, and would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, this impact would be *less-than-significant*.

8. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Environmental Setting: Hazardous wastes or materials can take a variety of forms in Plumas County. Common products such as gasoline, paint solvents, household cleaning products and refrigerants are categorized as hazardous materials and are present throughout the County. Industrial operations, often employing hazardous substances, may leave behind contaminating underground storage tanks and/or residual pollutants that can infiltrate the County's natural resources. Within Plumas County, manufacturing or storage facilities (including lumber processing and bulk fuel storage facilities) within the more densely populated areas of Quincy, Portola and Chester account for the majority of hazardous materials use.

Transportation-related public health and safety issues also have the potential to occur along the major thoroughfares of the County. The highest potential for transportation-related incidents exists along the County's main east-west thoroughfare, State Route 70, and along State Routes 36 and 89. The majority of hazardous materials shipped through and within the County consists primarily of petroleum products, such as heating fuels, gasoline, diesel and propane. The County's railroad corridors, both the Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern Santa Fe, are an additional public safety concern since freight trains also carry bulk containers of hazardous materials such as petroleum.

Locally, Plumas County Environmental Health manages the County's hazardous materials management program. Environmental Health maintains the Hazardous Materials Business Plan and Inventory Program. The program enforces the State "right-to-know" laws passed in 1984 and requires local businesses to provide public access to information about the types and amounts of chemicals being used on their property. Businesses must plan and prepare for a chemical emergency through the preparation of a Hazardous Materials Inventory that is certified annually, a Hazardous Materials Business Emergency Response Plan that is certified annually and an inventory of hazardous materials updated annually. Environmental Health also regulates the use, storage and treatment of hazardous wastes and above-ground storage tanks.

Suppression of natural fires has allowed the forest understory to become dense, creating the potential for larger and more intense wildland fires. Wind, steepness of terrain, and naturally volatile or hot-burning vegetation contributes to wildland fire hazard potential. In reviewing fire threat mapping data provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE), it appears that a majority of the County is classified as having a "Moderate" to "High" threat of wildland fire.

Structural fire protection service is provided by the Quincy Fire Protection District as the property lies within District boundaries.

Three public-use airports are located in the County: Nervino Airport in Beckwourth, Rogers Field Airport in Chester and Gansner Field Airport in Quincy. Potential safety issues associated with airports include aircraft accidents and noise impacts to surrounding land uses. Airport operation hazards include the

development of incompatible land uses, power transmission lines, wildlife hazards, such as bird strikes, existing obstructions such as timbered hillsides, and tall structures in the vicinity of these airports. Airport safety zones are established to minimize the number of people subjected to noise and potential aircraft accidents through limitations on the type of development allowed around airports. Local Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan zoning regulations provide specific detail for the established airport safety zones. Emergency Operations Management and Planning

The Plumas County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for coordinating the County government's role in preparation and response to a disaster or large-scale emergency within Plumas County. The Office of Emergency Services works closely with other emergency management operations in the City of Portola and various special districts, authorities and joint-power authorities within County boundaries. In the event of an emergency, the Office of Emergency Services is charged with responding to the unincorporated areas of Plumas County, providing support to jurisdictions within Plumas County.

Emergency evacuation is an integral component of the County emergency management system. The Office of Emergency Services also conducts ongoing evaluation of potential evacuation routes, including capacity and condition of roadways and potential barriers to the use of roadways, such as flooding. There are no set evacuation routes; rather, they are established for particular events based on circumstances at the time. The main focus is on three operational concerns: 1) Local/community evacuation; 2) Area-wide evacuation; and 3) Large-scale traffic management during regional evacuations. Primary state and local arterial and secondary ground transportation routes have been identified and are included in general preparedness and response planning efforts.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

The type of uses involved in this project would be those normally associated with rural residential use.

The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, therefore there is ***no impact***.

There is ***no impact*** to adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans resulting from this project.

The project site is located within the State Responsibility Area (SRA) for fires, indicating the site is a region where there are a disproportionately high number of fires per unit of population. This fact is characteristic of foothill and mountain regions. This is due to the more hazardous natural combination of dense vegetation, dry weather, and steep topography which encourages rapid fire spread. However, the project includes the possibility for development of two additional single family residences along with accessory structures.

The project site is designated as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone on the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps. Risk can be reduced with the use of defensible space, non-flammable roofs, and ignition resistant construction. The Wildland Urban Interface Building Standards (WUI BS) are applicable to the property and all new dwellings constructed on the proposed parcels must have fire sprinkler systems installed as per code.

As per the California FireSafe regulations, adopted and certified *in lieu* as part of the Plumas County zoning codes, road networks, either public or private, shall provide for safe and ready access for emergency fire equipment. Road and street systems shall provide maximum circulation consistent with topography to meet fire safety needs.

The property lies within the boundaries of the Quincy Fire Protection District which provides structural fire protection services to the site. A letter dated March 14, 2019 was received from Robbie Cassou, Fire Chief, Quincy Fire Protection District and is included as **Exhibit 7:**

"1. Due to the lack of hydrants or other reliable water sources, the district wants assurance that all habitable structures will be equipped with the required automatic sprinkler systems and 2500 gallon water storage tanks if required."

“2. When subdivide, the current tax rate exchange of 0.673944% be applied to the newly created parcels and that our supplemental parcel tax be included for each lot.”

The property is not located within the designated Planning area of Quincy/East Quincy as shown on the Plumas County General Plan maps. Therefore, emergency water systems are not required [Plumas County Code section 9-4.1002(b) which implements the SRA FireSafe regulations section 1275.10].

Fire sprinklers are required for all new residential construction located within State Responsibility Areas, with the exception of manufactured homes that may be placed on parcels created in the division. This is a requirement of the California Building Code as adopted by Plumas County.

The tax exchange is a condition of annexation, which will apply to the newly created parcels. The Quincy Fire Protection District will need to consult with the office of the Plumas County Treasurer/Tax Collector to ensure that the taxes get applied. This is not a condition that can be applied to the tentative map approval as it is an existing condition of annexation to the District.

This project site is located within the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan for Quincy-Gansner Field Airport, a county airport. It is designated as Zone 6 “Traffic Pattern Zone” with a generally low likelihood of accident occurrence at most airports; risk concern primarily is with uses for which potential consequences are severe. Very high intensity uses are therefore prohibited. Uses such as children’s schools, large day care centers, hospitals, and nursing homes should be avoided. The Basic Compatibility Qualities for this zone allow residential uses, meaning that residential use is acceptable presenting little or no safety hazards for people residing in the project area. There can be seen to be a *less-than-significant-impact* resulting from airport operations.

The applicable building standards will ensure public health and safety needs are met, resulting in a *less-than-significant* impact.

9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Environmental Setting: Rates of erosion are contingent on a number of factors, including the type of soil material and structure, slope, water runoff and levels of human activity. Overall, the County is primarily characterized as having a moderate potential for soil erosion. Areas classified as having a low and high potential for erosion are also found in the County, with a fairly significant portion of the County unclassified or not mapped. Areas with a high potential for erosion coincide with locations located at higher elevations in the County.

The County contains an extensive network of rivers and other waterways that flow out of higher elevations to the valley areas. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified several areas of the County as being within Special Flood Hazard Areas. The City of Portola, Quincy, East Quincy and the American Valley and Greenville are mapped in more detail to show Base Flood Elevation (BFE) data which is determined to be the elevation of the Base Flood or “100-year” flood.

Flooding can also result from dam inundation or from the structural failure of a dam that results in a large release of water from a reservoir that flows downstream and overtops the banks of rivers and creeks. Many of the identified dam inundation areas overlap with FEMA-identified flood zones. The Middle Fork of the Feather River is identified as a potential dam inundation area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact*	No Impact
Would the project:				
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

A letter was received from Trinity Stirling, Environmental Health Specialist, Plumas County Environmental Health, dated March 7, 2019 (**Exhibit 6**). Ms. Stirling indicates that the proposed project is approved, as the designated leach areas and designated well locations meet the minimum requirements set forth in Plumas County Code Title 6, Chapter 6 (Sewage Disposal) and Chapter 11 (Waste Disposal From and Water Supply to Land Developments). Therefore, there is no evidence to indicate that groundwater supplies will be adversely impacted. The impacts to groundwater resources can be seen to be *less-than-significant*.

A memorandum was received from Bob Perreault, Director, Department of Public Works (**Exhibit 8**). "A note shall be placed on an Additional Information Map, which shall be recorded concurrently with the Final Parcel Map, which states the following: 'Prior to grading or development on the parcel labeled

Portion of Parcel 2, a grading and drainage report, reviewed and approved by Plumas County Department of Public Works, shall be required. Drainage infrastructure improvements, including a pro-rata share improvement to the existing culvert on Bucks Lake Road that carries storm water from said lot, may be required."

There is no proposal to alter the course of any stream or river and any development on the Portion of Parcel 2 lying south of Bucks Lake Road will be required to meet the requirements of an engineered grading and drainage report. The potential impact to the existing culvert can be seen as *less-than-significant* as no development is proposed per the map. Any future development can be addressed through conditioning of the project.

A letter was received from Scott A. Zaitz, R.E.H.S., Environmental Scientist, Storm Water & Water Quality Certification Unit, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (**Exhibit 9**). The letter lists general requirements that may apply during development of the project:

General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (CGP). Construction activity, including demolition, resulting in a land disturbance of one acre or more must obtain coverage. During construction of the project grading operations and other soil disturbance activities associated with development would result in the removal of on-site soil cover and the exposure of soils to the erosional forces of rainfall and runoff. As there are no proposals at this point in the project for activities resulting in disturbance of more than one acre, a note can be placed on an Additional Information Map recorded concurrently with the Final Map advising future owners of the requirements for the CGP.

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401. Water Quality Certification. The Central Valley Water Board has regulatory authority over wetlands and waterways under the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code, Division 7 (CWC). Discharge of dredged or fill material to waters of the United States requires a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Central Valley Water Board. Typical activities include any modifications to these waters, such as stream crossings, stream bank modifications, filling of wetlands, etc.

There are no streams or identified wetlands (jurisdictional waters) located on the main portion of the project lying north of Bucks Lake Road. The portion of Parcel 2 lying to the south of Bucks Lake Road contains an irrigation line and White's Creek. The site is constrained by these features as well as steep slopes over 30 percent. There may be a small building site suitable for a barn or storage building. All requirements of state and federal law, as well as the requirement for an engineered grading and drainage plan approved by the Department of Public Works, would apply to the issuance of building permits for any structure located on this portion of Parcel 2. Another option for minimizing disturbance would be designation of a building site in lieu of a requirement to make the entire area a building and grading exclusion area.

Isolated wetlands and other waters not covered by the Federal Clean Water Act. Some wetlands and other waters are considered "geographically isolated" from navigable waters and are not within the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act (e.g., isolated wetlands, vernal pools, or stream banks above the ordinary high-water mark). Discharge of dredged or fill material to these waters may require either individual or general waste discharge requirements from the Central Valley Water Board. If the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determine that isolated wetlands or other waters exist at the project site, and the project impacts or has potential to impact these non-jurisdictional waters, a Report of Waste Discharge and filing fee must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. The Central Valley Water Board will consider the information provided and either issue or waive Waste Discharge Requirements. Failure to obtain waste discharge requirements or a waiver may result in enforcement action.

The “Botanical Field Reconnaissance Report with Rare Plant and Noxious Weed Summaries” (**Exhibit 4**) states that there were no vernal pools found during field surveys and that none were known to occur in the Project area (page 2).

There are no Special Flood Hazard areas, including 100-year flood hazard areas, existing on the project site as per the Federal Emergency Management Area Flood Insurance Rate Map 06063C0903E dated March 2, 2005.

The project site is not located near any body of water or ocean, or unstable slope, therefore there are *no impacts* that might be caused by inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as the impacts will be *less-than-significant*.

10. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Environmental Setting: The predominant land use within Plumas County consists of open space use with a majority of land, approximately 94% of the total County area, dedicated to timberland or other managed resource uses. Consequently, many of these lands are managed for a combination of resource values, including, but not limited to recreation, mining, timber production, agriculture production and cultural and historic resources. That leaves approximately 6% of the land area for uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, and public service.

Resources, history and people have all had a significant role in defining Plumas County. Communities originally developed and evolved on the landscape based on proximity to the resources that provided a livelihood. The Mountain Maidu established villages in the valleys of the County where there was shelter from winter storms and access to good hunting and plant gathering sites. Upon arrival and settlement of Europeans in the mid-1800s, towns first grew up around mining activities, then log mills and later around transportation such as stagecoach and railroad.

The land use pattern across the County today reflects this historical approach to settlement in a time before the automobile. Today many counties and cities across California and the United States are trying to institute smart growth, transit-oriented design, form-based development and to re-focus their communities into walkable places. Plumas County has, with a few exceptions, maintained its rural character with its compact and walkable communities.

The Land Use Element of the Plumas County General Plan defines the goals, policies and implementation measures that will facilitate appropriate growth and development. The California Department of Finance’s prediction for Plumas County population growth is just shy of 1.0% per decade between 2010 and 2050. Although very slow growth is anticipated, Plumas County’s blueprint for the future of land use in the County is an important tool that will facilitate recreation, community or business opportunities on private land in areas best served by infrastructure, in existing communities, and consistent with county residents’ values in relation to open space, landscape character, and resource protection on lands adjacent to National Forest lands.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

The Plumas County General Plan requires development be located adjacent to or within existing planning areas (those areas identified on Plumas County's General Plan Land Use Maps as Towns, Communities, Rural Areas or Master Planned Communities). *"The County shall require future residential,...to be located adjacent to or within existing Planning Areas...in order to maintain Plumas County's rural character with compact and walkable communities...Small isolated housing tracts in outlying areas shall be discouraged as they disrupt surrounding rural and productive agricultural lands, forests, and ranches and are difficult and costly to provide with services."*

However, Policy LU 1.1.1 also states: *"Land division may be allowed outside of Planning Areas only when the resulting development complies with all applicable General Plan polices and County Codes."*

Implementation Measure for LU 1.1.1 reads:

"Encourage all new residential development projects to be located within or adjacent to mapped Planning Areas where basic infrastructure, services, and adequate response times for such services as water, wastewater disposal, utilities, fire protection, police and emergency medical, and commercial services typical for the planning area type, exist or require that the project provide its own internal infrastructure and services that are bonded for long term maintenance."

The proposed project is consistent with the applicable Plumas County General Plan policies, in that it is located near an existing Planning Area, in a designated Expansion Area (Land Use Element, page 30), is served by a County road that meets adequate road standards for development, and is served by a structural fire protection entity. The project site is located within the boundaries of the Plumas Health Care District and so is provided with emergency medical response. Proposed water and wastewater disposal meets County development standards. Electrical service is provided along Bucks Lake Road. The density permitted by the designation of Secondary Suburban Residential is three to ten acres per dwelling unit, meaning that this property could be divided into four parcels. Instead, three parcels of 3.3, 7.2 and 3.3 acres are proposed, providing for a desirable low density rural project.

Approximately 1/3 of the project site is located within Zone 6 of the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan area for the Quincy-Gansner Field airport. Zone 6 allows residential uses, so there is no conflict.

This project does not involve improvements which would physically divide an established community as the surrounding land uses are compatible with those allowed on the project site.

The proposed project would not conflict with any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved conservation plan. There are no plans that would be applicable to the proposed project.

Impacts to Land Use from the project are seen as *less-than-significant*. Therefore, no mitigations measures are needed.

11. MINERAL RESOURCES

Environmental Setting: Plumas County has a rich history, and since the European settlement first began in the mid-1800s, has remained largely a resource-based economy, exporting gold, timber, copper, aggregate and water to benefit the surrounding regions. Although the significance of the mining industry has been declining over the past several decades, gold and copper mining speculation contributes to the County's economy.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: No mining operations have occurred on the project site or in the project area. The Heritage Resource Survey prepared by McCombs Archaeology did not identify any evidence of historic mining on the property. The California Geological Survey (CGS) has not classified the project site as being located in a Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ). The proposed project would not use or extract any mineral or energy resources and would not restrict access to known mineral resource areas. Therefore, the project would have *no impact* on mineral resources and no mitigation is required.

12. NOISE

Environmental Setting: The dominant sources of noise in Plumas County are mobile, related to automobile and truck traffic, aircraft and train transportation. Stationary sources in the county include power plants, lumber mills, and aggregate mining and processing facilities. To a smaller extent, construction sites are also considered a stationary source of short-term, or temporary, noise in the County.

The primary factors that determine roadway noise levels are traffic volumes, percentage of heavy trucks and buses on individual roadways, average vehicle speed, and presence of natural or human-made noise attenuation features such as sound walls and landscaping. Given the predominately rural nature of the County, roadway noise impacts are those associated with the larger regional, or Statewide, network.

Stationary or non-transportation noise sources in Plumas County are those caused by a variety of industrial or resource extraction-related activities, including manufacturing operations, power plants, lumber mills, aggregate mining and processing plants, race tracks, shooting ranges and car washes, to name a few. Additionally, noise from temporary wood and gravel processing operations varies

significantly from site to site and is the result of factors including noise source location and surrounding natural conditions.

Table 3-1. Inventory of Prominent Noise Sources within the Community areas of Plumas County, *page 63 of the Plumas County General Plan Noise Element*, identifies the Quincy-Gansner Field airport, Plumas District Hospital helipad, Quincy Railroad, and Plumas County Fairgrounds as Stationary Noise sources in the community of Quincy.

