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September 20, 2019  
Project 1140.02

Tim Wendorff  
8015 Carrisa Hwy  
California Valley, CA 93453

Re: REVISED Biological Resource Assessment for 8015 Carrizo Highway (Hwy 58)  
APN 072-311-014 and -018; DRC2018-00154

Dear Mr. Wendorff:

This letter report provides the results of a reconnaissance level biological study conducted for a 40.9-acre property (Property) located at 8015 Highway 58 in the northern Carrizo Plain, an unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County (Figure 1). The Property is composed of two legal parcels; APN 072-311-014 and APN 072-311-018 (refer to attached Site Plan). This survey was conducted to provide baseline biological information and an assessment of potential special status plant and animal species that could occur on the Property or be affected by the proposed project (Project), a Cannabis Cultivation Minor Use Permit on approximately 9.3 acres of the Property.

The proposed cannabis cultivation project would consist of outdoor cultivation of cannabis totaling 3 acres of canopy in hoop houses, 27,216 square feet of nursery area in hoop houses, the construction of 36,000 square feet of greenhouse space for indoor cultivation totaling 22,000 square feet of canopy (24,000 square feet total greenhouse space) and vegetative nursery space totaling 12,000 square feet for onsite use and offsite sales, and the construction of a 15,000 square feet processing building for trimming, drying, curing and storage of onsite and offsite product. Supporting cultivation operations will include a security office and onsite composting/mulching. The Project will occur in three phases with outdoor cultivation, nursery hoop houses, road improvements, structural pads and the construction of an engineered swale occurring in phase I, the processing building in phase II, and the greenhouses in phase III. An engineered swale will redirect flows from two ephemeral washed into one channel that would flow around current and future proposed cannabis cultivation facilities, rather than through the site. Road improvements will consist of upgrading an existing 16-foot-wide dirt road to a 20-foot-wide all-weather roadway.

Low voltage perimeter security lighting will be mounted around the perimeter fence. Lighting will be downcast and appropriate to not cast light offsite. Lighting specific for the greenhouse operations will be shielded with black-out screening within the greenhouses. The facility would be fenced with 12-foot tall secure fencing with a wind screen to preclude visibility. Fencing will be installed in a manner to allow for passage of San Joaquin kit fox and other small mammals by including openings located near the ground at a minimum of 4 inches by 5 inches, spaced approximately every 200 feet along the fence.

The facility will operate year-round from February to December, with the month of January off. Operations will require approximately 5 full-time staff. Additionally, approximately 20 seasonal employees will be on site for approximately five days each harvest month during annual harvest activities in the fall. Once an offsite processing license has been approved, there will be 30 seasonal employees for annual harvest activities for 5 days a month for 8 months. Due to employee safety considerations with the high temperature climate at the site, operations will typically be restricted to early morning and evening hours in order to avoid the heat of mid-day. Once processed, product will be taken off-site by either a licensed employee of Arvus Axiom or by a licensed third party

## **Methods**

A reconnaissance level survey for biological resources was conducted on the Property on June 8, 2018 by Althouse and Meade, Inc. biologist Dustin Groh. Mr. Groh has been working as a biologist at the Topaz Solar Farm for over 6 years and is very experienced with special status plants and animals occurring in the region. The June 8<sup>th</sup> survey consisted of a walking the entire 40.9-acre Property with emphasis placed on the Project footprint and surrounding areas. All habitats on the Property were mapped and described. Potential sensitive habitats such as drainages and wetlands were assessed. Lists of plants and animals (Attachment D) observed on the Property were compiled, and photographs (Attachment B) throughout the Property were recorded. The botanical survey was conducted too late in the season to qualify as a full season survey, however it was appropriately timed for late season special status species (refer to Attachment D, Table 1). Botanical nomenclature used in this document follows the Jepson Manual, Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012).

We conducted a search of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; June 2018 data) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California for special status species known to occur in the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles that include and surround the Study Area: Branch Mtn, California Valley, Chimineas Ranch, La Panza, La Panza NE, La Panza Ranch, Las Yeguas Ranch, Los Machos Hills, Simmler. Additional information regarding special status species were gathered from Althouse and Meade's biological experience in the area, and regional Environmental Impact Reports.

## **Existing Conditions**

The Property is an approximately 41-acre agriculturally zoned parcel situated on the south side of Highway 58 where it fronts along the highway for approximately 765 linear feet and extends southward for 2,667 linear feet, creating a long narrow rectangle (Figure 2). An existing single-family residence with appurtenant structures, a pond, a small farmed field, a half-acre outdoor cannabis field, and windrows of planted trees comprise most of the northern end of the Property near the highway. The remainder of the Property has been in agricultural production variously for many years, often with just portions of the land tilled in any given year. Small patches of land support introduced annual grasses and forbs typical of surrounding grassland habitat where tilling had not occurred recently, but most of it had a higher percentage of weeds typical of fallow tilled land. In June 2018 portions of the southern end and western side of the Property were freshly tilled, and an approximately 8.4-acre area had been recently graded flat (Photo 2). A tall fence was partially installed around the Project area. Fallow fields in the southern end of the Property

were dominated by tall naturalized Mediterranean grasses (Photo 3). Two dry washes convey storm flows in a northeasterly direction across the Property, originating from the rocky ridge to the south (Figure 5). Physical evidence of the washes ends within the eastern side of the Property boundaries, and no direct connection is made with any larger drainages to the north.

## Results

### *Special Status Species*

The CNDDDB and CNPS On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California listed 48 special status plants and 29 special status animals known to occur in the vicinity of the Property. Four special status plants and 15 special status animals could potentially occur on the Property based on an analysis of known ecological requirements of the species and the habitat conditions that were observed on site in June 2018 (Attachment E, Tables 3 and 4). The Project site, as a previously disturbed subset of the Property, is not expected to support special status plants and none were observed in June 2018. Special status animals also were not detected and are not expected to be occupying the Project site. However, transient species such as kit fox, badger, and reptiles are known from the vicinity and could pass through the site on occasion. Below we discuss special status plants and high potential special status animals, and describe habitat, range restrictions, known occurrences, and survey results for the Property.

**A. Special Status Plants.** The Project vicinity is known to support many special status plant species in a variety of microhabitats (CNDDDB 2018; Althouse and Meade, Inc. 2010). Some special status plants can occur in fallow cropland fields, but most do not. The rare oval-leaved snapdragon and diamond-petaled California poppy were documented in dry-farmed barley fields approximately 2.3 miles southeast of the Property (Althouse and Meade, Inc. 2010). These species were only found in a specific gypseous clay soil type (Capay Clay) that does not occur on the Property. These species are not expected to occur on the Property. Indian Valley spineflower occurs along Highway 58, 2.4 miles west of the Property in sandy soils. It is not likely to occur in disturbed cropland habitat but could potentially occur in untilled sandy soils on the Property. It is a late season blooming species that would have been identifiable during our June 2018 survey. Indian Valley spineflower does not occur on the Property. Salinas milkvetch is a small perennial subshrub that occurs in grassland habitat in the vicinity of the Property. Its perennial root system is not tolerant of tilling and therefore would only have a potential to occur in pockets of undisturbed grassland habitat. However, this subshrub would have been observed during our June 2018 survey. Therefore, Salinas milkvetch does not occur on the Property.

**B. San Joaquin Kit Fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*)** is listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act and threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. The Carrizo Plain National Monument population is a core population located in San Luis Obispo County. Prior to our survey, kit foxes were documented as occurring regularly in the vicinity of the Property (CNDDDB #1196, #973). Kit foxes prefer loose-textured soils but will occupy soils with high clay content where they modify burrows dug by other animals. Sites that may not provide suitable denning habitat may be suitable for feeding or providing cover. San Joaquin kit fox or their sign (dens, scat, tracks) were not detected on the Property during our June 2018 site survey. The disturbed agricultural fields maintain a low prey base on site and

are not preferred by denning kit fox, however kit foxes can occur in cropland fields on occasion especially when large undisturbed grassland areas are adjacent. Kit foxes would be expected to occur on the Property on occasion as transients moving through or foraging. A kit fox habitat evaluation form was prepared for the Property by Daniel E. Meade, Ph.D. that produced a score of 73 points for permanent impact areas and 68 for temporary impact areas, consistent with 3:1 and 2:1 mitigation, respectively (refer to Attachment F).

**C. American Badger** (*Taxidea taxus*) is a California Species of Special Concern known from open grassland habitats throughout San Luis Obispo County and elsewhere in California. The Property is within the known range of the American badger, and numerous occurrences are reported (CNDDDB 2018). Badgers are residents of grassland areas, but also forage in croplands on occasion in areas where California ground squirrels have become established. They are highly mobile and could be present anywhere in the region where suitable prey base is found. Badgers or their sign (dens, scat, tracks) were not detected on the Property during our June 2018 site survey. Badgers could occur on the Property periodically at any time of year.

**D. Burrowing Owl** (*Athene cunicularia*) is a California Species of Special Concern that prefers open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Burrowing owls usually nest in abandoned burrows of ground squirrels, badgers, or other small mammals, although they may dig their own burrow in soft soil. Primarily nocturnal, the burrowing owl hunts insects, small mammals, and birds from a perch or in low flights. During daylight hours they are often seen perched conspicuously at the entrance to their burrow. Rosenberg (2007) conducted a study in grassland habitats of the Carrizo Plain National Monument and found burrowing owl nests were present at an average density of one nest per 1.4 square kilometers (346 acres) of suitable nesting habitat. Nesting territories are generically defined as a 100-meter radius around an occupied nest in which the owls regularly utilize satellite burrows (Rosenberg 2007). Routine cultivation of the Property eliminates most ground squirrel burrows and therefore reduced potential for burrowing owl occurrence. Burrowing owls or their sign (pellets, whitewash) were not observed on the Property during our site survey in June 2018.

**E. Small Mammals.** Two special status small mammal species, giant kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ingens*) and Tulare grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus tularensis*) are known from the region and have a low potential to occur on the Property. The giant kangaroo rat is a federal and state listed endangered species that occurs in grassland habitat in the Carrizo Plain National Monument, with a range that extends northward through California Valley to just north of Highway 58 in the vicinity of Soda Lake Road. It is not known to occur in the immediate vicinity of the Property, however formal surveys have not been done in much of this area. Giant kangaroo rats create distinctive precincts of burrows with trimmed vegetation that were not observed on the Property. Giant kangaroo rat is not expected to occur in the Project footprint. Tulare grasshopper mouse is a Species of Special Concern that occurs infrequently in grasslands in the vicinity. It is not expected to occur in the Project footprint.

**F. Reptiles and Amphibians.** Five special status reptiles, San Joaquin coachwhip (*Coluber flagellum ruddocki*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), and one special status amphibian, western spadefoot



toad (*Spea hammondi*) are known from the vicinity and could occur on the Property. None of these species were observed on the Property during our June 2018 site survey, however they are generally cryptic and occurring in low abundance making detection difficult. Legless lizards are fossorial and not likely to occur in the previously graded footprint of the Project area. The rest of these reptile and amphibians could occur in the Project footprint on occasion as transients moving through the site during seasonally appropriate conditions.

**G. Birds.** Three special status birds, loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*) and long-eared owl (*Asio otus*) have a high potential to occur on the Property. Loggerhead shrikes are common in the Carrizo Plain area and are known to nest in shrubs in the vicinity (CNDDDB 2018). Tricolored blackbirds nest in emergent reeds in pond habitats and have been documented nesting in nearby ponds (CNDDDB 2018). Long-eared owls nest in trees, often near water, and are known to nest regularly at the Carrizo Elementary School in pine trees. Nesting habitat is not present in the Project footprint for any of these three species, but potential nesting areas are located on the Property for each of them.

### ***Botanical Survey Results***

A late season botanical survey conducted in June 2018 identified 20 species and subspecies of vascular plants on the Property (Attachment D, Table 1). The botanical survey effort did not include early or mid-season coverage and therefore is not considered a protocol level survey. The plant list includes 5 species native to California, and 15 introduced (naturalized or planted) species. Special status species were not detected on the Property and none are expected to occur in the Project footprint.

### ***Wildlife Survey Results***

Wildlife species detected in the Study Area include 7 birds, and 1 mammal species (Attachment D, Table 2). The open space on the Property is primarily composed of land that has been disked or is fallow cropland. Non-tilled areas occur in the Study Area along fence lines, tree lines, and on the perimeter of the property. Within the fallow cropland and impact area portions of the Property no small mammal burrows were detected, however, occasional ground squirrel burrows were observed in the grassland areas of the Study Area.

### **Impacts and Mitigations**

The proposed Project will occupy approximately 9.3 acres of land that has historically been in periodic agricultural use. Creation of the engineered swale would also temporarily impact an additional 0.9 acre of fallow cropland and disturbed habitat. A Site Plan is provided in Attachment C, for reference. The 10.2-acre Project footprint is overlaid on a map of biological resources in Attachment C, Figure 5.

During 2017 and 2018 the applicant cultivated Cannabis in areas outside the original 2016 permitted grow area. Impacts from the additional cultivation area are discussed below under Habitats.

The following sections provide mitigation information and recommendations designed to reduce potential effects of the Project to a less than significant level.

### ***Habitats***

The proposed project would affect approximately 10.2 acres of fallow cropland and disturbed habitat. The cannabis facility area would be cleared of naturalized vegetation and encircled by a fence.

A portion of the proposed Project area consisting of about 8.4 acres was observed to have been recently tilled and levelled at the time of our June 2018 site survey (see Figure 5). This area was outside the original 2016 permitted grow area (see Figure 6). In 2017, approximately 60,000 square feet (1.4 acres) of grow area was utilized outside the 2016 permitted area. In 2018, approximately 25,000 square feet were cultivated, mostly overlapping the 2017 area. Based on review of aerial photographs, the habitat that was affected was similar to the fallow cropland mapped on the remainder of the Property.

### ***San Joaquin kit fox***

San Joaquin kit fox was not present on the Property or within the Project footprint during our June 2018 survey, as evidenced by the lack of suitable dens. The Property is within the known range of San Joaquin kit fox and is considered suitable habitat by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

The agricultural lands comprising most of the Property are considered potential habitat for San Joaquin kit fox. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife has designated the western 1/3 of the survey area (APN 072-311-01) as within the 3 to one (3:1) mitigation area for San Joaquin kit fox, and the eastern 2/3 of the Survey Area (APN 072-311-014) as within the four to one (4:1) mitigation area for kit fox. A San Joaquin Habitat Evaluation Form was completed for the project and is included in Attachment F; based on the Habitat Evaluation Form, the suggested mitigation ratio for impacts is 3:1 for permanent impacts and 2:1 for temporary impacts. Impacts to San Joaquin kit fox by loss of habitat would be offset by implementation of BR-1, and mitigation of construction activities would be accomplished by applying BR-2 through BR- 11.

**BR-1.** Prior to issuance of grading and/or construction permits, the applicant shall submit evidence to the County that states that one or a combination of the following three San Joaquin kit fox mitigation measures has been implemented:

- a. Provide for the protection in perpetuity, through acquisition of fee or a conservation easement of **[Total number of mitigation acres required]** acres of suitable habitat in the kit fox corridor area (e.g. within the San Luis Obispo County kit fox habitat area), either on-site or off-site, and provide for a non-wasting endowment to provide for management and monitoring of the property in perpetuity. Lands to be conserved shall be subject to the review and approval of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) and the County.

This mitigation alternative (a.) requires that all aspects of this program must be in place before City permit issuance or initiation of any ground disturbing activities.

- b. Deposit funds into an approved in-lieu fee program, which would provide for the protection in perpetuity of suitable habitat in the kit fox corridor area within San Luis Obispo County, and provide for a non-wasting endowment for management and monitoring of the property in perpetuity.

Mitigation alternative (b) above, can be completed by providing funds to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) pursuant to the Voluntary Fee-Based Compensatory Mitigation Program (Program). The Program was established in agreement between the Department and TNC to preserve San Joaquin kit fox habitat, and to provide a voluntary mitigation alternative to project proponents who must mitigate the impacts of projects in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The fee, payable to “The Nature Conservancy”, would total \$[**Amount of fee based on \$2500 per acre**]. This fee is calculated based on the current cost-per-unit of \$2500 per acre of mitigation, which is scheduled to be adjusted to address the increasing cost of property in San Luis Obispo County; your actual cost may increase depending on the timing of payment. This fee must be paid after the Department provides written notification about your mitigation options but prior to County permit issuance and initiation of any ground disturbing activities.

- c. Purchase [**Total number of mitigation acres required**] credits in a Department-approved conservation bank, which would provide for the protection in perpetuity of suitable habitat within the kit fox corridor area and provide for a non-wasting endowment for management and monitoring of the property in perpetuity.

Mitigation alternative (c) above, can be completed by purchasing credits from the Palo Prieto Conservation Bank (see contact information below). The Palo Prieto Conservation Bank was established to preserve San Joaquin kit fox habitat, and to provide a voluntary mitigation alternative to project proponents who must mitigate the impacts of projects in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cost for purchasing credits is payable to the owners of The Palo Prieto Conservation Bank and would total \$[**Amount of mitigation acres required (i.e. credits), currently priced at \$2500 per credit**]. This fee is calculated based on the current cost-per-credit of \$2500 per acre of mitigation. The fee is established by the conservation bank owner and may change at any time. Your actual cost may increase depending on the timing of payment. Purchase of credits must be completed prior to County permit issuance and initiation of any ground disturbing activities.