Plumas County has two active rail lines used by the Union Pacific Railroad and the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad. While both lines are primarily used for freight and local shipping and receiving, a portion of the Union Pacific line through the Feather River Canyon is recognized as a scenic route, with occasional chartered passenger trains. Daily traffic on the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe lines in the County consists of a limited number of trains per day. This volume creates minimal noise impacts in term of frequency.

Typically, noise associated with railroad operations is caused by diesel engines, switching operations and whistles. Generally, trains operate at low speeds through populated areas as a safety precaution, and noise levels are correspondingly lower at lower speeds. Switching operations usually occur at stations or depots. Whistles are blown in advance of grade crossings. Table 3-3. Existing Railroad Noise Contours, *page 66 of the Plumas County General Plan Noise Element*, indicate a noise contour of 60 dB L_{dn} at 600 feet.

Construction-related activities can also be a source of stationary (temporary) noise. Two types of short-term noise are emitted during construction. First, construction crew commutes and the transport of construction equipment and materials to construction sites would incrementally increase noise levels on access roads leading to the sites. Second, noise would be generated during excavation, grading and erection of buildings. Construction typically occurs in discrete steps, each of which has a distinctive mix of equipment and, consequently, distinctive noise characteristics. These various sequential phases would change the character of the noise generated on each site and, therefore, the noise levels surrounding these sites as construction progresses.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: Noise is usually defined as unwanted sound. It is an undesirable by-product of society's normal day-to-day activities. Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes with normal activities, when it causes actual physical harm, or when it has adverse effects on health. The definition of noise as unwanted sound implies that it has an adverse effect on people and their environment. Noise is measured on a logarithmic scale of sound pressure level known as a decibel (dB).

Noise sources occur in two forms: (1) point sources, such as stationary equipment, loudspeakers, or individual motor vehicles; and (2) line sources, such as a roadway with a large number of point sources (motor vehicles). Sound generated by a point source typically diminishes (attenuates) at a rate of 6.0 dB(A) for each doubling of distance from the source to the receptor at acoustically "hard" sites and 7.5 dB(A) at acoustically "soft" sites. For example, a 60-dB(A) noise level measured at 50 feet from a point source at an acoustically hard site would be 54 dB(A) at 100 feet from the source and 48 dB(A) at 200 feet from the source. Sound generated by a line source typically attenuates at a rate of 3.0 dB(A) and 4.5 dB(A) per doubling of distance from the source to the receptor for hard and soft sites, respectively. Sound levels can also be attenuated by man-made or natural barriers.

Sensitive receptors are facilities where sensitive receptor population groups (children, the elderly, the acutely ill and the chronically ill) are likely to be located. These land uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, child care centers, retirement homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and medical clinics. Plumas District Hospital is located slight less than a mile from the project site.

Activities are not anticipated to exceed ordinary residential noise levels. There are few adjacent dwelling units located nearby the project site.

The project site is located approximately 1.3 miles from Quincy-Gansner Field airport. Approximately 1/3 of the project property is located within Zone 6 of the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan area around the airport. Although persons residing or working in the project area may notice airport noise from takeoffs and landings occasionally, it is not anticipated that the location of the rural county airport creates excessive noise.

Both the Plumas Sierra Fairground and the Quincy Railroad are miles away from the project site.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as the impacts to Noise will be *less-than-significant*.

13. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Environmental Setting: In 2010, Plumas County had a population of 20,007, comprising only 0.05 percent of the population of California (US Census Bureau). Growth in the County was also below that experienced in the rest of the state. Between 2000 and 2010, Plumas County's population decreased at an average annual rate of 0.4 percent, while the state of California's population increased at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent (US Census Bureau).

The California Department of Finance's prediction for Plumas County population growth is just shy of 1.0% per decade between 2010 and 2050. Although very slow growth is anticipated, Plumas County's blueprint for the future of land use in the County is an important tool that will facilitate recreation, community or business opportunities on private land in areas best served by infrastructure, in existing communities, and consistent with county residents' values in relation to open space, landscape character, and resource protection on lands adjacent to National Forest lands.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

This project would add approximately five persons at full project build-out. The property is served by available services at a sufficient service level for the project. No housing will be displaced by the project.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there are *no impacts* to Population and Housing.

14. PUBLIC SERVICES

Environmental Setting: Public services within the unincorporated County are provided by the County of Plumas, state and federal agencies, and numerous special districts, including fire protection districts, school districts, recreation districts, County Service Agencies (CSAs), and Community Service Districts (CSDs).

The Plumas Local Agency Formation Commission governs district boundary changes and services provided outside district boundaries.

The Plumas County General Plan establishes policies that, among other things, direct future growth and land use patterns in a manner that supports existing towns and communities and creates and maintains efficiencies for infrastructure.

This project site is served by Quincy Fire Protection District which provides structural fire protection services. Police protection is provided by the Plumas County Sheriff.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) 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:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: The property lies within the boundaries of the Quincy Fire Protection District which provides structural fire protection services to the site.

A letter dated March 14, 2019 was received from Robbie Cassou, Fire Chief, Quincy Fire Protection District and is included as **Exhibit 7:**

"1. Due to the lack of hydrants or other reliable water sources, the district wants assurance that all habitable structures will be equipped with the required automatic sprinkler systems and 2500 gallon water storage tanks if required.

"2. When subdivide, the current tax rate exchange of 0.673944% be applied to the newly created parcels and that our supplemental parcel tax be included for each lot."

This low-density residential project consisting of a parcel division to create three parcels will not adversely impact schools, parks or other public facilities.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required, as there are *no impacts* to Public Services.

15. RECREATION

Environmental Setting: Recreational opportunities within Plumas County are varied, ranging from public parks with intensively used recreational facilities, to vast tracts of forest lands and drainage systems, which

provide a natural environment for recreation. There are four independent Recreation Districts within the County.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: This project consists of a very small residential division and is not anticipated to increase the need for new recreational facilities.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation is required as there are *no impacts* to Recreation.

16. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Environmental Setting: The state highway system provides the key inter-community roadway links within Plumas County. East-west access across Plumas County is provided by State Route 36 in the northern portion of the county and by State Route 70 in the central/southern portions of the county, while State Route 89 provides north-south access across the county. State Route 147 serves the east side of Lake Almanor, while State Route 49 and State Route 284 provide access south towards Loyalton and north to Frenchman Reservoir in the far eastern portion of the county. County roads, and city roads in Portola, also provide important access, as do Forest Service roads. In total, there are 1,823 miles of public roadway in Plumas County, including 935 miles of US Forest Service roads, 674 miles of county roadways and 182 miles of state highways.

Due to the relatively dispersed nature of development in Plumas County, traffic congestion is not an issue, with the exception of “bell times” at some school areas and some locations around Lake Almanor during the summer months. State Route 70 in Quincy is the busiest highway in Plumas County, with a peak-month, typically August, Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volume of 12, 200. Other relatively busy locations are on State Route 36 in Chester (7,900 ADT) and State Route 70 in Portola (7,800 ADT). Overall, peak month volumes on Plumas County state highways have declined by 12 percent over the past 10 years. This decline has been seen in all regions of the County. Caltrans counts of all trucks countywide have declined by 15 percent since 1992. However, the number of the largest trucks (5 axle and above) has climbed by 45 percent over this same period, particularly along State Route 70.

Although there is no passenger rail service in Plumas County, there are two active freight rail operations. Union Pacific Railroad operates a line connecting Roseville, CA to the west with Salt Lake City, UT to the east. Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad operates track from Keddle and along Lake Almanor into Lassen County and Oregon.

While there are no commercial airports in Plumas County, there are three publicly owned airports; Gansner Field Airport in Quincy, Rogers Field Airport in Chester and Nervino Airport in Beckwourth. As a whole, these airports serve approximately 44,000 operations (takeoffs plus landings) annually. In addition to the airports, the Plumas District Hospital in Quincy, the Indian Valley Health Care District in Greenville and the Eastern Plumas Hospital in Portola have heliports.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on an applicable measure of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance, etc.), taking into account all relevant components of the circulation system, including but limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: The road serving the project site, Bucks Lake Road, is a county maintained road. This project is anticipated to add approximately twenty-four ADT at full project build-out. No hazards or design deficiencies have been identified.

An encroachment permit application has been prepared for the project by Ralph W. Koehne, California Land Surveyor and Registered Civil Engineer (**Exhibit 10**). Mr. Koehne has proposed the existing

encroachment for Parcels 1 and 2 to remain with a shared driveway and a new encroachment for Parcel 3, as shown on the tentative map.

A memorandum received from Bob Perreault, Director, Department of Public Works (**Exhibit 8**), states: *“The proposed shared driveway easement for Parcel 1 and the north portion of Parcel 2 shall be recorded with the final parcel map.”*

This requirement will be made a condition of project approval.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as there are *no impacts* to Transportation and Traffic.

17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Environmental Setting: Public utilities serving Plumas County include Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Plumas Sierra Rural Electric Coop, Sierra Pacific Power for electricity. Propane and heating oil is a common fuel source used in Plumas County by individual homes and businesses.

Wastewater treatment within the unincorporated County is provided by individual small wastewater systems with some areas served by sewage collection and treatment facilities operated by special districts, County Service Agencies (CSAs), and Community Service Districts (CSDs).

The County contracts with independent haulers for solid waste services.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: No new utility systems will be required to be constructed to serve the proposed project. There is overhead electrical service along Bucks Lake Road and the existing residence on Parcel 2 has electric service. Owners/builders will be responsible for bringing electric service to new building sites, if necessary.

Future uses allowed as a result of the project will be served by individual well and septic and leachfield system. The project will be conditioned to ensure septic systems installed onsite will comply with all requirements of the Plumas County Environmental Health. In addition, Environmental Health has reviewed percolation and mantel tests to ensure that the services can be provided onsite.

The project will comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required as there are *no impacts* to Utilities and Service Systems.

18. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project 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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion: The Initial Study prepared for the proposed project found that the proposed project

would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, or otherwise adversely affect any rare or endangered plant or animal. The proposed project would not have a cumulatively considerable impact when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects and the effects of probable future projects.

Exhibits:

1. Location and zoning maps

2. Tentative Map for Randy Barlow, October, 2018

3. Email from Sam Longmire, APCS, Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, February 20, 2019

4. Botanical Field Reconnaissance Report with Rare Plant and Noxious Weed Summaries for the Barlow APN 115-280-018, 019, & 021 Project, Jim Battagin, Consulting Biologist, Butterfly Botanical Consultants, dated May 15, 2019

5. Heritage Resource Survey for the Tentative Parcel Map of Randy Barlow, Plumas County, a 14-Acre Survey at American Valley, July, 2019

6. Letter from Trinity Stirling, Environmental Health Specialist, Plumas County Environmental Health, dated March 7, 2019.

7. Letter from Robbie Cassou, Fire Chief, Quincy Fire Protection District, dated March 14, 2019

8. Memorandum from Bob Perreault, Department of Public Works, March 20, 2019

9. Letter from Scott A. Zaitz, R.E.H.S., Environmental Scientist, Storm Water & Water Quality Certification Unit, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, 5 March 2019

10. Encroachment Permit Application prepared by Ralph W. Koehne, California Land Surveyor and Registered Civil Engineer

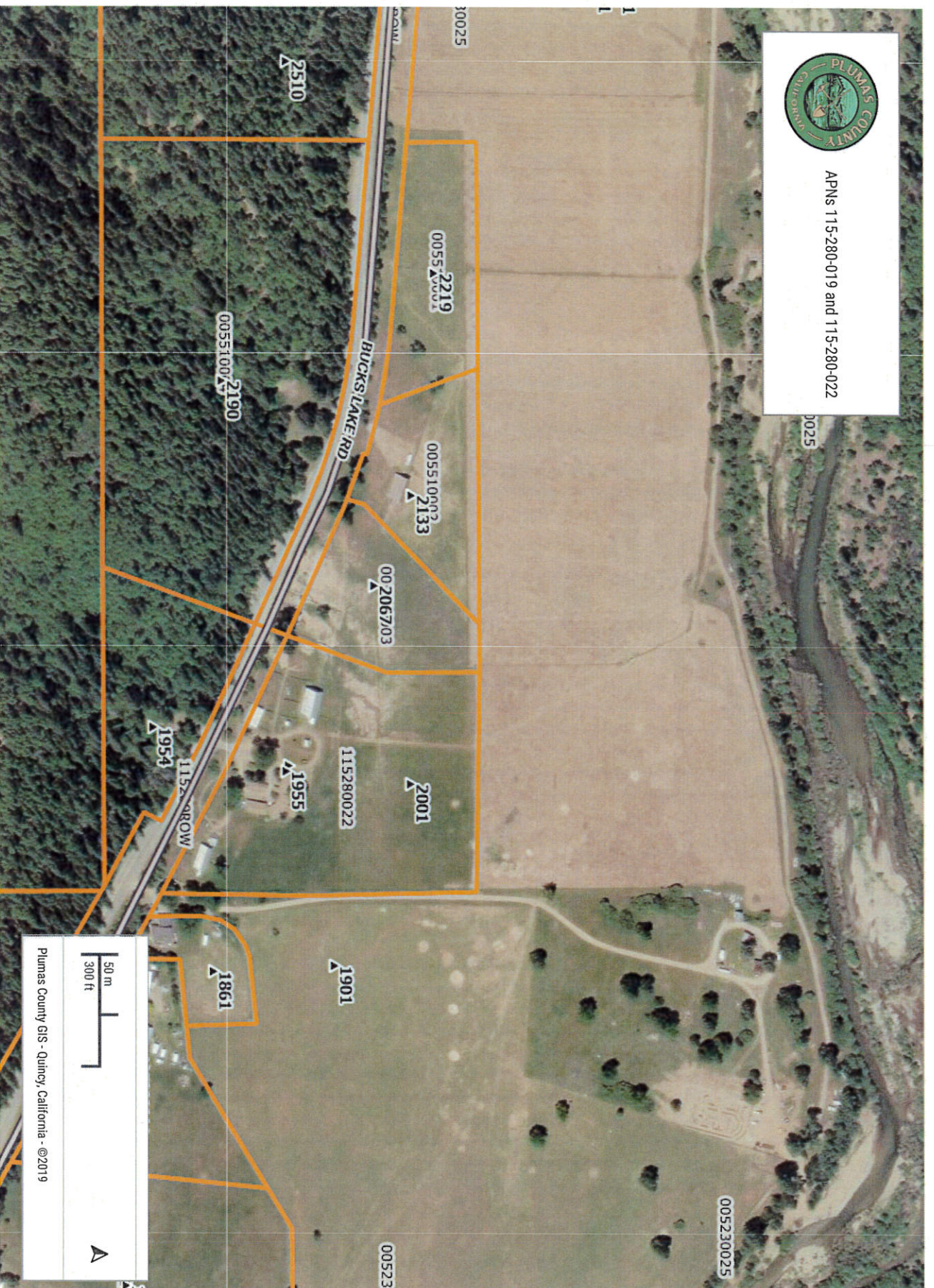
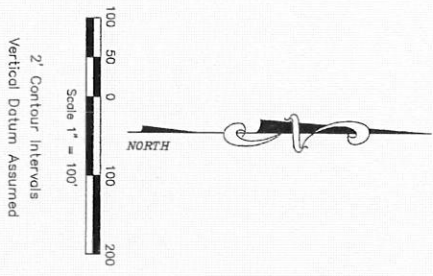
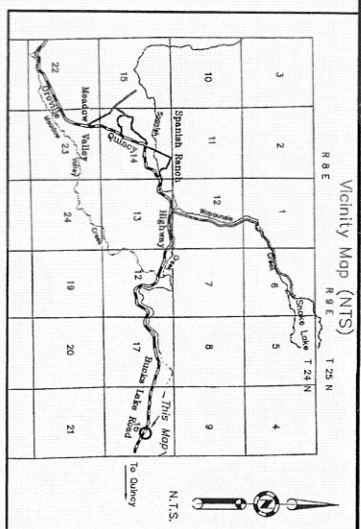
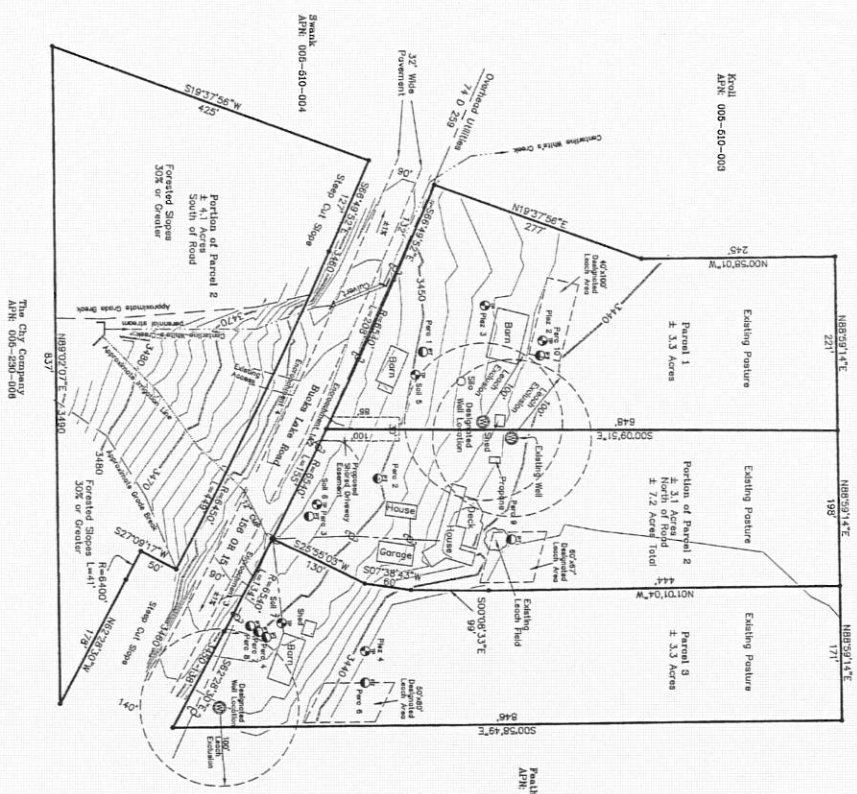


EXHIBIT 1



ENCROACHMENT NOTES:

1. Proposed Encroachments 1 & 2 are for shared access, ingress and egress to Bucks Lake Road at the currently utilized location for the benefit of Parcels 1 & 2.
2. Proposed Encroachment 3 is for future access, ingress and egress to Bucks Lake Road for the benefit of Parcel 3.
3. Proposed Encroachment 4 is for access, ingress and egress to Bucks Lake Road, the currently utilized location for the benefit of the South portion of Parcel 2.