**BR-2.** Prior to issuance of grading and/or construction permits, the applicant shall provide evidence that they have retained a qualified biologist acceptable to the County. The retained biologist shall perform the following monitoring activities:

- a. **Prior to issuance of grading and/or construction permits and within 30 days prior to initiation of site disturbance and/or construction**, the biologist shall conduct a pre-activity (i.e. preconstruction) survey for known or potential kit fox dens and submit a letter to the County reporting the date the survey was conducted, the survey protocol, survey results, and what measures were necessary (and completed), as applicable, to address any kit fox activity within the project limits.
- b. **The qualified biologist shall conduct weekly site visits during site-disturbance activities** (i.e. grading, disking, excavation, stock piling of dirt or gravel, etc.) that proceed longer than 14 days, for the purpose of monitoring compliance with required Mitigation Measures BR-3 through BR-11. Site disturbance activities lasting up to 14 days do not require weekly monitoring by the biologist unless observations of kit fox or their dens are made on-site or the qualified biologist recommends monitoring

for some other reason. When weekly monitoring is required, the biologist shall submit weekly monitoring reports to the County.

- c. Prior to or during project activities, if any observations are made of San Joaquin Kit fox, or any known or potential San Joaquin kit fox dens are discovered within the project limits, the qualified biologist shall re-assess the probability of incidental take (e.g. harm or death) to kit fox. At the time a den is discovered, the qualified biologist shall contact USFWS and the CDFW for guidance on possible additional kit fox protection measures to implement and whether or not a Federal and/or State incidental take permit is needed. If a potential den is encountered during construction, work shall stop until such time the USFWS determines it is appropriate to resume work.

If incidental take of kit fox during project activities is possible, **before project activities commence**, the applicant must consult with the USFWS. The results of this consultation may require the applicant to obtain a Federal and/or State permit for incidental take during project activities. The applicant should be aware that the presence of kit foxes or known or potential kit fox dens at the project site could result in further delays of project activities.

- d. In addition, the qualified biologist shall implement the following measures:
  1. Within 30 days prior to initiation of site disturbance and/or construction, fenced exclusion zones shall be established around all known and potential kit fox dens. Exclusion zone fencing shall consist of either large flagged stakes connected by rope or cord, or survey laths or wooden stakes prominently flagged with survey ribbon. Each exclusion zone shall be roughly circular in configuration with a radius of distance measured outward from the den or burrow entrances, dependent on the use and activity of the den (i.e. potential, known, active, or natal den), to be determined by the kit fox biologist.
  2. All foot and vehicle traffic, as well as all construction activities, including storage of supplies and equipment, shall remain outside of exclusion zones. Exclusion zones shall be maintained until all project-related disturbances have been terminated, and then shall be removed.
  3. If kit foxes or known or potential kit fox dens are found on site, daily monitoring by a qualified biologist shall be required during ground disturbing activities.

**BR-3.** Prior to issuance of grading and/or construction permits, the applicant shall clearly delineate the following as a note on the project plans: *“Speed signs of 25 mph (or lower) shall be posted for all construction traffic to minimize the probability of road mortality of the San Joaquin kit fox”*. Speed limit signs shall be installed on the project site within 30 days prior to initiation of site disturbance and/or construction.

**BR-4.** During the site disturbance and/or construction phase, grading and construction activities after dusk shall be prohibited unless coordinated through the County, during which additional kit fox mitigation measures may be required.

- BR-5.** Prior to issuance of grading and/or construction permit and within 30 days prior to initiation of site disturbance and/or construction, all personnel associated with the project shall attend a worker education training program, conducted by a qualified biologist, to avoid or reduce impacts on sensitive biological resources (i.e. San Joaquin kit fox). At a minimum, as the program relates to the kit fox, the training shall include the kit fox's life history, all mitigation measures specified by the County, as well as any related biological report(s) prepared for the project. The applicant shall notify the County shortly prior to this meeting. A kit fox fact sheet shall also be developed prior to the training program, and distributed at the training program to all contractors, employers and other personnel involved with the construction of the project.
- BR-6.** During the site-disturbance and/or construction phase, to prevent entrapment of the San Joaquin kit fox, all excavations, steep-walled holes and trenches in excess of two feet in depth shall be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Trenches shall also be inspected for entrapped kit fox each morning prior to onset of field activities and immediately prior to covering with plywood at the end of each working day. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they shall be thoroughly inspected for entrapped kit fox. Any kit fox so discovered shall be allowed to escape before field activities resume, or removed from the trench or hole by a qualified biologist and allowed to escape unimpeded.
- BR-7.** During the site-disturbance and/or construction phase, any pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater, stored overnight at the project site shall be thoroughly inspected for trapped San Joaquin kit foxes before the subject pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If during the construction phase a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe will not be moved. If necessary, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of activity, until the kit fox has escaped.
- BR-8.** During the site-disturbance and/or construction phase, all food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of only in closed containers. These containers shall be regularly removed from the site. Food items may attract San Joaquin kit foxes onto the project site, consequently exposing such animals to increased risk of injury or mortality. No deliberate feeding of wildlife shall be allowed.
- BR-9.** Prior to, during and after the site-disturbance and/or construction phase, use of pesticides or herbicides shall be in compliance with all local, State and Federal regulations. This is necessary to minimize the probability of primary or secondary poisoning of endangered species utilizing adjacent habitats, and the depletion of prey upon which San Joaquin kit foxes depend.
- BR-10.** During the site-disturbance and/or construction phase, any contractor or employee that inadvertently kills or injures a San Joaquin kit fox or who finds any such animal either dead, injured, or entrapped shall be required to report the incident immediately to the applicant and County. In the event that any observations are made of injured or dead kit fox, the applicant shall immediately notify the USFWS and CDFW by telephone. In addition, formal notification shall be provided in writing within three working days of the finding of any such animal(s). Notification shall include the date, time, location and

circumstances of the incident. Any threatened or endangered species found dead or injured shall be turned over immediately to CDFW for care, analysis, or disposition.

**BR-11.** Prior to final inspection, or occupancy, whichever comes first, should any long internal or perimeter fencing be proposed or installed, the applicant shall do the following to provide for kit fox passage:

- a. If a wire strand/pole design is used, the lowest strand shall be no closer to the ground than 12 inches.
- b. If a more solid wire mesh fence is used, 8" x 12" openings near the ground shall be provided every 100 yards
- c. Upon fence installation, the applicant shall notify the County to verify proper installation. Any fencing constructed after issuance of a final permit shall follow the above guidelines.

### ***American Badger***

American badger was not present on the Property or within the project footprint during our June 2018 site survey. American badgers are known to occur in the Carrizo Plain and near the Project, and could occupy the site or move through the site at any time. To reduce the potential for construction impacts to badgers to a less than significant level the following measure is recommended.

**BR-12.** A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within thirty days of beginning work on the site to identify if badgers are using the site. The results of the survey shall be sent to the project manager and the County of San Luis Obispo. If the pre-construction survey finds potential badger dens, they shall be inspected to determine whether they are occupied. The survey shall cover the entire property and shall examine both old and new dens. If potential badger dens are too long to completely inspect from the entrance, a fiber optic scope shall be used to examine the den to the end. Inactive dens may be excavated by hand with a shovel to prevent re-use of dens during construction. If badgers are found in dens on the property between February and July, nursing young may be present. To avoid disturbance and the possibility of direct take of adults and nursing young, and to prevent badgers from becoming trapped in burrows during construction activity, no grading shall occur within 100 feet of active badger dens between February and July. Between July 1<sup>st</sup> and February 1<sup>st</sup> all potential badger dens shall be inspected to determine if badgers are present. During the winter badgers do not truly hibernate but are inactive and asleep in their dens for several days at a time. Because they can be torpid during the winter, they are vulnerable to disturbances that may collapse their dens before they rouse and emerge. Therefore, surveys shall be conducted for badger dens throughout the year. If badger dens are found on the property during the pre-construction survey, the CDFG wildlife biologist for the area shall be contacted to review current allowable management practices

### ***Nesting Birds***

Migratory non-game native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take (as defined therein) of all native birds and their active nests, including raptors and other migratory non-game birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA).

**BR-13.** Within one week of ground disturbance or tree removal/trimming activities, if work occurs between March 15 and August 15 nesting bird surveys shall be conducted. To avoid impacts to nesting birds, grading and construction activities that affect trees and grasslands shall not be conducted during the breeding season from March 1 to August 15. If construction activities must be conducted during this period, nesting bird surveys shall take place within one week of habitat disturbance. This survey shall include a 250-foot buffer around the Study Area for burrowing owls. If surveys do not locate nesting birds, construction activities may be conducted. If nesting birds are located, no construction activities shall occur within a distance specified by a qualified biologist, until chicks are fledged or nest fails. This includes nests of all common bird species (under the MBTA), as well as special status birds and raptor nests. Construction activities shall observe the delineated buffer, determined by a qualified biologist, where buffer radius will be specified according to special status rank, intensity of construction activity or impact (i.e. high decibel levels or heavy ground disturbance) and where local, state, and federal regulations apply. A preconstruction survey report shall be submitted to the lead agency immediately upon completion of the survey. The report shall detail appropriate fencing or flagging of the buffer zone and make recommendations on additional monitoring requirements. A map of the Project site and nest locations shall be included with the report. The qualified biologist conducting the nesting survey shall have the authority to reduce or increase the recommended buffer depending upon site conditions.

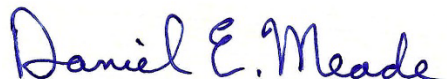
***Special Status Reptiles and Amphibians***

Special status reptiles and amphibians could potentially be present in the Project footprint at the time of construction. To reduce potential construction impacts to special status reptiles and amphibians to a less than significant level, the following measure is recommended.

**BR-14.** A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey immediately before any initial ground disturbances (i.e. the morning of the commencement of disturbance). If any special status reptiles and/or amphibians are found in the area of disturbance, the biologist shall move the animal(s) to an appropriate location outside the area of disturbance. The candidate site(s) for relocation shall be identified before construction and shall be selected based on the size and type of habitat present, the potential for negative interactions with resident species, and the species' range.

Thank you for allowing us to be of assistance. If you have any questions or concerns, please call me at (805) 237-9626.

Sincerely,



Daniel E. Meade, Ph.D.  
Principal Scientist

Copy: Kirk Consulting

## **Attachments**

- Attachment A. References
- Attachment B. Photographs
- Attachment C. Figures 1-6 and Site Plan
- Attachment D. Vascular Plant and Wildlife Lists
- Attachment E. CNDDDB/CNPS Special Status Species Lists
- Attachment F. San Joaquin Kit Fox Habitat Evaluation Form



## **Attachment A. References**

- Althouse and Meade, Inc. 2010. Final Biological Report for the Topaz Solar Farm, California Valley, San Luis Obispo County.
- Baldwin, B. G., D. H. Goldman, D. J. Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti, and D. H. Wilken, editors. 2012. The Jepson manual: vascular plants of California, second edition. University of California Press, Berkeley.
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## **Attachment B. Photographs**



Photo 1. Pond south of main residence, west of proposed project location. View north. June 8, 2018.



Photo 2. Recently graded project area, view south. June 8, 2018.





Photo 3. South side of proposed project location, view northeast. June 8, 2018.



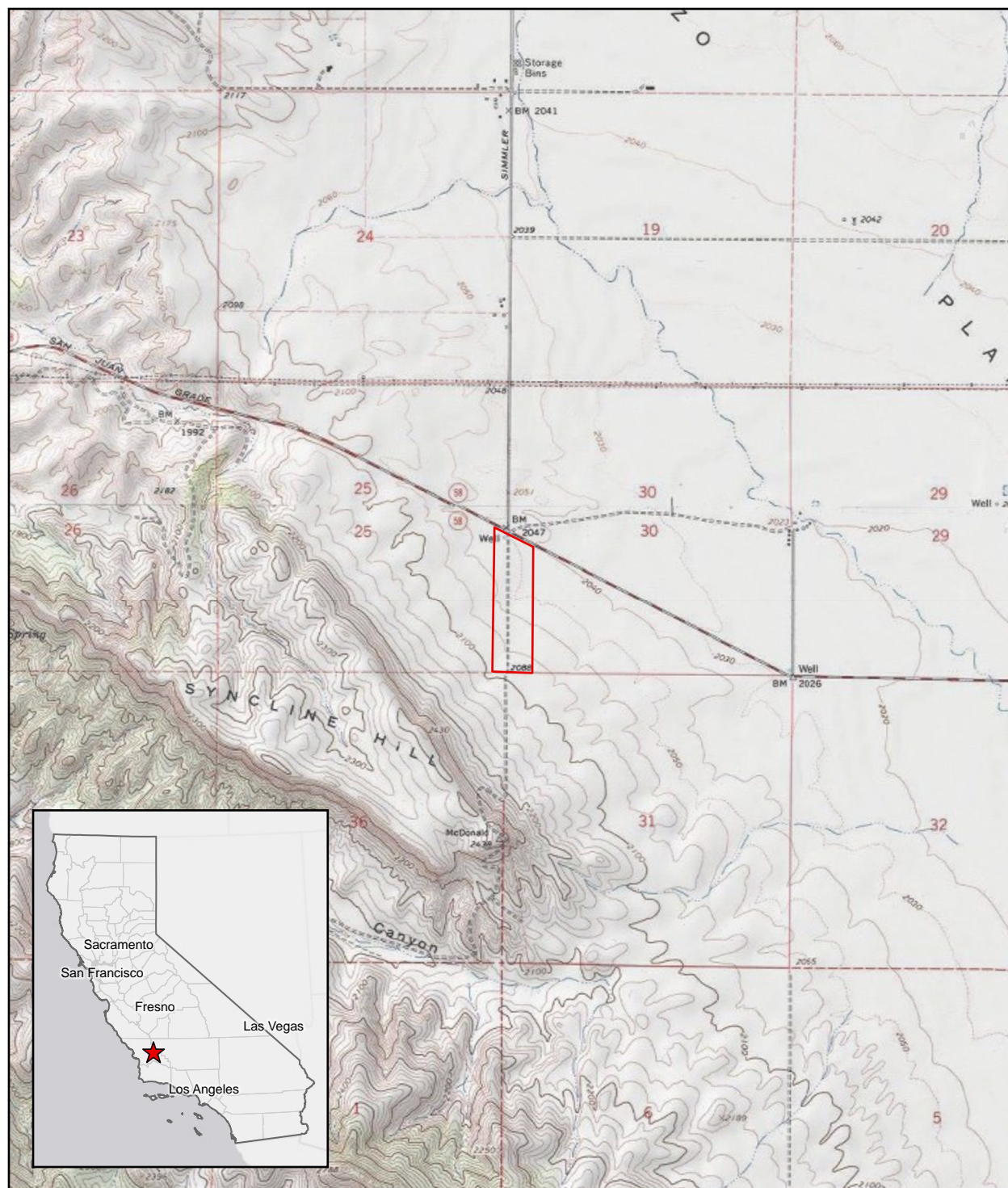
Photo 4. View southwest of a non-jurisdictional drainage feature and flallow grassland habitat.

## **Attachment C. Figures 1-6 and Site Plan**

- Figure 1. USGS Topographic Map
- Figure 2. Aerial Photograph
- Figure 3. California Natural Diversity Database Plant Records
- Figure 4. California Natural Diversity Database Animal Records
- Figure 5. Biological Resources
- Figure 6. Cultivation Areas 2016-2018
- Site Plan for Cannabis Cultivation Minor Use Permit Plan No. DRC2018-00154

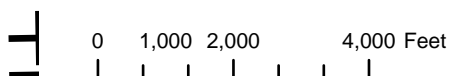


**Figure 1. United States Geological Survey Topographic Map**



Legend

Property Boundary (40.9 acres)



**Wendorff:**  
Map Center: 120.094°W 35.37021°N  
San Luis Obispo County


USGS Quadrangle: California Valley



**Figure 2. Aerial Photograph**



**Legend**

 Property Boundary (40.9 acres)