OWNER:
Randy Barlow
P.O. Box 1986
Quincy, CA 95971
(530) 283-0370

SITE: 1953 Bucks Lake Road
Quincy, CA 95971
APN: 115-280-018, 019, & 021
Zoning: S-3

Proposed Use: Suburban Residential
Water: Individual Well
Sewer: Septic and Leach field
Electricity: Pacific Gas and Electric
Phone: AT&T

Fire Protection: Quincy Fire Protection District
Existing Improvements: Buildings and Utilities as shown.
Boundary Date: Compiled from 11 RS 40, 8 PM 53 & Deed.



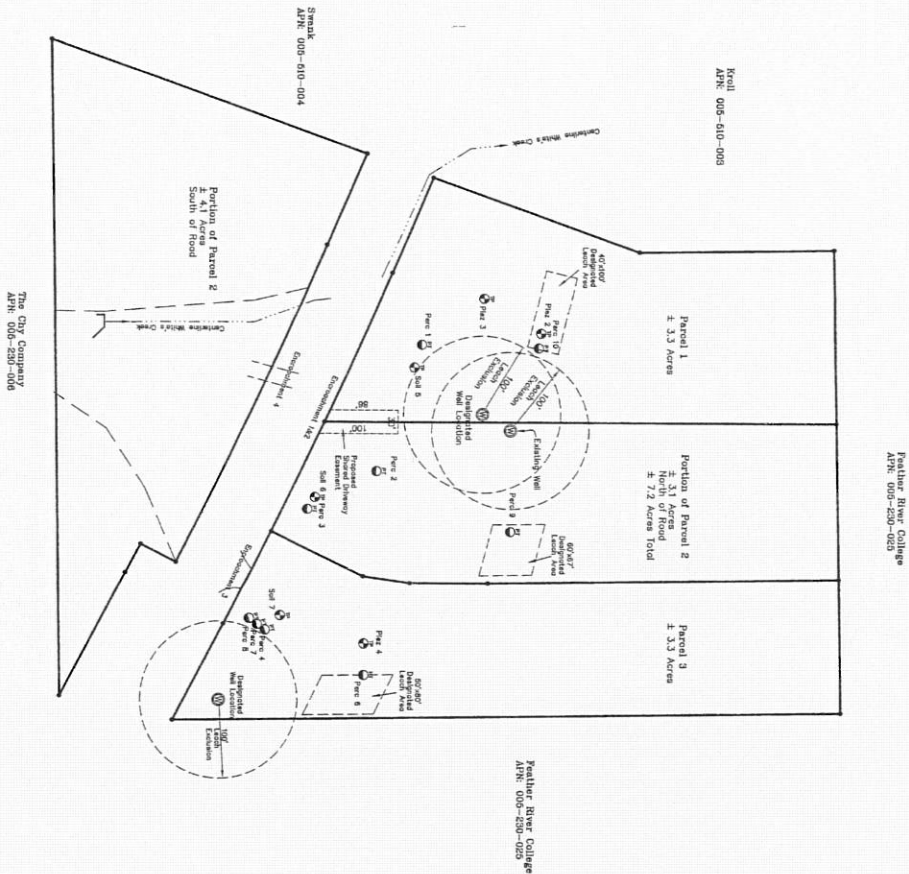
Tentative Parcel Map
for
Randy Barlow

A Division of the Parcel
Described in Document 2017-0002969, Official Records
Situate in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 Section 16
Township 24 North, Range 9 East, M.D.M.
Unincorporated Area ~ Plumas County ~ California
Scale 1" = 100' October, 2018

RECEIVED
JAN 22 2019
PC Planning Building

Steven A. Alford LS 8463
2556 Clear Creek Road
Quincy, CA 95971
(530) 825-4587

EXHIBIT 2



The additional information shown herein is derived from public records or reports and does not imply the correctness nor sufficiency of those records or reports as they appear.

Designated sewage disposal areas may be relocated with approval of the Environmental Health Department.

Designated well locations may be relocated with approval of the Environmental Health Department.

A Division of the Parcel
Described in Document 2017-0002965, Official Records
Situate in the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 Section 16
Township 24 North, Range 9 East, M.D.M.
Unincorporated Area ~ Plumas County ~ California
Scale 1" = 100' October, 2018
RECEIVED
JAN 27 2019
Steven A. Alfred US 8453
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
2656 Clear Creek Road
Quinn, CA 95971
(530) 826-4597
SHEET 2 OF 2

Herrin, Becky

From: Sam Longmire <nsaqmd.sam@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2019 4:23 PM
To: Herrin, Becky
Subject: 1953 Bucks Lake Rd., Quincy - 3-way residential parcel split

Dear Ms. Herrin,

The Northern Sierra AQMD has reviewed the Preliminary Review and Consultation for a 3-way residential parcel split at 1953 Bucks Lake Rd., Quincy and has no comment.

Please contact me with any questions.

Sam Longmire, APCS

--

Samuel F. Longmire, MSES
Air Pollution Control Specialist III
Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District
200 Litton Drive, Suite 320
Grass Valley, CA 95945
Phone: (530) 274-9360 x106

**BOTANICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE REPORT
WITH RARE PLANT AND NOXIOUS WEED SUMMARIES
for the
BARLOW APN 115-280-018, 019 & 021 PROJECT**

REPORTER: Jim Battagin, Consultant Botanist
Butterfly Botanical Consultants
512 Bell Lane
Quincy, CA 95971

DATE: May 15, 2019

Phone: 530-927-7053

LAND OWNERSHIP: Randy Barlow, P.O. Box 1986, Quincy, CA 95971

COUNTY: Plumas

MAP QUAD(S): Quincy, CA, 589-2C, map # 29, U.S. Geological Survey

LEGAL SUBDIVISION: T24, R9, a portion of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 16. Described in Document 2017-0002969, Official Records.

LOCATION: About 1 1/2 miles west of the Plumas County Courthouse on Bucks Lake Road (See General Location Map).

RECONNAISSANCE:

Date(s) of field work: May 7, 8 and 9, 2019.
By: Jim Battagin

Number of acres surveyed: Approx. 13.8 acres.

Soils: According to the Plumas National Forest Soil Resource Inventory, there are no Serpentine based soils in the Project Area. Therefore none of the many rare plants associated with those soils are expected to be found in the Project Area. The entire land area is classified as Skalan-Deadwood-Kistirn families complex, 50-70% slopes. The above information was part of the information used to determine the plant species to be on the alert for listed below.

The area indicated on the attached map (Botanical Survey Location Map) was surveyed for the following Plant Species of Concern. These species were recorded either in the USFS records at the Mount Hough District office or were of concern to this reporter as possibly being in the survey area after consideration of factors such as soils, shade, exposure, moisture and depth of leaf litter:

USFW Threatened: *Orcuttia tenuis* (Slender Orcutt grass).

EXHIBIT A

Forest Service Sensitive Plant Species: *Cypripedium fasciculatum* (Clustered Lady's-slipper), *Cypripedium montanum* (Mountain Lady's-slipper) and *Lupinus dalesiae* (Quincy Lupine).

Forest Service Special Interest Species (Category 1): *Claytonia palustris* (Marsh Claytonia) and *Erigeron lasenianus* var. *defficiens* (Plumas Rayless Daisy).

Forest Service Special Interest Species (Category 2): *Claytonia cordifolia* (Cordate-leaved Claytonia) and *Pseudostellaria sierrae* (Sierra Starwort)

The following categories of reconnaissance were conducted in the project area:

Cursory: _____ General: _____ Complete: X Intuitive controlled: X

The reconnaissance was conducted in the following manner: The entire project area was viewed from various distances. Areas that were thought to be potential habitat for target species (either rare or noxious weed species) were viewed more closely (i.e. springy areas, hillocks, swales, rock outcrops, open areas in the forest, creek channels and other unusual areas were often inspected more closely).

RARE PLANT SURVEY SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Plant species of concern located: None.

Rare Species Management:

No federal, state or USFS plant species of concern (rare plants) were found in the Project Area and therefore no management of any plant species is required by law or regulation.

Unoccupied habitat located (how much, where, description): No suitable unoccupied habitat was seen for any species of concern.

Note:

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of federally listed threatened and endangered plant species potentially occurring in the nearby Lassen National Forest includes one threatened plant species, *Orcuttia tenuis* (slender Orcutt grass). *Orcuttia tenuis* is limited to relatively deep vernal pools or vernal pool type habitat with clay soil. No vernal pools were found during field surveys and none are known to occur in the Project area. Therefore, no threatened or endangered species are considered likely to occur in the Project area.

HABITAT TYPES INVESTIGATED:

HABITAT TYPE 1: Heavily grazed fenced pasture.

Habitat description 1: The meadow portion of the Project Area comes under this habitat type. Rare plants are extremely unlikely under these conditions and noxious weeds are very likely. Noxious weeds will be discussed below. An estimated 98% of the plants in the meadow are introduced. *Poa bulbosa* (Bulbous Bluegrass), an introduced grass, is the most common species.

HABITAT TYPE 2: Areas around existing structures.

Habitat description 2: Rare plants are very unlikely in areas that have been disturbed so extensively and for so long. Again, as in Habitat Type 1 above, noxious weeds are likely. Almost all species are introduced.

HABITAT TYPE 3: Forested areas on the south side of Bucks Lake Road.

Habitat description 3: This area of generally steep (50-60% slopes) mixed conifer forest consists largely of Douglas-fir and White Fir but also has Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Incense Cedar and Black Oak mixed in. About half the area has thickets of shrubs whereas the other half is mostly clear of thickets. Leaf litter was generally deep which inhibits herbal growth on the forest floor. However, there were areas of significant herbal growth. Diversity of plant species was high and no noxious weeds or even introduced plants were seen except near Bucks Lake Road.

HABITAT TYPE 4: Areas influenced by White Creek.

Habitat description 4: This small creek provided habitat (water) for several plant species not found in the forested or meadow areas. All plants observed were native to the area.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

A pamphlet titled "Selected Noxious Weeds of Northeastern California" was utilized for this noxious weed survey. This pamphlet was the result of a collaborative effort between County, State and Federal partners.

Three species of noxious weeds were found during this survey. All three were either in the meadow/pasture areas or around the structures. Two of these species (Yellow Star-thistle or *Centaurea solstitialis* and Medusahead or *Elymus caput-medusae*) are very common in the Quincy area and there is a sporadic ongoing effort by private land owners and Plumas County to reduce their numbers. Almost all of

the plants of these 2 species were found along fence lines as opposed to in the pasture areas where they apparently get trampled by farm animals. Neither species is palatable to cows or horses. Along the fence line shared by Feather River College, these noxious weeds had been sprayed with a pesticide apparently applied by the College this spring. In the experience of this reporter, it is not worth the effort to attempt to eradicate these species unless the land owner commits to a many-year effort utilizing herbicides.

However, the third species of noxious weed (Hoary Cress or *Lepidium draba*) is just beginning to get a foothold in one of the pastures. This species can be especially bothersome since it has rhizomes (horizontal underground roots that shoot up new plants) and can spread rapidly by these rhizomes once established. At this time, there are only 3 small areas infected by this species and could easily be eradicated with a minimal application of herbicides. The locations of these 3 populations are indicated on the "Noxious Weed Map" included in this report. They can be found at the following coordinates:

Location #1: 39 degrees, 56.687' N, 120 degrees, 58.709'

Location #2: 39 degrees, 56.664' N, 120 degrees, 58.713'

Location #3: 39 degrees, 56.680' N, 120 degrees, 58.588'

This reporter would be happy to show the land owner the areas of infection at no cost should eradication be chosen.

Note: None of the noxious weeds listed in this report are required to be eradicated by law.



General Project Location Map

Project Name: BARLOW APN 115-280-018, 019 AND 021 Project

Quad Map: Quincy, CA, 589-2C, map #29, U.S. Geological Survey.

Legal description: : T24, R9, a portion of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 16.
Described in Document 2017-0002969, Official Records.

Approximate Proposed Project Location:



Botanical Survey Location Map

LOW APN 115-280-018, 019 AND 021 Project

cy, CA, 589-2C, map #29, U.S. Geological Survey.

: T24, R9, a portion of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 16.
Described in Document 2017-0002969, Official Records.

a Boundaries:

Parcel 3
± 3.3 Acres

Map features and labels include:

- Piez 2, Piez 3, Piez 1
- Barn, Shed, House, Garage, Deck
- Existing Well, Existing Leach Field, Propane
- 100' Leach Exclusion
- Silo
- Perc 1 PT, Perc 2 PT, Perc 3 PT, Perc 4 PT, Perc 5 PT
- Soil 5, Soil 6, Soil 4
- Proposed Shared Driveway Easement
- Bucks Lake Road
- Culvert
- Existing Access
- Confined Artesian Creek
- Approximate Irrigation Line
- Steep Cut Slope
- Forested Slopes greater than 30% (60%)

Survey data and bearings:

- N88°59'14"E 221'
- N88°59'14"E 198'
- N88°59'14"E 171'
- N01°01'04"W 444'
- S00°08'33"E 409'
- S25°55'03"W 130'
- S62°28'30"E 138'
- N62°28'30"W 178'
- N89°02'07"E 837'
- R=6540' L=208'
- R=6540' L=155'
- R=6540' L=134'
- R=6450' L=449'
- R=6400' L=41'

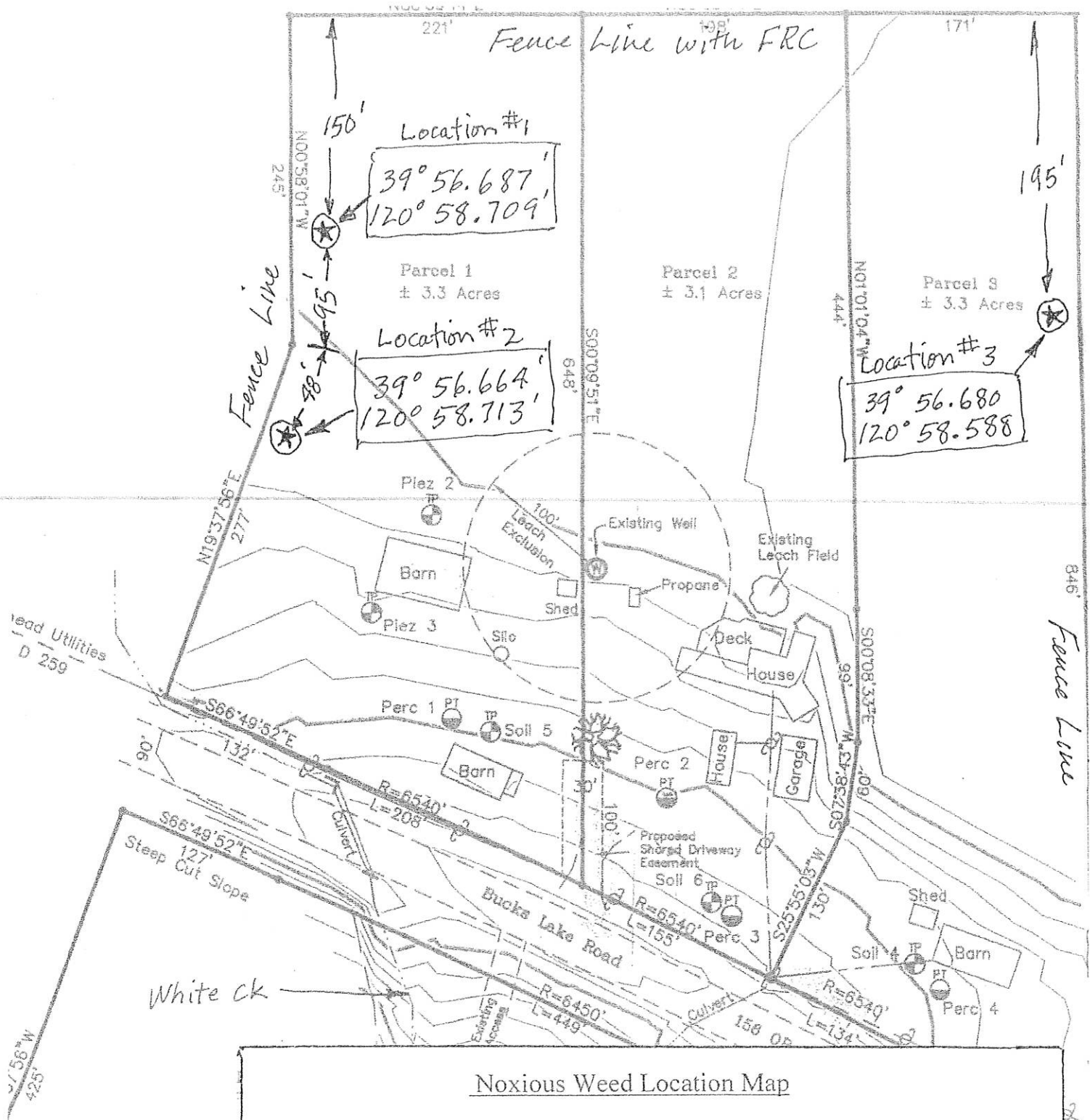
Botanical Survey Area Boundaries:

Parcel 3
± 3.3 Acres

Parcel 4
± 4.1 Acres

Forested Slopes
greater than 30%

Forested Slopes
greater than 30% (60%)



Noxious Weed Location Map

Project Name: BARLOW APN 115-280-018, 019 & 021 PROJECT

Quad Map: Quincy, CA. 589-2C, map # 29, U.S. Geological Survey

Legal description: T24, R9, a portion of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Section 16.
Described in Document 2017-0002969, Official Records

Approximate Noxious Weed Locations:



Forested Slope
greater than

**HERITAGE RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP OF
RANDY BARLOW, PLUMAS COUNTY**

**A 14-Acre Survey at American Valley
July, 2019**



TPM Randy Barlow survey area and buildings.

**Prepared For: Randy Barlow P.O. Box 1986 Quincy, CA. 95971
Prepared for submission to Plumas County Planning & Building Services**

**Prepared By: Diane McCombs, M.A., RPA, McCombs Archaeology
5366 Genesee Road Taylorsville, CA. 95983
Phone: (530) 284-6614**

EXHIBIT 5

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- Appendix A: Project Survey Map, Site Location Map
- Appendix B: Native American Consultation
- Appendix C: DPR Site Records for CA-PLU-6457H and CA-PLU-5692H

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of a heritage resource records search, Native American consultation, field survey, and resource recording for the proposed Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow. The 14 acre project is located on private land in and near American Valley. The survey and report were required by Plumas County Planning & Building Services under the California Environmental Quality Act.

TPM Randy Barlow proposes to create three parcels of various size (Parcels 1, 2, 3) from the current one parcel owned by Randy Barlow. Parcels 1 and 3 are intended for sale for suburban residential use. Parcel 2 would be retained by Mr. Barlow with continued use for residential rentals. Each of these proposed parcels contains one or more historic buildings or structures.

A systematic surface survey of TPM Randy Barlow was conducted by McCombs Archaeology in June, 2019. The survey identified one new historic site and a portion of one previously recorded historic site. Two Site Records are included in Appendix C of this report: a 39-page Site Record for the new historic site CA-PLU-6457H and a 3-page Site Record for CA-PLU-5692H, a previously recorded historic site.

CA-PLU-6457H was recorded by McCombs Archaeology for the proposed project and consists of remains from a historic ranch in American Valley which primarily date to the 1940s and 1950s. There are seven standing site features which consist of a hay barn, horse barn (horse shelter shed), stock barn, chicken coop, ranch shed, an upslope diversion dam on White Creek for ranch water, and a livestock loading chute. Three portable ranch constituents were additionally recorded.

CA-PLU-5692H was recorded by a paraprofessional in 2014 as a 4,000 feet long mining ditch. A small portion of this ditch extends onto Parcel 2 of TPM Randy Barlow.

Evaluation recommendations under the California Register of Historical Resources are made on both heritage sites in this report. Individual evaluation recommendations are additionally made on the six standing buildings and structures in the Building, Structure, and Object Records. Final determinations are made by Plumas County Planning & Building Services.

Under 14 CCR section 15064.5 (b), the CEQA effect recommendation for TPM Barlow is No Substantial Adverse Change to the significance of a historical resource. The action of creating three parcels out of one parcel would not, by itself, entail adversely changing either CA-PLU-5692H, CA-PLU-6457H, or any of the individual buildings.

Site Protection Measures

McCombs Archaeology recommends the following measures to protect heritage resources:

1. Feature 1 of CA-PLU-6457H (the red hay barn) is recommended eligible for separate listing under Criterion C of the California Register. The barn is located on Parcel 1, a proposed parcel intended for sale. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 1 which restricts the demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location of this structure. The barn is presently in use and would benefit from continued use and maintenance.
2. Feature 3 of CA-PLU-6457H (the stock barn with painted flag) is unevaluated in this report and is considered potentially eligible for separate listing under Criterion C of the California Register until a future study formally evaluates its significance, design, and use. The barn is located on Parcel 3, a proposed parcel intended for sale. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 3 which restricts the demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-

location of this structure. The barn is presently in use and would benefit from continued use and maintenance.

3. Parcel 2, not intended for sale, includes a small portion of CA-PLU-5692H. The full site was recorded in 2014 as a 4,000 feet long mining ditch. The site is unevaluated and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the California Register until a future study formally evaluates its full length significance. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 2 which restricts the demolition, destruction, or adverse alteration of this structure within the proposed parcel. The majority of the ditch is recorded on private land owned by the CHY Company of Grass Valley, CA.

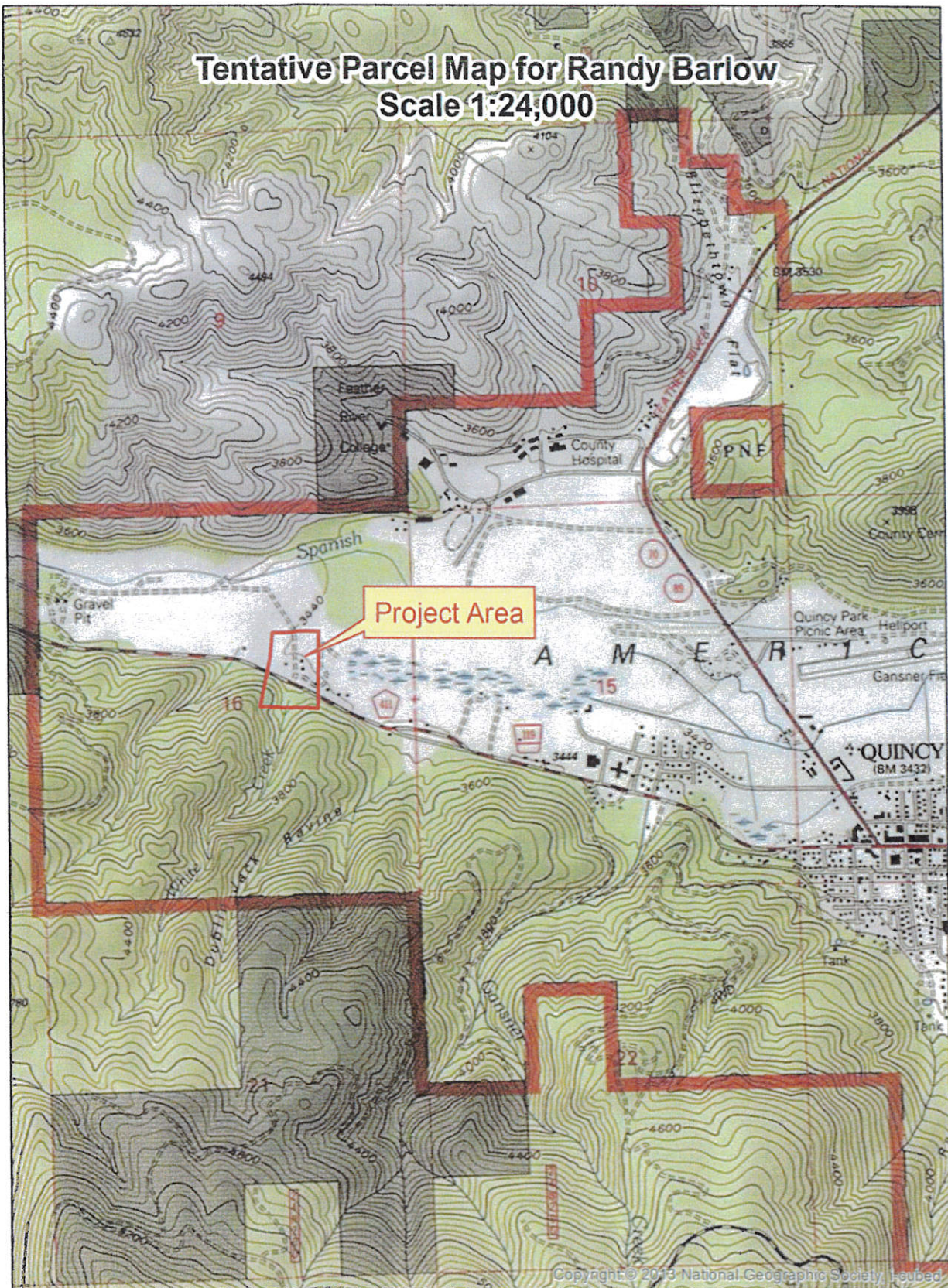
Inadvertent Discovery

Although a surface survey has been completed, this does not eliminate the chance of subsurface remains within the project boundary outside of identified site boundaries. If project ground disturbance exposes a cultural deposit, the disturbance should stop until an archaeologist can evaluate the material.

In the event that human remains are discovered during project activity, existing law requires that work in this location stop and the county coroner be immediately contacted. If the coroner determines that the remains are Native American, both the Native American Heritage Commission and any identified descendants shall be notified.

A copy of this report is being filed with the Northeast Information Center in Chico for entry into the state data base.

Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow
Scale 1:24,000



PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow is located within the following USGS topographic quadrangle:

Quincy Quadrangle, California-Plumas Co., 1994
USGS 7.5-Minute Series (Topographic)
T.24N., R.9E. in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 16.

See Project Location Map on page 3.

PROJECT PERSONNEL AND FIELD DATES

The project survey was completed by McCombs Archaeology, under contract to Randy Barlow. The field survey and site recordation was performed by Principal Investigator Diane McCombs on June 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, and 14, 2019.

Diane McCombs is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and the owner of McCombs Archaeology. She meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Professional Qualifications (48 FR 44738-44739) in both archaeology and history. Since 2001, she has been Principal Investigator on 100+ California projects (50,000+ acres) in the Sierra Nevada and eastern California. This includes projects in Plumas County.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Landowner Randy Barlow has proposed a parcel split of his property situated in T.24N., R.9E. section 16. The current 14-acre location would be split into three parcels for suburban residential use. A Tentative Parcel Map has been produced by Professional Land Surveyor Steven A. Alfred.

The proposed parcels are:

Parcel 1 (+/- 3.3 acres): Located on the north side of Bucks Lake Road, the parcel would retain Features 1, 2, 5, and 7 of CA-PLU-6457H. This includes the red hay barn, horse shelter barn, ranch shed, and the livestock loading chute. Parcel 1 would additionally retain the three portable cultural constituents; the makeshift grain feeder, portable grain bin, and ranch sign. According to the landowner, Parcel 1 would be put up for sale.

Parcel 2 (+/- 7.2 acres): The parcel is located on both the north and south sides of Bucks Lake Road. The parcel would retain both existing residences and the garage on the north side of the road and all parcel property located on the south side of the road. This would include Feature 6 of CA-PLU-6457H; the diversion dam on White Creek. It would additionally include a portion of CA-PLU-5692H, the historic mining ditch. The landowner would retain Parcel 2 and continue to rent out the two residences.

Parcel 3 (+/- 3.3 acres): Located on the north side of Bucks Lake Road, the parcel would retain Features 3 and 4 of CA-PLU-6457H. This includes the stock barn and the former chicken coop. According to the landowner, Parcel 3 would be put up for sale.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Project Native American consultation was provided by the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento and by Ben Cunningham of the Taylorsville Rancheria (Tsi Akim Maidu) and Elijah Fisher

of the Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians. As required under CEQA, McCombs Archaeology did request and receive a project records search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission. The results were negative (Totton 2019). Associate Governmental Program Analyst Gayle Totton reviewed the 7.5 minute topographic project map provided and did not find specific site information in the Sacred Lands File for the project.

Ms Totton additionally provided a Native American Contact List of tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area, and suggested that each be contacted. The list includes: Estom Yumeka Maidu Tribe of the Enterprise Rancheria (Oroville), Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians (Oroville), Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians (Greenville), Honey Lake Maidu (San Jose and Susanville), Susanville Indian Rancheria (Susanville), Tsi Akim Maidu (corrected for Grass Valley), and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Gardnerville).

Consultation request letters were mailed on June 4 to nine individuals identified for these Tribes. Follow-up email was sent, or phone messages left, on July 12. Three responses were received: Ben Cunningham of Taylorsville Rancheria (Tsi Akim Maidu), Elijah Fisher of Greenville Rancheria, and Darrel Cruz of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Mr. Cunningham met with Diane McCombs at her home office on June 9. He shared information to the east of the project, but not in direct proximity. Elijah Fisher emailed on July 15 that he is trying to track down someone to confirm things for him. Based on what he is presently aware of, he is assuming that it is fine to go ahead with the project and will let me know if he finds out otherwise. Darrel Cruz sent an email on June 10 deferring this project to Greenville Rancheria.

No additional responses were received before the report was finalized. The records search results of the Sacred Lands File, the Native American Contact List, and the email from Elijah Fisher and Darrel Cruz are included in Appendix B of this report.

NATURAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Diamond Mountains, a geologically distinct zone which extends from Meadow Valley in the west to Honey Lake Valley to the east. These mountains and their rock formations predate the Sierra Nevada. American Valley is a fault block alluvial valley and one of many extinct lakes in Plumas County. Part of the Plumas Trench, American Valley is encompassed by the Shoofly Formation comprised of meta-sedimentary rock of marine origin (Durrell 1987).

The elevation of the current parcel is 3,400 to 3,640 feet. Bucks Lake Road bisects the parcel and is a 2-lane county road. The parcel area on the north side of Bucks Lake Road is located in American Valley along its southern extent. On the south side of the road, the parcel area is forested terrain that slopes down to the valley floor. White Creek, a perennial stream, flows northerly down the hillslope and into the south side of the parcel. Spanish Creek flows easterly through American Valley to the north of the current parcel. Spanish Creek is a significant perennial stream channel which passes through Meadow Valley and American Valley before its confluence with Indian Creek in the Feather River Canyon.

Vegetation in the parcel varies according to location on the north or south side of Bucks Lake Road. The north side has been impacted by longstanding ranch activity and horse pasturing. Multiple large oaks and conifers remain, but the ground itself is frequently clear of growth. The south side of the road is dense with riparian and brush species, with an overstory of conifer and oak.

American Valley supports a typical mid-elevation montane wildlife community, including blacktail deer, mountain lion, black bear, coyote, waterfowl, raptors, small mammals, rodents, and birds.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

According to McGuire (2007:169) the prehistoric record of northeast California extends back at least 12,000 to 13,000 years, with the earliest radiocarbon date at 11,450 years Before Present +/- 340 years at Tule Lake. The following chronological sequence of cultural periods for northeast California was formulated in large part from the results of the Tuscarora and Alturas projects and is presented by McGuire (2007) in the published source *California Prehistory*.

The Early Holocene (7000+ years BP)

According to McGuire (2007:169), the Early Holocene in northeast California was characterized by human populations which were highly mobile and territorially expansive in their movements. The pattern occurred during this period in the western Great Basin as well. Archaeologically, the Early Holocene in northeast California is associated with Clovis-like projectile points and obsidian artifacts with large hydration readings (McGuire 2007:169). Human mobility over large tracts of land is reportedly expressed in obsidian source diversity which exceeds that of other prehistoric periods. According to McGuire, the latter part of the Early Holocene was characterized by large lanceolate and stemmed projectile points located around the former shores of extinct pluvial lakes and other ancient landforms. These artifacts frequently occur in association with heavy core tools, bifaces, patterned and un-patterned flake tools, and chipped stone crescents (McGuire 2007:170).

The Post-Mazama (7000-5000 years BP)

McGuire (2007:170) identified Surprise Valley as containing the best-known manifestations of the Post-Mazama period in northeast California. According to McGuire, the period is associated in this valley with highly formalized, semi-subterranean house structures with distinctive artifacts (large side-notched projectile points, antler wedges, mortars with V-shaped bowls and pointed pestles, T-shaped drills, tanged blades, and flaked stone pendants). Subsistence remains from Surprise Valley and other locales illustrate the regular hunting of bison and elk and the presence of Northern side-notched projectile points. The Post-Mazama period in northeast California continued to focus on valley bottoms and lakeshores, but additionally had some initial use of the uplands context (McGuire 2007:171).

The Early Archaic Period (5000-3500 years BP)

The Early Archaic period in northeast California is the beginning of major increases in archaeological visibility (McGuire 2007:171). Evidence of this period has been identified in numerous excavations and large-scale surveys. According to McGuire, the period illustrates the first sustained occupations with millingstones, mortars and pestles, and diverse dart forms. However, the recognition of Early Archaic components is tied to reliable projectile point chronologies, and key time markers have shown a high degree of regional and temporal variation for this period (McGuire 2007:171). Gatecliff Split Stem is commonly a classic indicator for the Early Archaic period.

The Middle Archaic Period (3500-1300 years BP)

The Middle Archaic Period in northeast California is generally described as a continuance of increased archaeological visibility and settlement differentiation (McGuire 2007:172). McGuire identified Secret Valley in Lassen County as the most dramatic example of this increased visibility, as represented by a proliferation of house structures, midden deposits, hearths, ovens, burials, and a rich and diverse assemblage of artifacts and subsistence remains. Much of this elaboration may date to the latter end of the period and potentially the early part of the Late Archaic (McGuire 2007:172). McGuire not does identify a projectile point marker for this period.