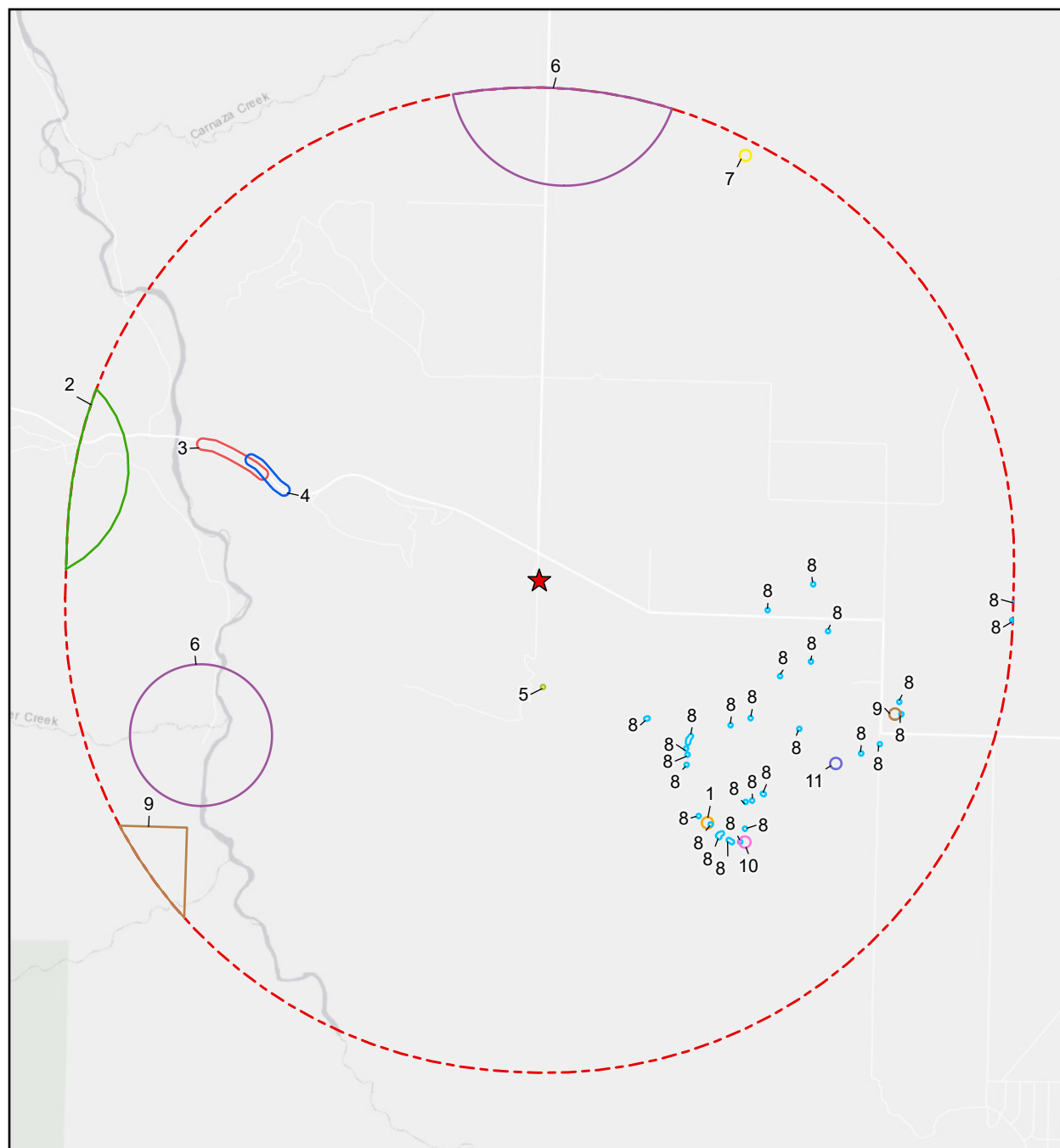


0 200 400 600 Feet

**Wendorff**  
Map Center: 120.094°W 35.37021°N  
San Luis Obispo County

Imagery Date: 09/28/2016

**Figure 3. California Natural Diversity Database Plant Records**



**Label Common Name**

**Legend**

- 1 Diamond-petaled California poppy
- 2 Dwarf calycadenia
- 3 Indian Valley spineflower
- 4 Kern mallow
- 5 La Panza mariposa-lily
- 6 Lemmon's jewelflower
- 7 Lost Hills crownscale
- 8 Munz's tidy-tips
- 9 Pale-yellow layia
- 10 Shining navarretia
- 11 Spiny-sepaled betton-celery

★ Project Location

5-Mile Radius



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

**Wendorff**

Map Center: 120.09405°W 35.3702°N  
San Luis Obispo County

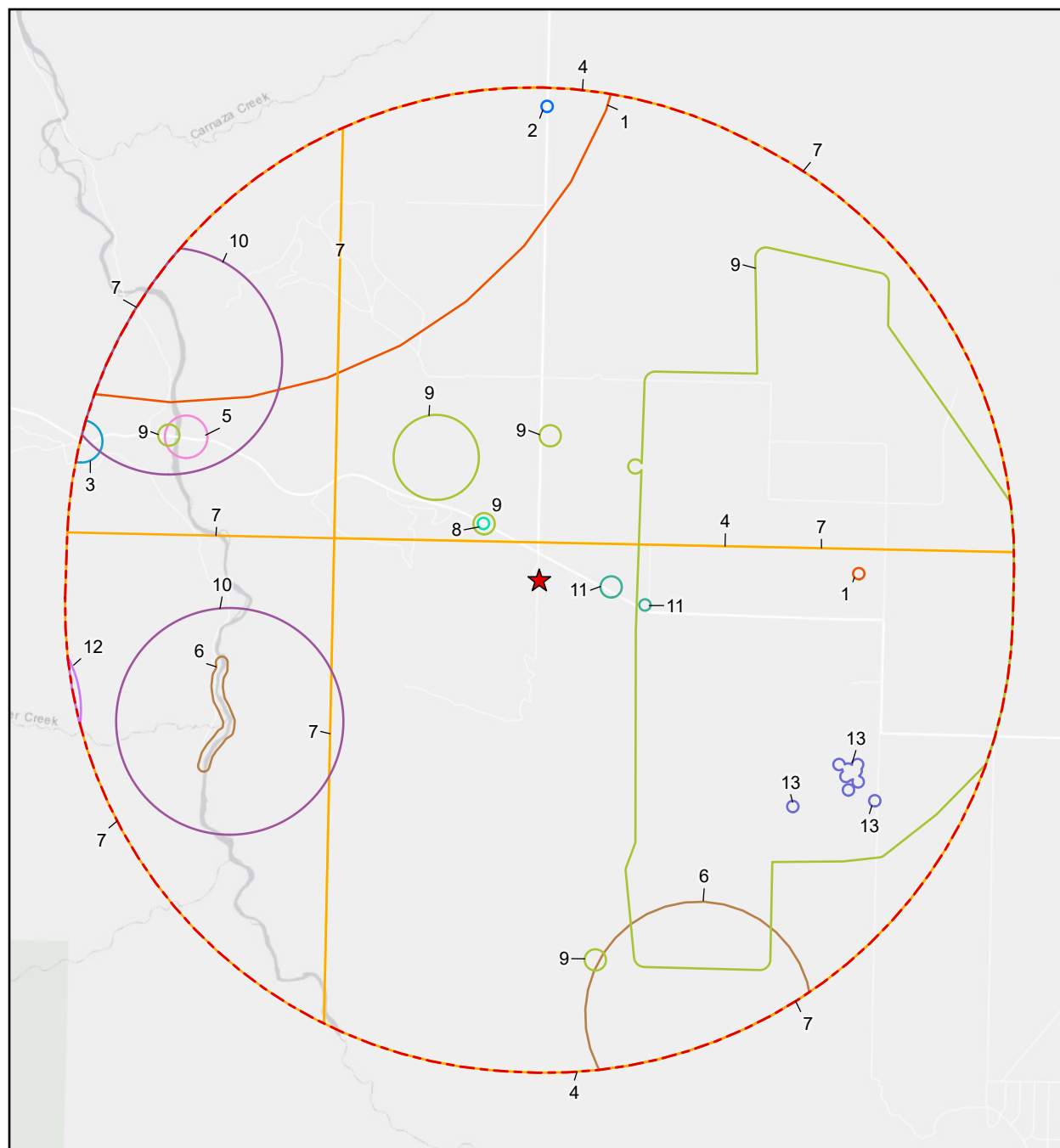
CNDDDB GIS Data Last Updated: November 2018



**ALTHOUSE AND MEADE, INC.**  
BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Map Updated:  
November 20, 2018 09:18 AM by JBB

**Figure 4. California Natural Diversity Database Animal Records**

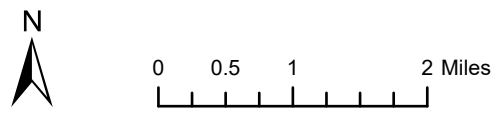


Label	Common Name
1	American badger
2	Burrowing owl
3	California glossy snake
4	Longhorn fairy shrimp
5	Norther California legless lizard
6	Pallid bat
7	Prairie falcon
8	San Joaquin coachwhip
9	San Joaquin kit fox
10	Townsend's big-eared bat
11	Tricolored blackbird
12	Tulare grasshopper mouse
13	Vernal pool fairy shrimp

Legend

★ Project Location

--- 5-Mile Radius



**Wendorff**  
 Map Center: 120.09405°W 35.3702°N  
 San Luis Obispo County









CNDDDB GIS Data Last Updated: November 2018



**Figure 5. Biological Resources**



**Legend**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  Disturbed (8.4 acres)                            |  Pond (0.7 acre)                    |
|  Existing Buildings/<br>Main Residence (0.3 acre) |  Drainages                          |
|  Fallow Cropland<br>(26.4 acres)                  |  Project Components<br>(10.2 acres) |
|  Planted Trees<br>(5.1 acres)                     |  Property Boundary<br>(40.9 acres)  |



0 200 400 600 Feet


**Wendorff**  
Map Center: 120.09402°W 35.37021°N  
San Luis Obispo County

Biological Survey Date: 06/08/2018

**Figure 6. Cultivation Areas: 2016 - 2018**



**Legend**

 Property Boundary (40.9 acres)