The Late Archaic Period (1300-600 years BP)

According to McGuire (2007:173), the transition to the Late Archaic in northeast California produced major changes in assemblage structure, subsistence, and settlement organization. Archaeological deposits from the Late Archaic are ubiquitous in the region. The early part of the period is described as sharing greater affinity with the previous Middle Archaic, with the latter part of the Late Archaic potentially more representative of the final prehistoric phase (McGuire 2007:173). According to McGuire, the assemblage for the Late Archaic is typically illustrated by the occurrence of Rose Spring and Gunther barbed arrow points which reflect the advent of the bow and arrow.

McGuire described houses postdating A.D. 1000 as generally lacking in the complexity present earlier and occurring as more ephemeral domestic features, rock rings, or living surfaces. Yet, the latter period also contains large social aggregates (villages) occupied for short durations. Expanding resource intensification (seeds, roots, and berries) and a steep decline in the use of large game appear to characterize the settlement-subsistence pattern.

The Terminal Prehistoric Period (600 years BP to Contact)

McGuire described the assemblage hallmarks of the Terminal Prehistoric period as Desert side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points (McGuire 2007:174). Gunther and Rose Spring series points continue into this period according to location. Large settlements are reportedly abandoned during this period and replaced by smaller sites with fewer households and daily procurement from residential encampments. Site components appear much more ephemeral and milling and processing activities are ubiquitous. Millingstones tend to be large, unshaped blocks and potentially stationary at widely scattered field camps.

Types of Archaeological Sites

The nine archaeological site types listed below are named in the Class I Cultural Resources Overview and Research Design for the Bureau of Land Management by Far Western Anthropological Research Group (King et al. 2004:111). The cultural resource work consisted of an 11.5 million acre study area and included Plumas County. The Barlow project area is within the Eagle Lake BLM field office boundary (King et al. 2004:10). The Far Western study included lands in Modoc, Nevada, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Shasta, and Siskiyou counties in California, as well as Humboldt and Washoe counties in Nevada (King et al. 2004:9). Geomorphic provinces include the northwestern Great Basin, the Modoc Plateau, the northern Sierra Nevada, and the southern Cascades.

The nine site types identified by King et al. (2004:111) are summarized below.

Habitation: The type of site represents long-term or repeated occupation of an area, and is often represented by subsurface midden deposits. Habitation sites contain a suite of tools which include flaked stone implements, ground stone implements, midden, features (rock rings, house pits or cleared platform areas), and fauna bone.

Limited Occupation: The type of site generally does not contain complex features characteristic of habitation sites. Subsurface deposits can be present, but are often poorly developed or shallow. The sites contain flaked stone and ground stone artifacts, and may also contain storage pits associated with plant processing.

Hunting/Processing Camp: The type of site usually does not contain subsurface cultural deposits. It contains mostly chipped stone artifacts and an array of tools which includes general utility implements (projectile points, bifaces, flake tools, and flakes) and chipped stone maintenance and manufacturing

implements (drills, awls, shaft straighteners, abraders, and unifaces).

Lithic Reduction Station: The site type usually does not contain subsurface cultural deposits. Similar to hunting/processing camps, the type contains mostly chipped stone debris, but the range of artifacts is limited to general utility implements.

Milling Station: The site type is limited to the isolated distribution of ground or battered stone (handstones, millings, pestles, mortars, battered cobbles).

Quarry/Single Reduction Loci: The Quarry site type includes toolstone quarry sites (primary extraction locations and secondary locations of cobble concentrations) and the lithic reduction debris zones which accompany them. The Single Reduction Loci are isolated cobble tests and primary reduction. Other artifacts may be present in low frequencies, including hammerstones, points, bifaces, expedient flake tools, and flakes.

Rock Features: These features are generally found in isolated non-occupation contexts. The features may be stacked rocks, blinds, rock rings, drive fences, vision quest sites, talus pits, and more.

Rock Art Sites: This includes petroglyphs, pictographs, and/or intaglios.

Other: Sites which do not place within one of the above types.

ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

At least three published sources illustrate American Valley within the ancestral lands of the Mountain Maidu, also known as the Northeastern Maidu (Dixon 1905:Plate 38, Jones and Klar 2007:167, Riddell 1978:371). Prior to the California Gold Rush, the Mountain Maidu were skilled hunters and gatherers who established permanent villages along the timbered edges of alluvial valleys, and traveled seasonally to upper elevations throughout their range for gathering, fishing, hunting, and resource acquisition. The acorn was their primary staple food.

Stephen Powers

In 1877, Stephen Powers was the first to record the name *mai'-du/mai-deh* in his walk through the state in 1871-1872 (Powers 1976:282). Powers provided early information on groups who would later be known as the Mountain Maidu and the Konkow (Northwestern Maidu) in his Chapter XXX, followed by information on the Nisenan (Southern Maidu) in Chapter XXXI. The passage below is from Chapter XXX by Powers (1976:282), republished 100 years later.

This is a large nation, extending from the Sacramento to Honey Lake, and from Big Chico Creek to Bear River. As usual in the case of an extensive nation in this State, they have no name of general application, except that they call themselves *mai'-du, mai'deh* (Indians). Of separate tribes or villages, there are many. I give what I could collect, first premising that the same name is applied to the locality and to the inhabitants of it, though, this is not always the case, for there is a village on Chico Creek whose inhabitants are called O-ta-ki, while the village itself is known as O-ta-kum'ni.

In Indian Valley, up in the mountains, are the To-si'-ko-yo; at Big Meadows, the Na-kum; at Susanville, the Ku-lo-mum. On Feather River are the Ol'-la, opposite the mouth of Bear River; next above, on the same side, the Kul'-meh, the Hoak (Hock), the Ti-shum, the Wi-ma, and the Yu-ba, the latter being opposite the mouth of Yuba River. Next, on the left bank, are the Toam'-cha and the Hoan'kut, the latter being just below the mouth of the Honcut Creek. Then, on the right bank again are the Bo-ka, the Tai'chi-da, the Bai'-yu, and the Hol-o-lu-pai, the latter being opposite Oroville. The Taichida had a very large town, and their chief in early days was Ya-hai'-lum. On Honecut Creek, going up, are the To-to and the Hel'to; on Butte Creek, the Es'-kin; on Chico Creek, the Mich-op-do. In Concow Valley are the Kon'-kau, once a large and powerful tribe, and probably the best representations of this nation. On the Yuba, at Nevada City, are the Us-to-ma; lower down, the Pan'-pa-kan. All these tribes, in giving their full designation, add the word *maidu*, thus Ustoma Maidu.

Roland Dixon

Dixon (1905:17) references Mountain Maidu occupation and use of American Valley, Big Meadows (now Lake Almanor), Butt Valley, Genesee Valley, Honey Lake Valley, Humbug Valley, Indian Valley, Mohawk Valley, Red Clover Valley, and Sierra Valley. Dixon does not distinguish between year-round occupation and seasonal occupation. Riddell (1978:370) additionally includes Mountain Meadows.

In reference to the seasonal pattern of the Mountain Maidu, Dixon (1905:175) wrote:

"In the mountains, the earth and conical lodges were occupied for four or five months a year, beginning about November. In the summer time they were practically deserted, the whole population being off in the hills, engaged in hunting".

Roland B. Dixon (1875-1934) was an early ethnographer from Harvard University who spent six years doing seasonal fieldwork in California, including four years with the Northern Maidu (Mountain Maidu and Konkow). His fieldwork with the Maidu began in 1899, followed a year later by a doctoral dissertation at Harvard on the language of the Maidu Indians of California (Dixon 1900). His 1905 published ethnography of the Northern Maidu was the "first modern and intensive ethnographic monograph on any California people" (Tozzler and Kroeber 1945:3). Dixon published the text Maidu Myths in 1902, with the majority of the myths told to him by Mountain Maidu Tom Young in Genesee.

Including the Nisenan, also known as the Valley Maidu or Southern Maidu, Dixon (1905:123) identified the region of northeast California occupied by one or more of the three Maidu groups as including the counties of Lassen, Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, and Sacramento.

American Valley (*Silom koiyo*)

Numerous Mountain Maidu villages existed in American Valley before and during the time of contact (beginning in the year 1850). Additional native sites were ceremonial or were used in other ways. In 1961, Mountain Maidu leader Tom Epperson of Quincy worked with State Archaeologist Francis Riddell to formerly record some of these locations on both private and public land. It is for this reason that state site records were first available for these locations, including *Bab'enkumhu* (*Bab'e*) recorded on private land as CA-PLU-55. The site is pre-contact and consists of two dance house depressions located side by side. Raised in Lassen County, Francis Riddell was the first professional archaeologist hired by the state of California.

In a published work on American Valley, Riddell (1968) focused on the remains of 13+ known villages and several additional ceremonial locations. The remains were identified by Mountain Maidu leaders Tom Epperson and Herb Young, who worked with State Archaeologist Francis Riddell to produce the work. In this publication, Epperson and Young identified the name of American Valley as *Silom koiyo* and the people who lived there as the *Silom ma'a*.

One of these locations was identified by Ben Cunningham of Taylorsville Rancheria during Native American consultation for TPM Randy Barlow. It is located to the east of the parcel at enough of a distance to not raise concern. Like many of the 16 locations identified in the 1968 study, it has been subjected to numerous physical impacts.

American Valley includes numerous other archeological sites which have been recorded or continue to be unrecorded.

Types of Ethnographic Sites

The following 13 ethnographic site descriptions were compiled by Far Western Anthropological Research Group for the cited large-scale study which included Plumas County (King et al. 2004:114). Many of the site types were correlated by King et al. with the archaeological site types presented earlier in this report.

The 13 ethnographic site types identified by King et al. (2004:114-115) are summarized below.

Villages: As archaeological sites, villages tend to manifest as Habitation sites. There is usually an indigenous name for the village and other details are frequently known (whether a roundhouse was present, the names of some residents, or the reason for abandonment). The term Village may apply to pre-contact or early-contact villages or contemporary locations where people lived for substantial periods of the year, and stored food and materials. Villages are the nexus point for the community.

Cemeteries: These sensitive places are locations where the indigenous community buried their dead, some for many generations and some still in active use. Cemeteries intimately tie tribal people to their home territory over time.

Camp Sites: As archaeological sites, camp sites correspond to Limited Occupation sites. There may be tribal names for these locations. Camp Sites are locations where people customarily moved seasonally for particular activities such as gathering targeted resources or fishing.

Fishing Sites: As archaeological sites, fishing sites might manifest as Hunting/Processing Camps or as rock features. They are described as locations considered especially favorable for fishing and were returned to regularly by indigenous people for this essential resource.

Hunting/Trapping Sites: As an archaeological site, hunting/trapping sites would manifest as Hunting/Processing Camps. They are described as locations where animals were hunted or trapped for consumption, or in some cases, for the sale of furs.

Resource-Gathering Sites: Depending on the duration and intensity of use, resource-gathering sites might manifest archaeologically as Milling Stations Sites or Limited Occupation Sites. There may be tribal names for these gathering locations. They are described as locations where plant gathering was carried out, but which did not necessarily involving camping.

Camping/Swimming, and Picnic Sites: Locations where families go to enjoy cultural pastimes such as hunting, fishing, and swimming.

Ceremonial Sites: Places where traditional ceremonies are held by tribal members, either as individuals or groups.

Mythological Sites: These sites often have tribal names and tend to be in remote locations. They are described as landscape locations which are associated with a particularly tribal myth, legend, or cosmological event. Power places may be included in this type.

Petroglyph Sites: The sites are described as locations where figures or shapes are incised on the rocks. They may be the location for a ceremony and are generally thought to relate to the spirit world in some way.

Historic-Event or Battle Sites: Sites where a tribe was involved in an historic event, including battles or conflicts between tribes or with non-natives.

Trails: The sites are described as trails which connect people, family, and villages, as well as people with their resources. Trails take people throughout their territory.

Named Places: This last site type is described as landscape names usually associated with important topographic features. They help people identify where they are and how to get from place to place.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Plumas County was formed in 1854 with Quincy established as the county seat. Detailed information on the early history of American Valley and Plumas Township is available in Farris and Smith (1882, reprinted in 1971:275-286). The following passage on the first non-native settlement in American Valley is from Farris and Smith (1971:275).

“The first location was made by the Turner brothers in 1850. They claimed all the land lying south of Spanish creek, dealt largely in stock, and pastured animals belonging to emigrants and miners for a consideration in keeping with the times. In 1852 they sold out to Joseph Greena and a Frenchman, whose name is forgotten”.

Farris and Smith (1971:275) describe the historic valley and township in 1882 as follows:

“With the exception of the mining near Elizabethtown, on Spanish creek, at Argentine and a few other localities, this section is and has been chiefly agricultural. The American valley, which forms the heart of the township, is one of the most fertile and lovely of the mountain valleys that lie scattered throughout the whole range of the green Sierra. ... The valley contains about ten and one-half square miles, or 6,720 acres, chiefly of rich arable land, that gives a good yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. Considerable hay is cut, and excellent apples and other fruits of the temperate zone are raised. Two saw-mills cut large quantities of lumber used in building and in the mining claims. Some of the farms of the valley are in a high state of perfection, and are represented in our illustrations”.

According to Young(2003:52), about 20 farmers owned a collective total of 4,500 acres of ranch land in American Valley by 1880. This was nearly 70% of the valley lands.

The book *Quincy* by Plumas County Museum Director Scott Lawson (Lawson 2003) provides a pictorial and narrative history of the town, including the evaluation years in this study. Lawson described agriculture as having always played a large role in the economy of American Valley (Lawson 2003:46). The Chatfield Ranch, Bellamy Ranch, and Charlton Ranch are not named in this or other located publications on area history. Lawson (2003:Introduction) identified Quincy as named for Quincy, Illinois, the hometown of Hugh J. Bradley, who donated the land for the first courthouse. American Valley appears to have derived its name from the American Ranch, on which Quincy developed.

The early town of Quincy is described in the following passage in 1882 by Farris and Smith (1971:281):

“Quincy is now a thriving mountain town, surrounded by good farms, and in the midst of a mineral region that is rapidly being developed. A narrow-gauge railroad will soon connect it with Reno, and in every way its future looks bright and auspicious. The business of the town comprises two hotels, the Plumas House and the Quincy House, seven stores, two livery stables, five saloons, meat market, wagon shop, several blacksmiths, shoemaker, barber, jeweler. There are also a church, school-house, court-house and jail, post-office with J.H. Whitlock postmaster, W.F. & Co. express office with J.R. Wyatt agent, who also does a banking business, telegraph office, I.O.O.F. hall, Masonic hall, town hall, and one weekly newspaper”.

Chatfield Ranch, Bellamy Ranch, Charlton Ranch

The 14-acre parcel that is TPM Barlow was once part of a 530-acre ranch in American Valley with diverse

ownership since the 1880s. The current parcel includes remains which primarily date to the 1940s and 1950s. The following known history of the ranch is from information acquired for this study from the Plumas County Assessor Office, Plumas County Recorder Office, Scott Lawson at the Plumas County Museum, information from previous owner Stanley Claude Young in 2005, information by the current owner Randy Barlow, input from Phil Bresciani of Quincy, and other available information on individuals associated with the ranch, primarily obituaries.

An effective deed search at the Recorder's Office back to 1880 was not possible. The 530-acre ranch has changed ownership multiple times with various partners and has been in and out of foreclosure and Trust.

According to retired Plumas County Judge Stanley Claude Young (Young, pc 2005), the ranch was initially the 530-acre Chatfield Ranch. Young explained that his parents, Zola and Stanley Colin Young, purchased the full ranch from foreclosure in the early 1940s. His father was a practicing attorney and did not work the ranch himself. They sold the full ranch to the Bellamys (not specified), who later sold it to Hale Charlton and Jim McCollum. In 1999, Stanley Claude Young and Dan Smith purchased what was then known as the Charlton Ranch.

According to the Plumas County Assessor Office (2019), the initial ranch house at 1953 Bucks Lake Road was built in 1880, renovated in 1945, added to in 1948, and completely remodeled in 1964. The clerk stated that the owner names were confidential and the assessor records could not be examined. The information was read to Diane McCombs on 6-3-19. Follow-up contact with the Assessor Office indicated that the 1880 date likely came from the appraiser of the property. The residence has been further modernized at later dates.

For the other structures, the Plumas County Assessor Office has built dates of 1951 for each of the three recorded barns. For the current studio residence at 1955 Bucks Lake Road, the built date is 1944 as a granary, with conversion in 2012 to a residence. The current garage was formerly a machinery shop fully converted at a recent date. There is no inclusion of the White Creek diversion dam at the Plumas County Assessor Office.

Plumas County Museum Director Scott Lawson (pc 2019) also identified the initial ranch as the Chatfield Ranch from circa 1880s. Lawson identified the nickname as the Slickens Ranch for all the mining slickings that came down Spanish Creek from the west due to hydraulic mining. The ranch extended from the Gravel Pit to the west to the present Bellamy Housing Tract located behind Plumas District Hospital to the east, a distance of over 1½ miles.

A Deed of Trust dated 9-24-73 was located at the Plumas County Recorder's Office and identified four married couples associated with the ranch in that year: David J. and Alene B. McCollum, Hale K. and Shirley J. Charlton, C.W. and Eunice Bellamy, and their son Don Bellamy and his wife Merilee.

Based on a combination of all known data, the initial construction of the current buildings in the 1940s and 1950s is believed to be under owners C.W. (Carol Wellington) Bellamy and his wife Eunice Bellamy, who purchased the property in the mid-1940s from Zola and Stanley Colin Young. The couple lived on the ranch (Bresciani pc 2019). The date exception is the main residence with an initial assessor built date of 1880. The online obituary for C.W. Bellamy (1903-2003) does not name the ranch, but does name the Bellamy Sand & Gravel Corporation and the Bellamy Tract Subdivision. He and his wife Eunice moved to Idaho in 1974.