**Cultivation Areas by Year**

 2016

 2017

 2018

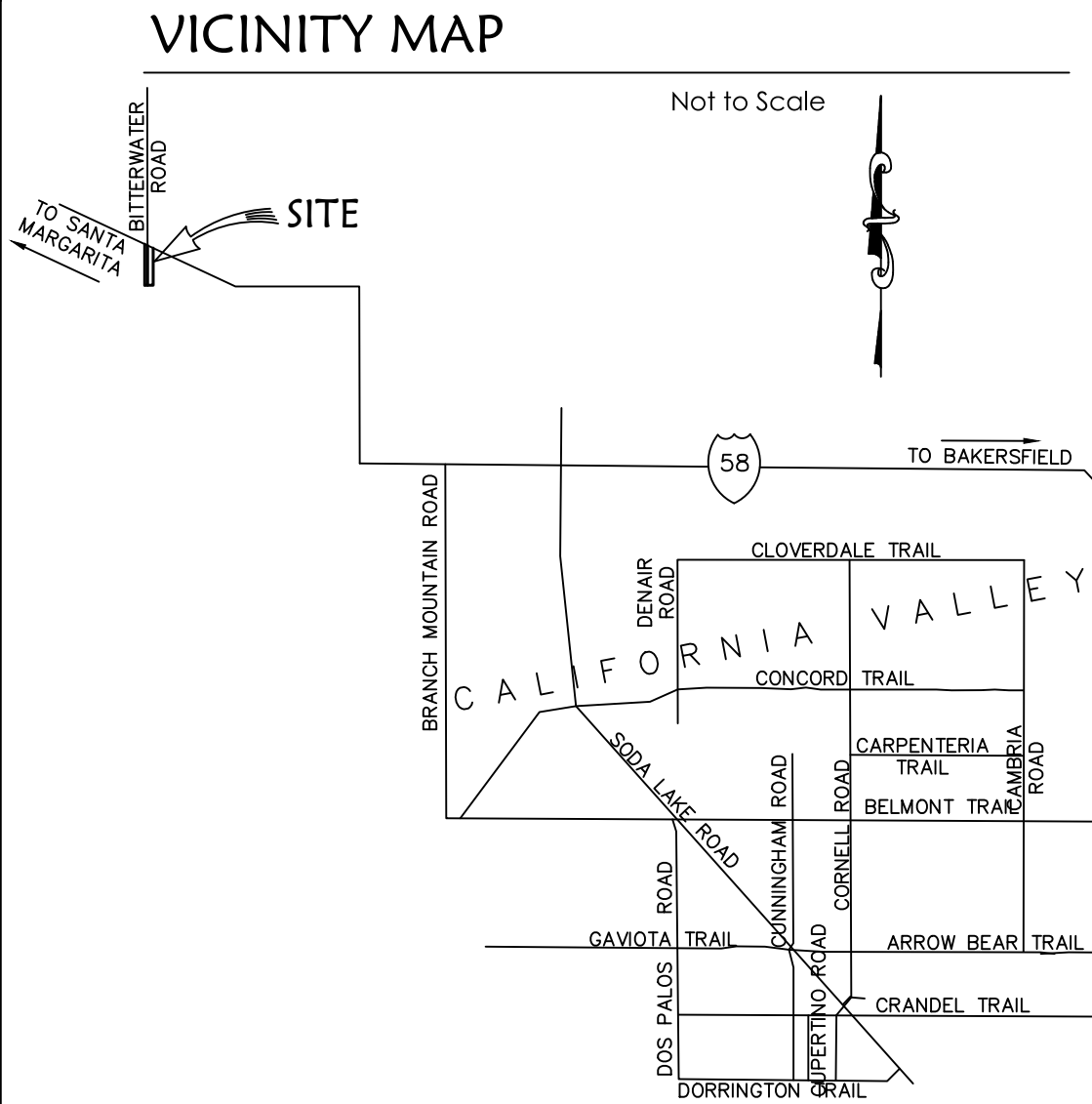


0 200 400 600 Feet

**Wendorff**  
Map Center: 120.09402°W 35.37021°N  
San Luis Obispo County

Aerial Imagery Date: 6/22/2017





## BENCHMARK

NGS BENCH MARK "Z 1294" PID FV1188 - A STANDARD NGS DISK STAMPED "Z 1294 1977"

DESCRIBED BY NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY 1977 5.6 MI NW FROM SIMMLER, 5.6 MILES NORTHWEST ALONG STATE HIGHWAY 58 FROM THE STATE HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE YARD, AT A POINT WHERE THE HIGHWAY TURNS TO THE NORTHWEST, 98 FT. SOUTH OF AND ACROSS THE HIGHWAY FROM THE EAST END OF A GATE ACROSS A PRIVATE ROAD LEADING NORTH TO A RANCH, 33 FT. SOUTH OF THE CENTER LINE OF THE HIGHWAY, 28 FT. EAST OF THE EAST END OF A WIRE GATE, 3.4 FT. WEST OF A TELEPHONE POLE WITH A GUY WIRE, 4.0 FT. NORTH OF A FENCE. THE DISK IS 0.2 FT. BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE GROUND, ACCESS TO WHICH IS HAD THROUGH A 4-INCH PLASTIC SCREW PLUG.

ELEVATION = 2028.94 FEET (NAVD 1988)

## TEMPORARY BENCHMARK

TBM = TOP OF A 2" IRON PIPE WITH NAIL (TCS# 213) AS SHOWN ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF PARCEL 29.

ELEVATION = 2052.76 FEET (WGS84 - GEOID 03 ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHT PER GPS OBSERVATIONS)

## BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE "BASIS OF BEARINGS" FOR THIS MAP AND SURVEY IS GRID NORTH PER CALIFORNIA COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1983 (CCS 83-ZONE 5). THE MEAN CONVERGENCE ANGLE FOR THIS SITE IS -01°11'38".

MEASURED DISTANCES SHOWN HEREON ARE GRID DISTANCES IN U.S. FEET. TO OBTAIN GROUND DISTANCES, MULTIPLY GRID DISTANCES BY 1.00011866.

## SURVEYOR

TWIN CITIES SURVEYING INC.  
615-C MAIN STREET  
TEMPLETON, CALIFORNIA  
(805) 434-1834

## OWNER

SIMON CALEB  
8015 CARRISA HIGHWAY  
SANTA MARGARITA, CA. 93453-8715  
APN(s): 072-311-014, 072-311-018

## APPLICABLE CODES

- 2016 Building Standards Codes
- California Energy Code
  - California Building Code, Vols 1 & 2
  - California Electrical Code
  - California Fire Code
  - California Green Building Code
  - California Mechanical Code
  - California Plumbing Code
  - California Reference Standards Code
  - California Residential Code County Building and Construction Ordinance - Title 19
  - County Coastal Zone Land Use Ordinance - Title 23
  - County Fire Code Ordinance - Title 16
  - County Land Use Ordinance - Title 22

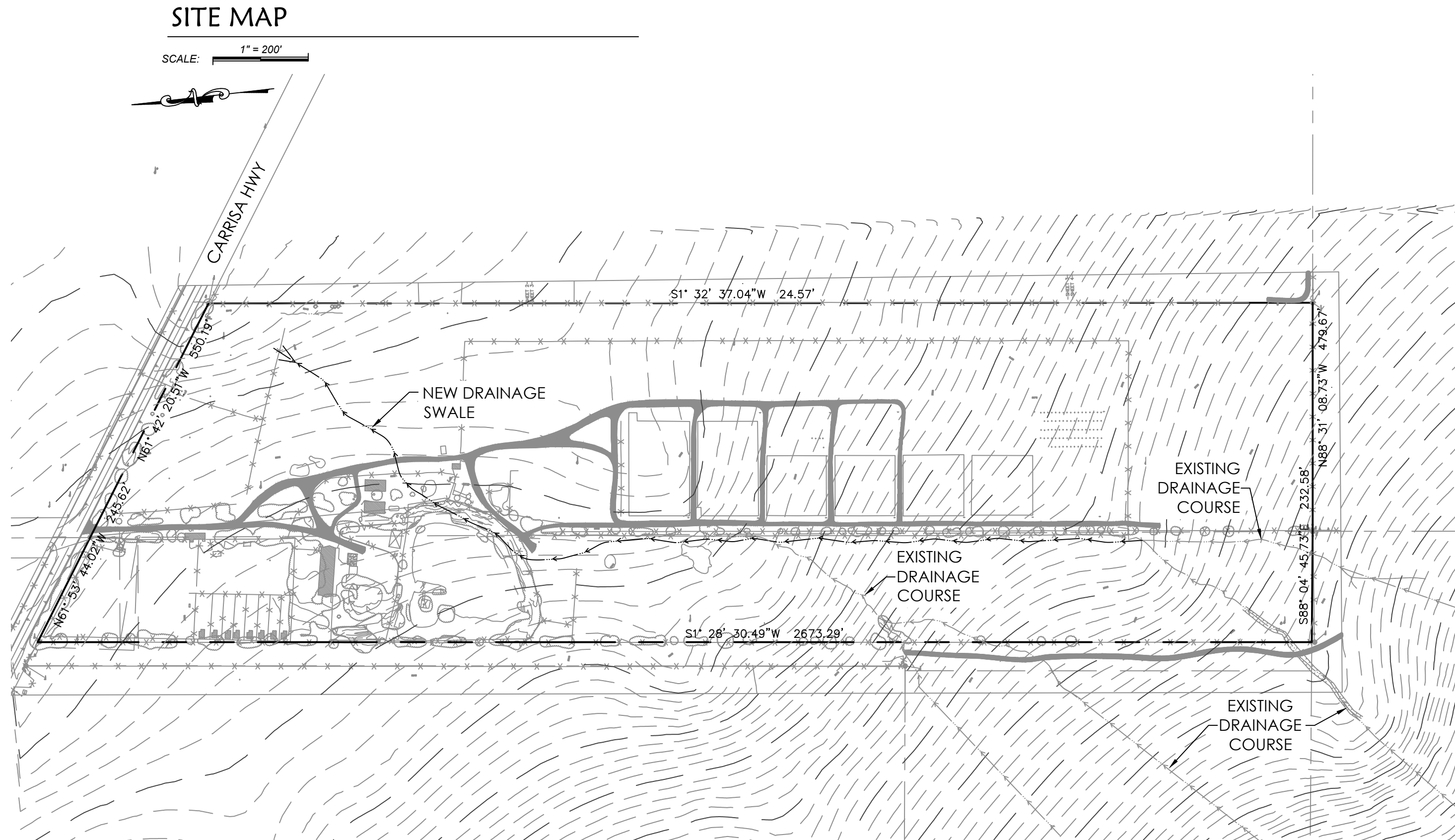
## PROJECT STATISTICS

Cut 1,493 CY± \*, Fill 34 CY± \*, Total 1,527 CY±  
Max. cut = 2.5 ft, Max. fill = 1 ft  
Average slope < 10%  
Parcel Area = 41ac ±  
Pre-Project (sf ±)  
Impervious Area = 0, Total Project Area = 39.053  
Post-Project (sf ±)  
Total Impervious Area = 0, Pervious Area = 39.053  
New Imp. Area = 0, Removed Imp. Area = 0  
Replaced Imp. Surface = 0  
Total Site Disturbance = 39.053  
Drainage Swale Area = 36.472

\* All cut soil will stay on site. Soil to be spread along the longitudinal alignment of the swale and on the down hill side of the new swale. Conform cut soil with the existing ground, with elevations not to be greater than 0.5' above existing grade.

# Wendorff 8015 - Carrisa Hwy. - Grading, Drainage, & Erosion Control Plan

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Outdoor Cannabis Cultivation Remediation Project



## GENERAL NOTES

- No construction shall be started without plans approved by the County Building Department. The Building Department shall be notified at least 24 hours prior to starting of construction and of the time location of the preconstruction conference. Any construction performed without approved plans or prior notification to the Building Department will be rejected and will be of the contractor's and/or owner's risk.
- For any construction performed that is not in compliance with plans or permits approved for the project the Building Department may revoke all active permits and recommend that County Code Enforcement provide a written notice or stop work order in accordance with Section 22.52.140 [23.10] of the Land Use Ordinance.
- All construction work and installations shall conform to the most current County of San Luis Obispo Public Improvement Standards and all work shall be subject to the approval of the Building Department.
- The project owner and contractor shall be responsible for providing and/or maintaining all weather access at all times to existing properties located in the vicinity of work. Additionally, they shall be responsible for maintaining all existing services, including utility, garbage collection, mail distribution, etc., to all existing properties located in the vicinity of work.
- On-site hazards to public safety shall be shielded by construction fencing. Fencing shall be maintained by the project owner and contractor until such time that the project is completed and occupied, potential hazards have been mitigated, or alternative protective measures have been installed.
- Soils tests shall be done in accordance with the County Public Improvement Standards, Section 3.2.3. All tests must be made within 15 days prior to the placing material. The test results shall clearly indicate the location and source of the material.
- Roadway compaction tests shall be made on subgrade material, aggregate base material, and material as specified by the Soils Engineer. Soil tests shall be made prior to the placement of the next material lift.
- Subgrade material shall be compacted to a relative compaction of 95% in the zone between finished subgrade elevation and a minimum of 1-foot below. All material in fill sections below the zone mentioned above shall be compacted to 90% relative compaction.
- A registered civil engineer shall certify that the improvements when completed are in accordance with the plans prior to the request for a final inspection. Record Drawings shall be prepared after construction is completed. The civil engineer certifying the improvements and preparing as-built plans may be present when the final inspection is made by the County.
- An Engineer of Work Agreement and an Engineer Checking and Inspection Agreement are required prior to the start of construction. The Building Department shall be notified in writing of any changes to the Engineer of Work Agreement. Construction shall not proceed without an Engineer or Work.
- All utility companies shall be notified prior to the start of construction.
- A County Encroachment Permit is required for all work done within the County right-of-way. The Encroachment Permit may establish additional construction, utility and traffic control requirements.
- The County Inspector acting on behalf of the County Building Department may require revisions in the plans to solve unforeseen problems that may arise in the field. All revisions shall be subject to the approval of the Developer's Engineer of Work.
- The structural section shall be based on soils tests taken at the time of construction and using a Traffic Index of for (road name). The structural section shall be approved by the Building Department prior to road construction.
- Hydro-seeding or other permanent erosion control shall be placed and established with 90% coverage on all disturbed surfaces (other than paved or gravel surfaces) prior to the final inspection.
- For any public improvements to be maintained by the County, if environmental permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board/State Water Resources Control Board, or the California Department of Fish & Game are required, the Developer shall: a. submit a copy of all such completed permits to the County Building Department OR, b. document that the regulatory agencies determined that said permit is not required; prior to acceptance of the completed improvements for County maintenance and release of improvement security. Any mitigation monitoring required by said permits will remain the responsibility of the Developer.
- When the project site earthwork is not intended to balance then a separate grading permit for the sending or receiving property may be required. A copy of the permit/s or evidence that no permits are required shall be submitted to the Department prior to commencing project earthwork.
- A final report from the designing engineer is required for the engineered leach field design.

## GRADING NOTES

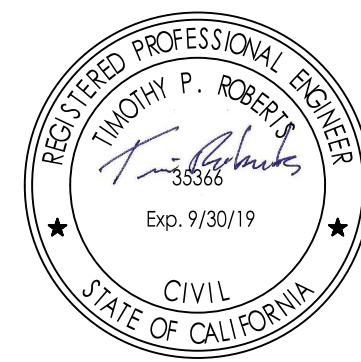
- All grading construction shall conform to the applicable codes as noted under "Applicable Codes" heading.
- The developer shall be responsible for scheduling a pre-construction meeting with the County and other affected agencies. The contractor shall notify the County Building Department at least 24 hours prior to any work being performed, and arrange for inspection.
- Grading shall comply with the recommendations of the soils report by TBD.
- Estimated earth quantities:  
Cut: 1,493 CY± Fill: 34 CY±  
  
Note: exact shrinkage, consolidation, and subsidence factors and losses due to clearing operations are not included. Estimated earthwork quantities are based upon the difference between existing ground surface and proposed finish grades, or sub grades as shown on the plan, and should vary according to these factors. The contractor shall be responsible for site inspection and quantify take off, and shall bid accordingly.
- Soils engineer to determine the soil is suitable to support the intended structure. Such report including progress and/or compaction reports shall be submitted to the field inspector prior to final inspection when a soils report is obtained. The County policy regarding pad certification shall be followed. When applicable the engineer shall observe the grading operation(s) and provide the field inspector with required compaction reports and a report stating that the grading performed has been observed and is in conformance with the UBC and County ordinances.
- No cut or fill slopes will be constructed steeper than two horizontal to one vertical (2:1).
- Dust control is to be maintained at all times during construction.
- Areas of fill shall be scarified, benched and recompacted prior to replacing fill and observed by a soil or civil engineer.
- Fill material will be recompacted to 90% of maximum density.
- Remove any deleterious material encountered before placing fill.
- All disturbed areas shall be hydro seeded or planted with approved erosion control vegetation as soon as practical after construction is complete.
- Minimum setback to creeks and bluffs shall be maintained. Minimum setback of two feet from all property lines will be maintained for all grading.
- Minimum slope away from buildings shall be 5% for the first ten feet around perimeter.
- The contractor shall be responsible for the protection of all existing survey markers during construction. All such monuments or markers disturbed shall be reset at the contractor's expense.
- All contractors and subcontractors working within the right of way shall have an appropriate contractor's license, a local business license, and shall obtain an encroachment permit.
- Engineering reports for cut or fill slope steeper than 2:1 shall be submitted to the field inspector.

## UNDERGROUND UTILITY NOTES

- An effort has been made to define the location of underground facilities within the job site. However, all existing utility and other underground structures may not be shown on this plan and their location where shown is approximate. The construction contractor agrees that he shall assume sole and complete responsibility for locating or having located all underground utilities and other facilities and for protecting them during construction.
- All utility companies must be notified prior to the start of construction. The construction contractor shall contact underground service alert (USA) at 811 two to ten days prior to the start of excavation and shall verify the location of any known utilities and whether or not a representative of each company will be present during excavation.