The online obituary for Hale K. Charlton (1929-2011) identified that he moved to Quincy in 1959. Nicknamed 'Blackie', Hale Charlton was the manager of the Clover Logging Company and returned to ranching in the late 1970s to raise registered shorthorn cattle. There is no mention of the ranch, but Hale

and Shirley Charlton lived on the ranch. Other records indicate that they shared ownership of the ranch with David and Alene McCollum, which ended in 1981 and left the Charltons as full owners.

The three recorded cultural constituents (ranch sign, metal grain bin, and circular grain feeder) are likely associated with the Charltons or subsequent owners.

Three references to a farmer in American Valley during the 1880s under the name Chatfield have been located. It remains unknown if this person owned the ranch in 1880. The 1880 Census for Plumas Township listed Levi G. Chatfield as a farmer with his wife Mary and four children at home. The Plumas County 1885 City Director for Quincy lists L.G. Chatfield as a miner and farmer of 320 acres. The Plumas County Great Register of Voters lists farmer Levi Gould Chatfield of Quincy, age 55, who registered to vote on May 4, 1888. He died in Quincy in 1907 (Quincy Cemetery District database). His wife Mary E. Chatfield died in Quincy in 1923.

METHODS

The professional approach and content of this report incorporated the applicable codes in the California Code of Regulations, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and applicable guidelines and standards of the California Office of Historic Preservation.

Records Search

In addition to the records search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission, a pre-field records search was completed by Diane McCombs at the Northeast Information Center in Chico on May 30, 2019. The 14-acre parcel had not been previously surveyed for heritage resources, but a portion of one historic linear site, CA-PLU-5692H, had been recorded in 2014 partially within the parcel boundary. The site was identified as a shallow mining ditch, approximately 4,000 feet long. The 2014 Site Record is included in Appendix C of this report.

The following heritage resource surveys have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of TPM Barlow.

- 1991 Letter Report to California Department of Forestry Archaeologist Richard Jenkins from Blossom Hamusek, CSU Chico.

A survey of approximately 400 acres was done by para-professionals in sections 15 and 16. The work was for forestry thinning and located to the south of TPM Barlow. Blossom Hamusek inspected the work. A large historic camp, associated with logging or mining, was recorded as CA-PLU-1099H. A small habitation flat and refuse scatter was recorded as CA-PLU-1102-H. The recorded sites are over ¼ mile from TPM Barlow.

- 2005 Heritage Resource Survey for the 53.24 Acre Svetz Tentative Parcel Map in Quincy, submitted by Diane McCombs, M.A.

The survey was conducted to the west of TPM Barlow, in section 16, and identified two historic resources. CA-PLU-2908H was recorded as a buried refuse pit and is within 1,000 feet of TPM Barlow. The second resource was a mined drainage associated with the Hungarian Hill Mine (FS No. 05-11-56-335), located over ½ mile from TPM Barlow.

- 2014 CAA for "Icky Thump THP" prepared by Dewy Robbins, RPF #2869.

This cursory survey was done to the south of TPM Barlow by a para-professional who recorded the 4,000 feet long mining ditch CA-PLU-5692H. The recorded ditch extends into TPM Barlow. The survey was done for forestry thinning on lands owned by the CHY Company of Grass Valley, CA.

Definitions of Archaeological Resource Types

The resource definitions below were applied during the TPM Barlow heritage resource survey in 2019 and are consistent with Plumas National Forest practices.

A Prehistoric Site consists of artifacts in sufficient quantity or complexity to formally record as a site. At a minimum, a prehistoric site includes five unmodified lithic flakes within 25 square meters, or three worked artifacts (projectile points, bifaces, groundstone, etc.) within 25 square meters, or a combination of at least three flakes and artifacts within 25 square meters.

All bedrock mortars are defined as sites.

All petroglyphs are defined as sites.

A Prehistoric Isolate consists of locations of less than five flakes, or less than three formed tools, or less than three pieces of milling equipment, each within a 25 square meter area.

An Ethnographic Site is defined as sites and/or resource procurement areas associated with historic Native American use (circa post-1850).

A Historic Site consists of historic era artifacts occurring in sufficient quantity or complexity, and/or groupings of artifacts and historic features that are at least 50 years of age. Documentation is as follows:

- Water ditches (to be recorded as linear sites).
- Mining tailings are to be recorded as a feature or loci of a larger mining site if they contain historic mining features or artifacts i.e., refuse, camp sites, shafts, mining equipment etc. If the tailings do not contain site material, they are recorded as historic isolates.
- Prospect pits are defined as isolates unless they are located within a larger mining site boundary.
- Hydraulic pits are defined as sites.
- Logging chutes with structural components are defined as sites. Logging chutes without structural components are defined as isolates.
- Standing or collapsed structures over 50 years of age are defined as sites.
- Railroad grades, historic trails, and historic roads are defined as linear sites.
- Historic refuse/debris, if 50 years old and in sufficient quantity is defined as a site.
- Graves are defined as sites.
- Arborglyphs (aspen tree carvings), if 50 years old, and occur on more than one tree, are defined as sites. McCombs Archaeology records a single carved tree as a site.
- Historic dams and reservoirs, if 50 years old, are recorded as sites.

A Historic Isolate consists of locations of a limited number of historic artifacts (generally less than 20 tin cans) or isolated features that are not associated with nearby features or artifact occurrences, within 25 square meters.

A Multi-Component Site consists of locations with both prehistoric and historic artifacts and/or features in sufficient quantity to reflect use.

Coverage Intensity and Site Recording

The survey strategy for TPM Barlow was slightly different for the north and south sides of Bucks Lake Road, due to ground conditions. Parcel 1, a portion of Parcel 2, and Parcel 3, each located on the north side of the road, were surveyed in 2019 with intensive coverage (<20 meter wide transects). The south side of Bucks Lake Road, which includes the remaining four acres of Parcel 2, was hindered during survey by steep slope and dense vegetation. Intensive coverage was performed as the conditions allowed, and was increased to <30 meter wide transects when the ground surface could not be seen due to riparian growth and vegetative brush.

One new site was recorded and GPSed for TPM Barlow on DPR-523 series state forms. The Site Record was submitted to the Northeast Information Center for entry into the state database and the assignment of a state trinomial. The assigned state number is CA-PLU-6457H. This means that it is the 6,457th heritage site recorded in Plumas County and filed with the Northeast Information Center. The Site Record is in

Appendix C of this report.

The mining ditch CA-PLU-5692H was re-located and GPSed within the Barlow parcel. The 2014 Site Record is in Appendix C of this report.

A Project Survey Map is included in Appendix A.

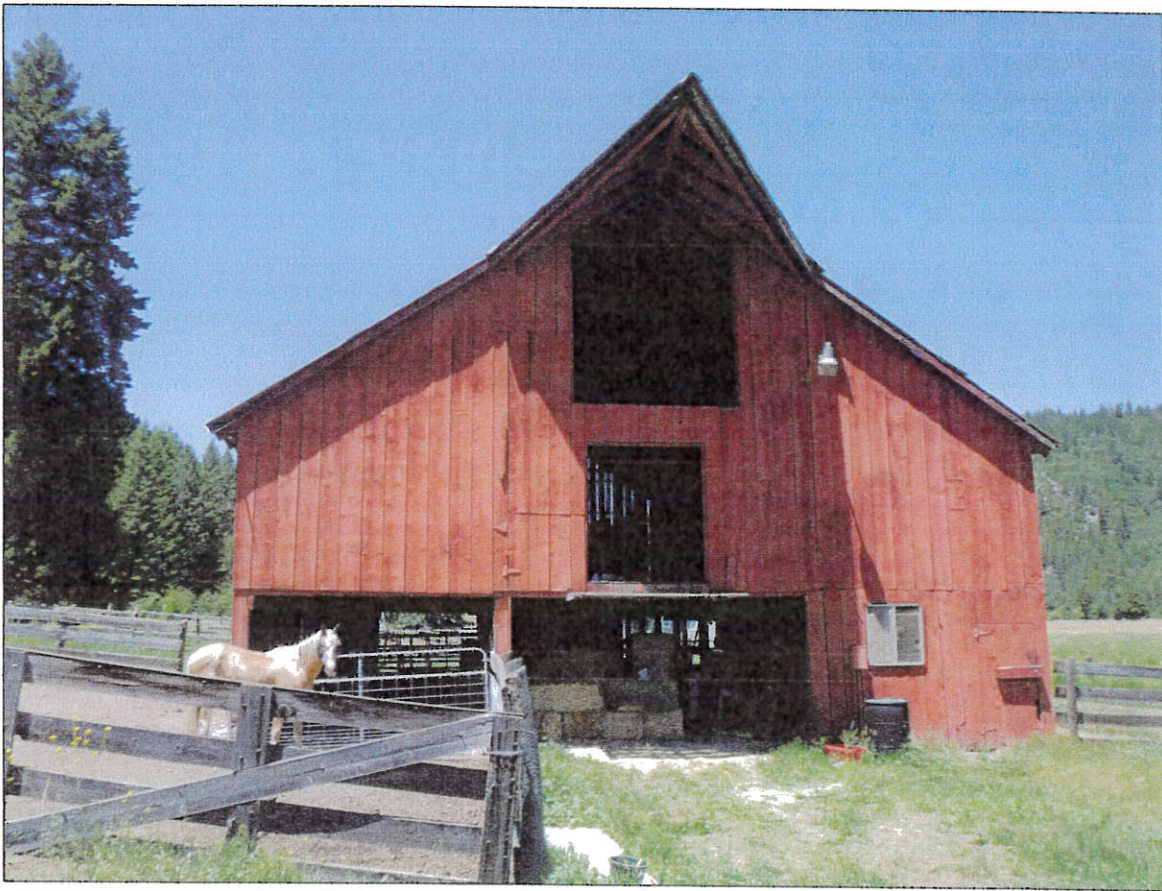
REPORT OF FINDINGS

The 2019 heritage resource survey for the 14 acre Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow identified and recorded one new heritage site (CA-PLU-6457H) and re-located a portion of one previously recorded site from 2014 (CA-PLU-5692H). Site photographs are included below. Detailed information and maps are included in the Site Records in Appendix C.

CA-PLU-6457H

The site consists of remains from a historic ranch in American Valley which primarily date to the 1940s and 1950s. There are seven standing site features which consist of a hay barn, horse barn (horse shelter shed), stock barn, chicken coop, ranch shed (possibly moved to this location), an upslope, concrete diversion dam on White Creek for ranch water, and a livestock loading chute. Three portable ranch constituents were additionally recorded and include a makeshift grain feeder, portable grain bin, and ranch sign, each of which are likely associated with the latter Charlton Ranch.

Although the ranch dates back to the 1880s as the Chatfield Ranch, the historic standing features originated with the Bellamy Ranch and were subsequently part of the Charlton Ranch. Two residences and a garage are not included as historic features due to conversion and remodeling. The site was subdivided from the original 530-acre ranch. The parcel is occupied and presently includes seven horses.



Feature 1: Hay Barn with hay hood, reportedly built in 1951.



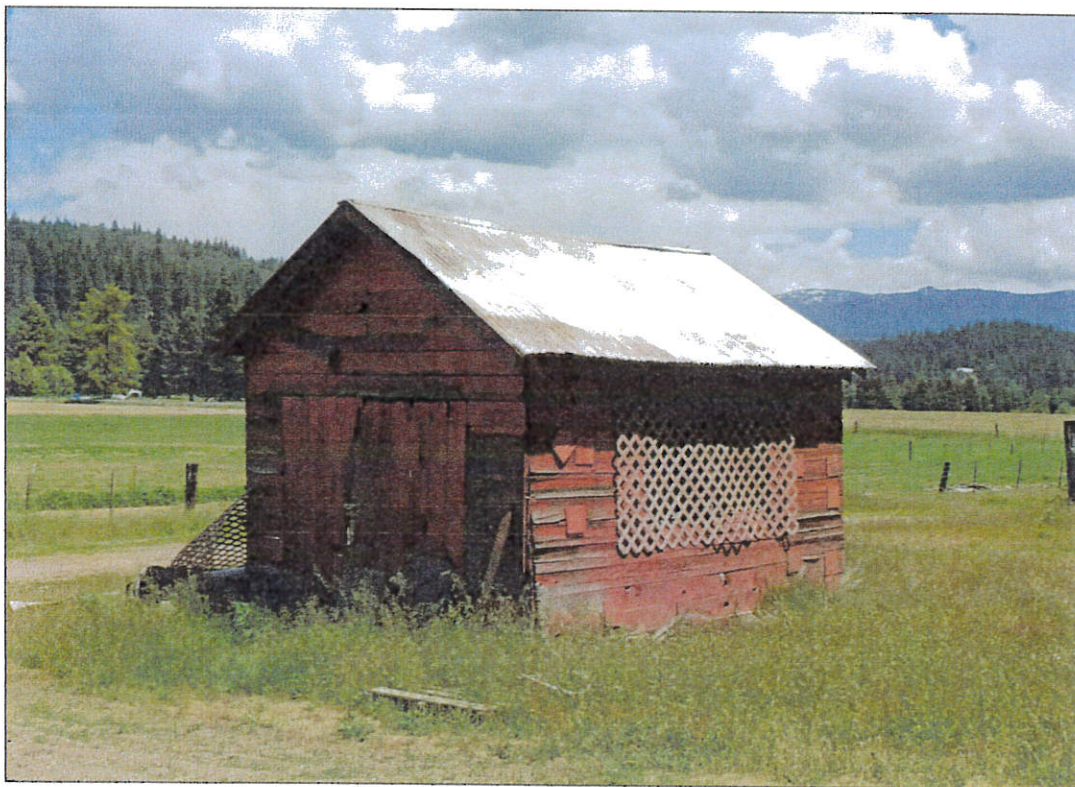
Feature 2: Horse Barn, reportedly built in 1951, with later addition on left.



Feature 3: Stock Barn, reportedly built in 1951.



Feature 4: Chicken Coop.



Feature 5: Ranch Shed, possibly moved to this location.



Feature 6: Concrete Diversion Dam on White Creek for ranch water.



Feature 7: Remains from a livestock loading chute.



Makeshift grain feeder for cattle.



Portable Grain Bin



Ranch Sign.



Shallow mining ditch recorded in 2014 as CA-PLU-5692H.

ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER

The California Environmental Quality Act requires that impacts to important historical resources be addressed during the environmental review and project planning process. CEQA primarily relies on the California Register of Historical Resources to determine what an important historical resource is. For Phase I survey projects, archaeologists often make preliminary recommendations about site importance and eligibility, but the final determination is made by Plumas County.

To be eligible for listing as an important historical resource in the California Register of Historical Resources, a resource must meet one of the following criteria or be listed in or found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Criterion 1: 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.
- Criterion 2: Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
- Criterion 3: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
- Criterion 4: Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition, the property must have the physical integrity to convey its significance. For the California Register, important historical resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. The seven aspects of physical integrity are defined by the US Department of Interior, National Park Service (1997:44) and include Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Workmanship, Feeling, and Association.

TPM Barlow

The proposed project includes six standing buildings and structures which were individually recorded on a Building, Structure, and Object Record. The form includes a preliminary evaluation process of the structure. The reader is referred to these attached records for individual structure evaluation recommendations. Since the buildings and structures are all part of the same heritage site, the site as a whole also needs a preliminary evaluation. This is included in the Archaeological Site Record and in the section below.

CA-PLU-6457H

The site as a whole does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register, but the hay barn is recommended to be eligible as an individual building. The stock barn is potentially eligible until further study better defines its design and use.

Criterion 1: The former 530-acre Ballamy Ranch is potentially eligible under this criterion, but lacks the physical integrity to convey its significance for local history. The 530-acre Bellamy Ranch is the ranch in the 1940s and 1950s with which the recorded historic buildings are associated. Additional unrecorded buildings may be present on other parcels. The parcel in this study is only 14 acres in size, but appears to be the main location for owner residence, animal housing, hay storage, grain, machinery/equipment, and other ranch functions. There was essentially no mention of the name Bellamy Ranch in the books and records examined, but the name is remembered in the community. A review of ranch production reports,

crop or ranch reporting, and income reports would identify more specific information on the ranch to better evaluate its importance within American Valley. An effective deed search at the Plumas County Recorder's Office would establish an ownership history that would be useful in better understanding the ranch during and before the 1940s.

However, there are multiple indications that the site lacks the physical integrity to convey its potential significance for local history. The 530-acre ranch has been extensively subdivided and the 14-acre parcel has been proposed for further subdivision. Three buildings on the parcel were not recorded due to their loss of historic character from remodeling and conversion: the modern 2,600 square feet residence, the former machine shop fully converted to an upscale garage for the rental residence, and the former granary converted to a studio rental apartment. What remains to convey significance is a hay barn that is individually eligible, an unusual looking stock barn, a horse shelter shed, a ranch shed, a chicken coop, and a flashboard diversion dam with no known water right.

At least two large historic ranches have survived over time in American Valley: Bengard Ranch (formerly Guidici Ranch) and the Bresciani Ranch.

Criterion 2: During the mid-1940s and 1950s, the ranch is believed to have been owned by C.W. (Carol Wellington) Bellamy and his wife Eunice, who lived on the ranch. The online obituary for C.W. Bellamy (1903-2003), cited in the Archaeological Site Record, referenced his work with the Bellamy Sand & Gravel Corporation and the Bellamy Tract Subdivision. There is no mention of the Bellamy Ranch. He and his wife Eunice moved to Idaho in 1974. The property itself does not illustrate his specific achievements for importance, a requirement for Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The site includes at least one barn (the red hay barn) that meets this criterion. However, the site as a whole does not appear to embody the distinctive characteristics of a ranch in American Valley during the 1940s and 1950s. It has lost the physical integrity to do so.

Criterion 4: Although the buildings have yielded information during the course of this study, the information is not considered important enough to local history to meet Criterion 4. Additional information is likely accessible through ranch reports and filings by the historic owner.

CA-PLU-5692H

The shallow mining ditch recorded in 2014 as approximately 4,000 feet long was not fully examined in this study. It is considered unevaluated for its significance. Approximately 400 feet of visible ditch is present within the Barlow property.

EFFECT RECOMMENDATION

For CEQA, the California Code of Regulations, 14 CCR section 15064.5 (b), states:

“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.

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1 (g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for CEQA”.

TPM Barlow

Under 14 CCR section 15064.5 (b), the CEQA effect recommendation for TPM Barlow is No Substantial Adverse Change to the significance of a historical resource. The action of creating three parcels out of one parcel would not, by itself, entail adversely changing either CA-PLU-5692H, CA-PLU-6457H, or any of the individual buildings.

Site Protection Measures

McCombs Archaeology recommends the following measures to protect heritage resources:

1. Feature 1 of CA-PLU-6457H (the red hay barn) is recommended eligible for separate listing under Criterion C of the California Register. The barn is located on Parcel 1, a proposed parcel intended for sale. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 1 which restricts the demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location of this structure. The barn is presently in use and would benefit from continued use and maintenance.
2. Feature 3 of CA-PLU-6457H (the stock barn with painted flag) is unevaluated in this report and is considered potentially eligible for separate listing under Criterion C of the California Register until a future study formally evaluates its significance, design, and use. The barn is located on Parcel 3, a proposed parcel intended for sale. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 3 which restricts the demolition, destruction, adverse alteration, or re-location of this structure. The barn is presently in use and would benefit from continued use and maintenance.
3. Parcel 2, not intended for sale, includes a small portion of CA-PLU-5692H. The full site was recorded in 2014 as a 4,000 feet long mining ditch. The site is unevaluated and is considered potentially eligible for listing in the California Register until a future study formally evaluates its full length significance. Plumas County Planning & Building Services is advised to place protection measures on Parcel 2 which restricts the demolition, destruction, or adverse alteration of this structure within the proposed parcel. The majority of the ditch is recorded on private land owned by the CHY Company of Grass Valley, CA.

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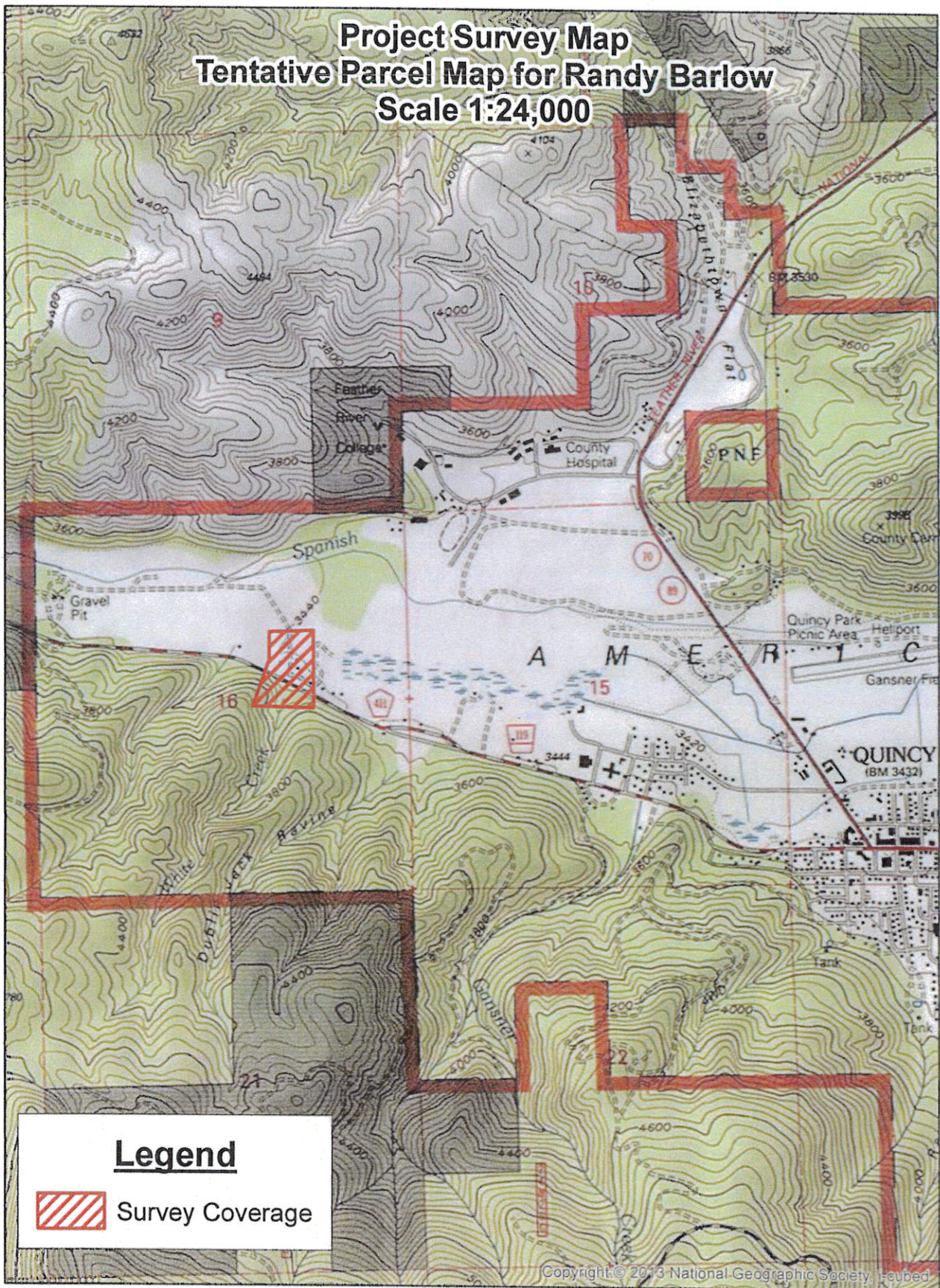
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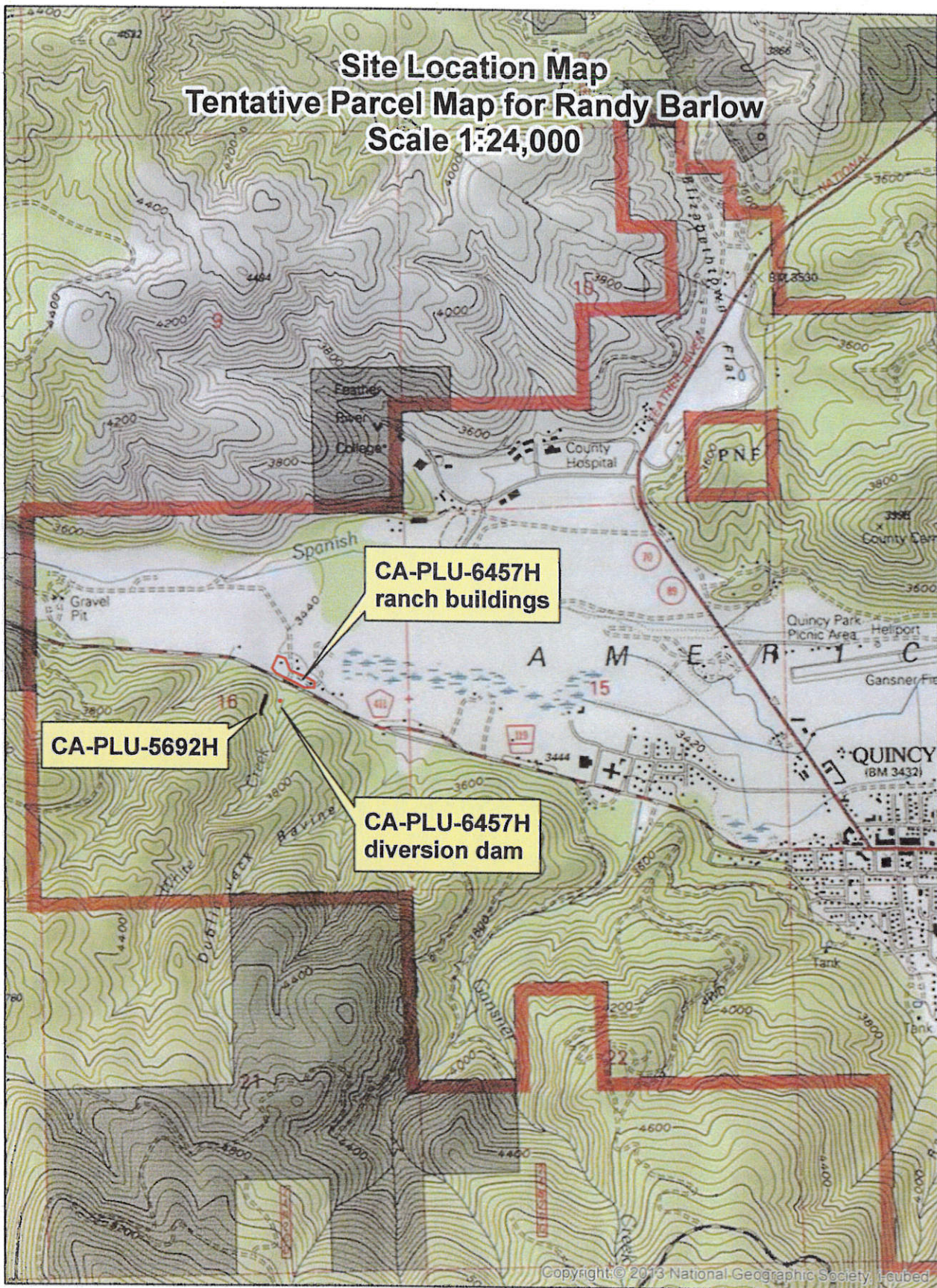
2005 Personal communication to Diane McCombs.

**APPENDIX A: PROJECT SURVEY MAP
SITE LOCATION MAP**

Project Survey Map
Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow
Scale 1:24,000



Site Location Map
Tentative Parcel Map for Randy Barlow
Scale 1:24,000





Plumas County Environmental Health

270 County Hospital Road, Ste. 127, Quincy CA 95971

Phone: (530) 283-6355 ~ Fax: (530) 283-6241

DATE: March 7, 2019

TO: Rebecca Herrin, Senior Planner

RE: Preliminary Review and Consultation
Environmental Evaluation
Tentative Parcel Map
Barlow, Randy
TPM 1-18/19-02

This is to notify you that this Department:

☒ APPROVES

The designated leach areas and designated well locations meet the minimum requirements set forth in Plumas County Code Title 6, Chapters 6 and 11.

☐ APPROVES SUBJECT TO:

☐ CANNOT APPROVE DUE TO THE FOLLOWING:

☐ FINDS THE APPLICATION INCOMPLETE DUE TO:

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact me at (530) 283-6355.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "T. S.", is written over a horizontal line.

Environmental Health Specialist
Plumas County Environmental Health

EXHIBIT 6

QUINCY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



505 Lawrence Street, Quincy, CA 95971 quincyfire@sbcglobal.net (530) 283-0870 Fax: (530) 283-0897

Date: March 14, 2019

To: Rebecca Herrin
Senior Planner
Plumas County Planning & Building
555 Main Street
Quincy, CA 95971

RECEIVED

MAR 15 2019

PC Planning+Building

Subject: Environmental Evaluation TPM 1-18/19-02

Dear Rebecca,

The Quincy Fire Protection District has the following concerns:

1. Due to the lack of hydrants or other reliable water sources, the district wants assurance that all habitable structures will be equipped with the required automatic sprinkler systems and 2500 Gallon water storage tanks if required.
2. When subdivide, the current tax rate exchange of 0.673944% be applied to the newly created parcels and that our supplemental parcel tax be included for each lot.

If you have any questions, concerns or need clarification on the above-mentioned items, please contact me at (530) 283-0870 or by email at robbie.quincyfire@sbcglobal.net.

Respectfully Submitted,

Robbie Cassou
Fire Chief

cc:files

EXHIBIT 7

PLUMAS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

1834 East Main Street, Quincy, CA 95971 – Telephone (530) 283-6268 Facsimile (530) 283-6323
Robert A. Perreault Jr., P.E., Director John Mannle, P.E., Asst. Director Joe Blackwell, Deputy Director



Memorandum

RECEIVED

Date: March 20, 2019

MAR 22 2019

To: Becky Herrin, Assistant Planning Director

PC Planning+Building

From: Bob Perreault, Public Works Director

Re: Response to Preliminary Review & Consultation memo for Randy Barlow – Tentative Parcel Map TPM 1-18/19-02, located at 1953 Bucks Lake Road, Quincy.

The Department of Public Works recommends the following revisions to the above subject tentative parcel map:

1. The proposed shared driveway easement for Parcel 1 and the north portion of Parcel 2 shall be recorded with the final parcel map.
2. A note shall be placed on an Additional Information Map, which shall be recorded concurrently with the Final Parcel Map, which states the following: "Prior to grading or development on the parcel labeled "Portion of Parcel 2", a grading and drainage report, reviewed and approved by Plumas County Department of Public Works, shall be required. Drainage infrastructure improvements, including a pro-rata share improvement to the existing culvert on Bucks Lake Road that carries storm water from said lot, may be required.

A handwritten signature of Bob Perreault in black ink.

Bob Perreault, Director
Department of Public Works

EXHIBIT 8

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

5 March 2019

Rebecca Herrin
Plumas County Planning & Building Services
555 Main Street
Quincy, CA 95971

RECEIVED

MAR - 7 2019

PC Planning+Building

COMMENTS ON THE BARLOW TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP TPM 1-18/19-02 PROJECT, APN 115-280-018-000, 115-280-019-000 AND 115-280-021-000, QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) is a responsible agency for this project, as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). On 22 February 2019, we received your request for comments on the Barlow Tentative Parcel Map TPM 1-18/19-02 Project.

The applicant is proposing to divide 13.87 acres into three parcels of 3.3 acres, 7.2 acres and 3.3 acres for single family residential use. The proposed project is located at 1953 Bucks Lake Road in Quincy.

Based on our review of the information submitted for the proposed project, we have the following comments:

General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (CGP)

Construction activity, including demolition, resulting in a land disturbance of one acre or more must obtain coverage under the CGP. The Barlow Tentative Parcel Map TPM 1-18/19-02 Project must be conditioned to implement storm water pollution controls during construction and post-construction as required by the CGP. To apply for coverage under the CGP the property owner must submit Permit Registration Documents electronically prior to construction. Detailed information on the CGP can be found on the State Water Board website:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/constpermits.shtml

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401, Water Quality Certification

The Central Valley Water Board has regulatory authority over wetlands and waterways under the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code, Division 7 (CWC). Discharge of dredged or fill material to waters of the United States requires a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Central Valley Water Board. Typical activities include any modifications to these waters, such as stream crossings, stream bank modifications, filling of wetlands, etc. 401 Certifications are issued in combination with CWA Section 404 Permits issued by the Army Corps of Engineers. The proposed project must be evaluated for the

KARL E. LONGLEY SCD, P.E., CHAIR | PATRICK PULUPA, ESO., EXECUTIVE OFFICER

364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 205, Redding, CA 96002 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley

EXHIBIT 9
RECYCLED PAPER

presence of jurisdictional waters, including wetlands and other waters of the State. Steps must be taken to first avoid and minimize impacts to these waters, and then mitigate for unavoidable impacts. Both the Section 404 Permit and Section 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained prior to site disturbance. Any person discharging dredge or fill materials to waters of the State must file a report of waste discharge pursuant to Sections 13376 and 13260 of the California Water Code. Both the requirements to submit a report of waste discharge and apply for a Water Quality Certification may be met using the same application form, found at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/water_quality_certification/wqc_application.pdf

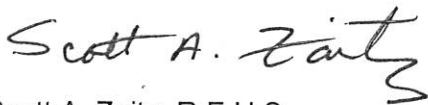
Isolated wetlands and other waters not covered by the Federal Clean Water Act

Some wetlands and other waters are considered "geographically isolated" from navigable waters and are not within the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act. (e.g., isolated wetlands, vernal pools, or stream banks above the ordinary high-water mark). Discharge of dredged or fill material to these waters may require either individual or general waste discharge requirements from the Central Valley Water Board. If the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determine that isolated wetlands or other waters exist at the project site, and the project impacts or has potential to impact these non-jurisdictional waters, a Report of Waste Discharge and filing fee must be submitted to the Central Valley Water Board. The Central Valley Water Board will consider the information provided and either issue or waive Waste Discharge Requirements. Failure to obtain waste discharge requirements or a waiver may result in enforcement action.

Any person discharging dredge or fill materials to waters of the State must file a report of waste discharge pursuant to Sections 13376 and 13260 of the CWC. Both the requirements to submit a report of waste discharge and apply for a Water Quality Certification may be met using the same application form, found at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2004/wqo/wqo2004-0004.pdf

If you have any questions or comments regarding this matter, please contact me at (530) 224-4784 or by email at Scott.Zaitz@waterboards.ca.gov.