TABLE 3-7: PRI MANDATORY SITE DESIGN MEASURES *				
MANDATORY SITE DESIGN MEASURES (SELECT AT LEAST ONE)		SELECTED	REASON, IF NOT SELECTING	HANDBOOK SECTION
a.	Roof runoff directed into cisterns or rain barrels for reuse?	optional	At owner's discretion	5.2.1
b.	Roof runoff directed into vegetated areas (safely away from building foundations and footings)?	yes		5.2.2
c.	Runoff from sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios directed onto vegetated areas (safely away from the building foundations and footings)?	yes		5.2.3
d.	Runoff from driveways and/or uncovered parking lots onto vegetated areas (safely away from the building foundations and footings)?	yes		5.2.4
e.	Construct bike lanes, driveways, uncovered parking lots, sidewalks, walkways, and patios with permeable surfaces?	N/A		5.2.5



**Roberts Engineering**

Timothy P. Roberts  
Civil Engineer - RCE 35366

2015 Vista de la Vina  
Templeton, CA 93465  
Phone (805) 239-0664  
Fax (805) 238-6148  
Email tim@robertsengineering.com  
Website robertsengineering.com

## Record Drawings

Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19	Date
Revisions this Sheet:	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

**Roberts Engineering, Inc.**

Wendorff - 8015 Carrisa Hwy

## Title Sheet

Design/Drawn TR / SEB	County Plan Checker .	Approved for County Requirements Development Services Engineer Date
Job # 19-18	County W.O. No. .	Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19 Date
California Coordinates (CCS83, Zone 5) 2329264.927 N 5852363 E	County Road # .	of 5 1



EROSION CONTROL NOTES

1. The site shall be maintained as to prevent flow of sediments from the project.
2. All areas over 5% grade which are disturbed by grading activities shall be hydroseeded with an approved perennial mix prior to final acceptance. Areas with established growth at the time of final acceptance need not be hydroseeded.
3. Erosion control and sediment control measures shall be provided for any site work.
4. Erosion control and sediment control measures shall be provided after construction is completed until permanent measures are in place.
5. During rainy season, all paved areas shall be kept clear of soil and debris.
6. All erosion protection measures shall be inspected and repaired as necessary at the end of each work day, and after each rainfall event.
7. An erosion control plan shall be prepared and approved by the County Engineer.
8. All projects involving site disturbance of one acre or greater shall comply with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Developer shall submit a Notice of intent (NOI) to comply with the General Permit for Construction Activity with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The Developer shall provide the County with the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID #) or with verification that an exemption has been granted by RWQCB.

WDID No.: n/a less than one acre site disturbance

Person to contact 24 hours a day in the event there is an erosion control/sedimentation problem (Storm Water Compliance Officer):  
Name: Tim Wendorff (805) 538-3292

Hydro Seeding Specifications:

Seed Mix:  
20 LB/AC BROMUS CARINATUS CUCAMONGA SEED MIX  
8 LB/AC FESTUCA MICROSTACHYS SEED MIX  
3 LB/AC TRIFOLIUM WILDENOVII SEED MIX

Mulch/Fertilizer/Binder:

1500 LB/AC WOOD FIBER MULCH  
300 LB/AC 15/15/15 FERTILIZER  
100 LB/AC ECOLOGY CONTROL M-BINDER TACKIFIER

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

1. All construction & inspections shall conform to 2010 California Building Code (CBC) Chapter 17.
2. Special inspection requirement are required for this project, the owner or registered design professional in responsible charge acting as the owner's agent shall employ one or more special inspectors to provide inspections during construction on all tasks identified below.
3. Special inspectors shall be a qualified person who shall demonstrate competence, to the satisfaction of the County Building Department. Names and qualifications of special inspector(s) shall be submitted to the County Building Department for approval.
4. Each contractor responsible for the construction of components listed in the special inspections shall submit a written statement of responsibility to the County Building Department and the owner prior to the commencement of work. The statement shall contain the items listed in CBC 1706.1.
5. A final report prepared by a soil or civil engineer shall be submitted to the field inspector stating the work performed is in substantial conformance with the approved plans, applicable codes, and is found to be suitable to support the intended structure. Such report shall include any field progress reports, compaction data etc.

Section 1705. Statement of Special Inspections:

- 1705.1 General. Where special inspection or testing is required by Section 1704, 1707 or 1708, the registered design professional in responsible charge shall prepare a statement of special inspections in accordance with Section 1705 for submittal by the permit application [see Section 1704.1.1].
- 1705.2 Content of statement of special inspections. The statement of special inspections shall identify the following:

a) The materials, systems, components and work required to have special

inspection or testing by the building official or by the registered design professional responsible for each portion of the work.

b) The type and extent of each special inspection.

c) The type and extent of each test.

d) Additional requirements for special inspection or testing for seismic or wind resistance as specified in Section 1705.3, 1705.4, 1707 or 1708.

e) For each type of special inspection, identification as to whether it will be continuous special inspection or periodic special inspection.

Section (table) 1705.6 Required Verification and Inspection of Soils.

- a) Verify materials below footings are adequate to achieve the design bearing capacity shall be performed periodically during task.
- b) Verify excavations are extended to proper depth and have reached proper material, shall be performed periodically during task.
- c) Perform classification and testing of controlled fill materials, shall be performed periodically during task.
- d) Verify use of proper materials, densities and lift thicknesses during placement and compaction of controlled fill, shall be performed continuously during task.
- e) Prior to placement of controlled fill, observe subgrade and verify that site had been prepared properly, shall be performed periodically during task.

Observation & Testing Program.

The project soils engineer shall perform the inspection & testing for the following tasks:

- Final plans
- Stripping and clearing of vegetation
- Recompaction of scarification soils
- Fill placement and compaction
- Over excavating
- Verification of soils type & depth
- Final report

The project engineer of work shall perform the inspection for the following tasks:

- Rough grading & site preparation
- Final grading inspection prior to final County inspection

The project engineer of work shall be Tim Roberts of Roberts Engineering, Inc., RCE 35366, 2015 Vista de la Vina, Templeton, CA 93465, phone (805) 239-0664

The Engineer or work shall state in writing the work is in substantial conformance with the approved plans.

The person responsible for BMP inspection is: Tim Wendorff (805) 538-3292

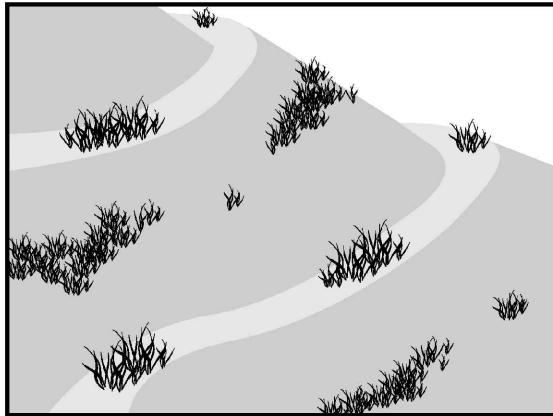
TREE PROTECTION NOTES

1. No oak tree shall be removed without prior County approval.
2. Trees within 20 feet of grading or trenching shall be protected by placement of protective fencing as indicated.
3. Protective fencing shall be four feet high chain link or safety fence, and shall be placed at the dipline unless otherwise indicated
4. Trenching and excavation within tree driplines shall be hand dug or bored to minimize root disturbance. Any root encountered 1" diameter or greater, shall be hand cut and appropriately treated.
5. Pruning of lower limbs in the construction area shall occur prior to construction activities to minimize damage.

EROSION CONTROL & INSPECTIONS

Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices must be in place and functional PRIOR to the first inspection. No inspections can be performed if they are not in place or have failed to provide erosion control. Failure to maintain erosion control will cause inspections to be delayed until erosion control measures are functional.

Hydroseeding



Description and Purpose

Hydroseeding typically consists of applying a mixture of a hydraulic mulch, seed, fertilizer, and stabilizing emulsion with a hydraulic mulcher, to temporarily protect exposed soils from erosion by water and wind. Hydraulic seeding, or hydroseeding, is simply the method by which temporary or permanent seed is applied to the soil surface.

Suitable Applications

Hydroseeding is suitable for disturbed areas requiring temporary protection until permanent stabilization is established. For disturbed areas that will be re-disturbed following an extended period of inactivity, or to apply permanent stabilization measures. Hydroseeding without mulch or other cover (e.g. EC-7 Erosion Control Blanket) is not a stand-alone erosion control BMP and should be combined with additional measures until vegetation establishment.

Typical applications for hydroseeding include:

- Disturbed soil/graded areas where permanent stabilization or continued earthwork is not anticipated prior to seed germination.
- Cleared and graded areas exposed to seasonal rains or temporary irrigation.
- Areas not subject to heavy wear by construction equipment or high traffic.

EC-4

Categories	
EC Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE Sediment Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
TC Tracking Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
WE Wind Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NS Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
WM Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input type="checkbox"/>

Legend:  
☒ Primary Category  
☒ Secondary Category

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input type="checkbox"/>

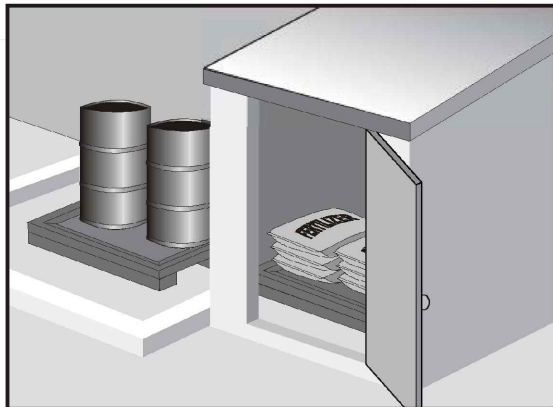
Potential Alternatives

EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch  
EC-5 Soil Binders  
EC-6 Straw Mulch  
EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats  
EC-8 Wood Mulching  
EC-14 Compost Blanket  
EC-16 Non-Vegetative Stabilization

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Material Delivery and Storage



Description and Purpose

Prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from material delivery