Scott A. Zaitz, R.E.H.S.
Environmental Scientist
Storm Water & Water Quality Certification Unit

SAZ: db

cc: Mrs. Nancy Haley, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento
Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 2, Rancho Cordova
Randy Barlow, Quincy, CA 95971
Steven A. Alfred, Quincy, CA 95971
Ralph Koehine, Quincy, CA 95971

PLUMAS COUNTY ENCROACHMENT PERMIT NO. _____Under P.C.C., Section 4-3.302. *ENCROACHMENT PERMITS***ISSUE** _____

Plumas County Department of Public Works

FINAL _____

1834 E. Main Street Quincy, CA 95971

Telephone (530) 283-6268 Fax (530) 283-6323

Owner: RANDY BARLOWMailing Address: P.O. Box 468

Telephone: () _____

Fax: () _____

Contractor: N/A

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone: () _____

Fax: () _____

Site Address: 1953, 1954 E 2001 Buckle Rd APN: 115-280-018, 019, 021

Construction/ Event Dates: Start: _____

Finish: _____

Description of Work or Event:

See Attached Pg 2

An **ENCROACHMENT PERMIT** is hereby granted to the undersigned **PERMITTEE** for the placement of a encroachment within a County highway as described above providing the following conditions are satisfied:

1. **PERMITTEE** agrees to move or remove this improvement at their expense if required by future improvements within the county right-of-way, and to provide all future maintenance for any and all improvements constructed under this Permit. **PERMITTEE** guarantees all work accomplished under this Permit for a period of one year from the date of final inspection.

2. **PERMITTEE** agrees to provide construction signs and flaggers, barricades and flashers as required, and to notify the Department of Public Works for inspection of same prior to beginning of construction. No lanes will be closed or detours established without the consent of the Department of Public Works.

3. Utility trenches shall be constructed to Plumas County Standard Plans. No open trenches will be allowed after sunset or over weekends or holidays. Temporary steel plates may be allowed with approved ramps, signage and flashing lights/barricades.

4. Utility poles shall be placed a minimum of 10' from the edge of pavement, unless an exception is granted. All pole and anchor locations shall be field-reviewed by Plumas County prior to construction.

5. **PERMITTEE** shall notify the Department of Public Works no less than 24 hours prior to beginning work if starting date is different than shown above. Call your district foreman (see attachment) no less than 24 hours in advance for inspection. If no answer, call (530) 283-6268 or stop by Public Works at 1834 East Main Street in Quincy.

EXHIBIT 10

RALPH W. KOEHNE
CALIFORNIA LAND SURVEYOR
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER RCE 38356
P.O. BOX 214, QUINCY, CA. 95971
(530) 283-0677

Page 2 of 6
1/3/2019

Subject: Encroachment on Apr. 115-280-018,019,020 Description of Work:

Existing Encroachment for Parcels 1 & 2.

Certify existing encroachment for Parcel 1 & 2. It is proposed to share the existing driveway between the two parcels. The proposed property boundary will be in the middle of the existing encroachment. The existing width, grade and aggregate depth exceed the county's minimum standards. Case 3 vertical and Case 1 horizontal. No work is proposed, other than address signage.

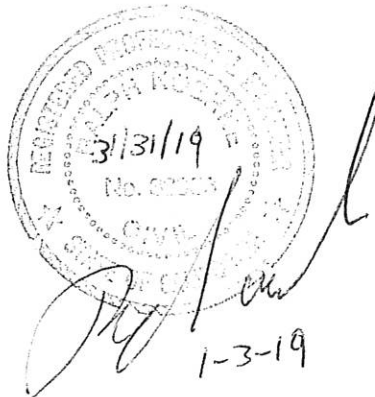
Existing sight distance: This driveway is located on a minor crest vertical curve and straightish horizontal curve, along the Bucks Lk., giving excellent sight distance. The measured sight distance is 1100ft Westerly, towards Bucks Lk. and 1060ft Easterly towards Quincy. The distance between this existing driveway and the proposed new driveway for Parcel 3 is approximately 160ft easterly.

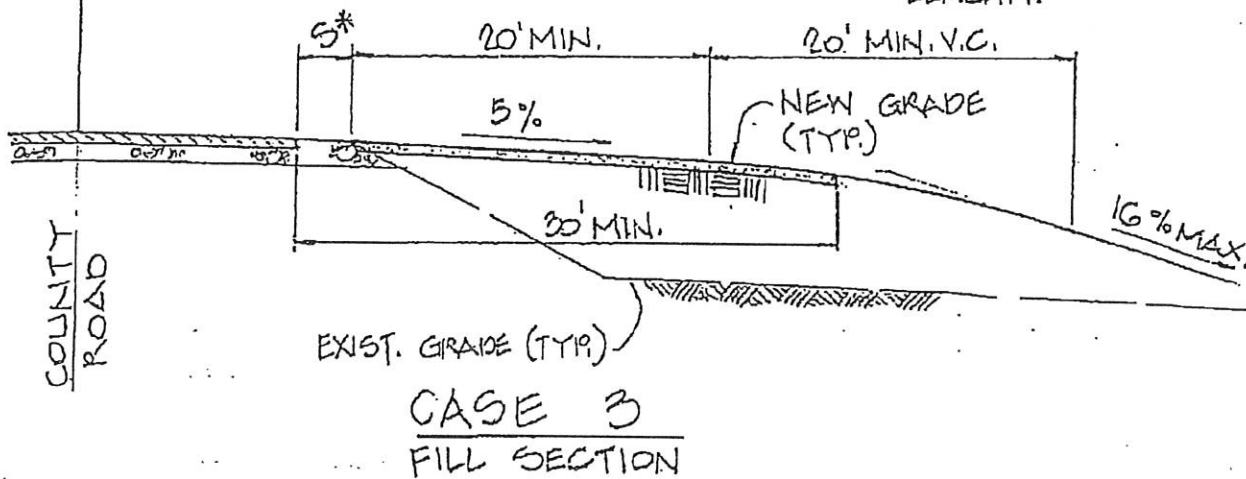
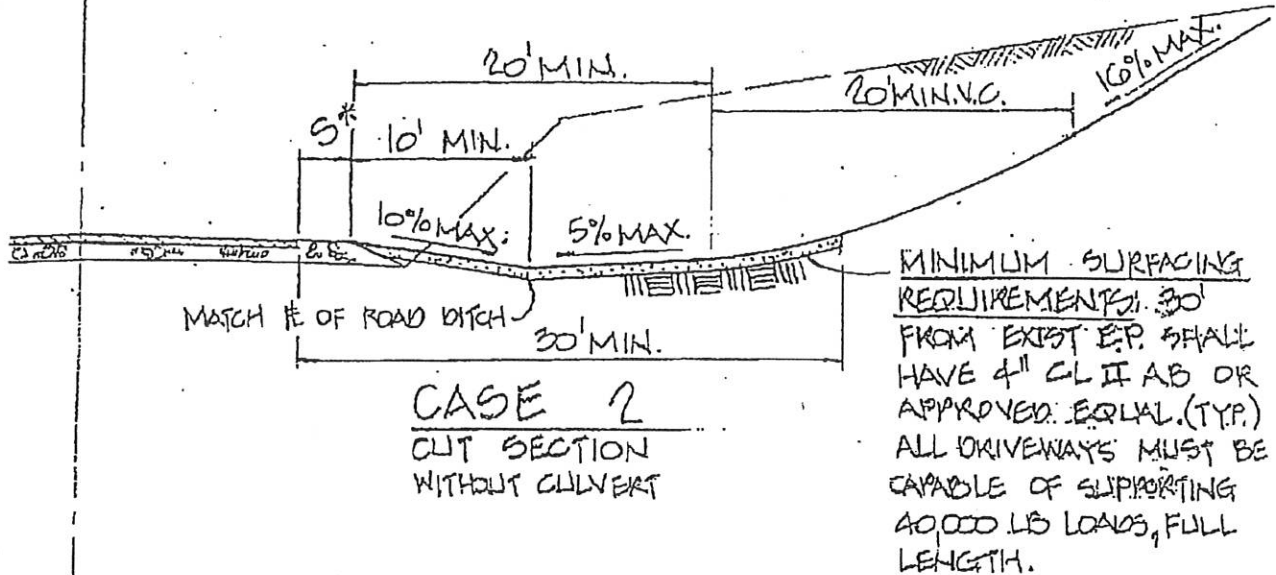
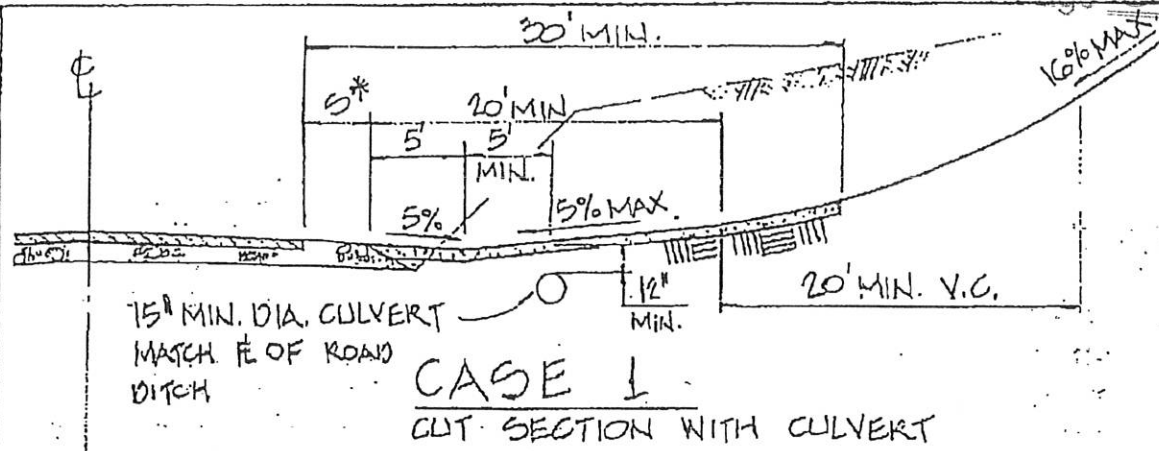
Construct new Encroachment for Parcel 3.

Proposed encroachment for Parcel 3 also has excellent sight distance. It is also located on a minor crest vertical curve and straightish horizontal curve giving excellent sight distance. The measured sight distance is 1260ft Westerly, towards Bucks Lk. and 900ft Easterly towards Quincy. The distance between this existing driveway and the proposed new driveway for Parcel 3 is approximately 160ft westerly.

Propose Parcel 3 encroachment will be constructed to current county minimums through the county easement, Case 3 vertical and Case 1 horizontal. Address signage will be installed. No culvert is necessary. The future Fire Safe driveway will be constructed when the Parcel is further developed.

Both encroachments exceed the minimums shown in the attached (Page 5) AASHTO Stopping sight distance recommendations.





NOTES:

1. EXIST. SHOULDER WIDTH (S*) SHALL BE MAINTAINED.
2. IF PAVED, DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE 2" (MIN.) AC OVER 4" (MIN.) GLT. AS.
NO CONCRETE PAVING ALLOWED WITHIN R/W UNLESS SPECIFICALLY PERMITTED BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

5. Tom Hunter
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

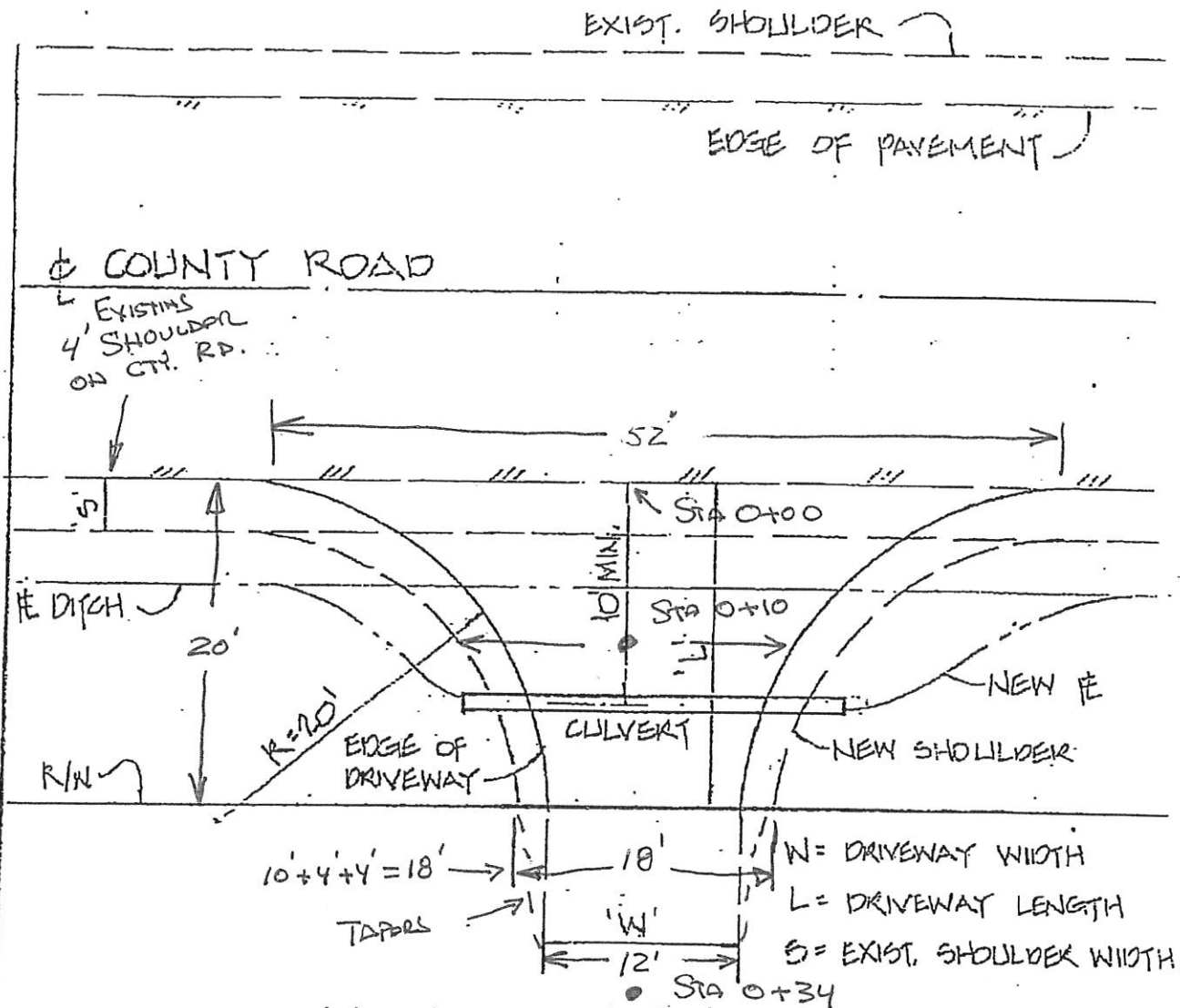
REVISION	DATE
ORIG.	4/6/92
..	.

DRIVEWAY STANDARDS

COUNTY OF PLUMAS

DRAWN BY: JK

DW 2



PLAN - CASE 1

SEE DW2 FOR PROFILE

NOTES:

1. ALL CONNECTIONS TO COUNTY ROADS REQUIRE AN ENCROACHMENT PERMIT, SECURED FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. CALL 283-6268 OR LOCAL ROAD DEPARTMENT OFFICE. Δ
2. CULVERT SIZE SHALL BE APPROVED Δ BY PUBLIC WORKS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
3. THESE STANDARDS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED GUIDELINES. INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS SHALL BE INVESTIGATED ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. ADDITIONAL WORK, SUCH AS GRADING OR CLEARING FOR SIGHT DISTANCE MAY BE REQUIRED UPON SITE INSPECTION.

Tom Shuster
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

REVISION	DATE
ORIG.	4/6/92
Δ	1/4/94

DRIVEWAY STANDARDS

COUNTY OF PLUMAS

DRAWN BY: JK

DW 1

Speed Limit (mi/h)	Brake Reaction		Coefficient of Friction f	Braking Distance on Level (ft)	Stopping Sight Distance	
	Time (sec)	Distance (ft)			Computed (ft)	Rounded for Design (ft)
20	2.5	73.3-73.3	0.40	33.3-33.3	106.7-106.7	125-125
25	2.5	88.0-91.7	0.38	50.5-54.8	138.5-146.5	150-150
30	2.5	102.7-110.0	0.35	74.7-85.7	177.3-195.7	200-200
35	2.5	117.3-128.3	0.34	100.4-120.1	217.7-248.4	225-250
40	2.5	132.0-146.7	0.32	135.0-166.7	267.0-313.3	275-325
45	2.5	146.7-165.0	0.31	172.0-217.7	318.7-382.7	325-400
50	2.5	161.3-183.3	0.30	215.1-277.8	376.4-461.1	400-475
55	2.5	176.0-201.7	0.30	256.0-336.1	432.0-537.8	450-550
60	2.5	190.7-220.0	0.29	310.8-413.8	501.5-633.8	525-650
65	2.5	201.7-238.3	0.29	347.7-485.6	549.4-724.0	550-725
70	2.5	212.7-256.7	0.28	400.5-583.3	613.1-840.0	625-850

Table III-1. Stopping sight distance (wet pavements).

Plumas County Department of Public Works District Contacts:

Beckwourth (Sierra Valley, Delleker)	832-5232
Graeagle (Mohawk Valley, Johnsville)	836-0382
LaPorte (Little Grass Valley)	675-2781
Quincy (American Valley, Canyon)	283-6268
Greenville (Indian Valley)	284-7921
Chester (Lake Almanor)	258-2926

SEE ATTACHED TENTATIVE MAP.

(Sketch/Attach Plans)

INSPECTIONS:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Inspector</u>	<u>What we're looking for</u>
Preliminary	_____	_____	Does the proposed encroachment match the description provided in the application?
Safety	_____	_____	Are required flaggers, signs and barricades in place?
Final	_____	_____	Does the encroachment comply with the description, plans and Standard Details? Is clean-up work complete?

Inspection Notes:
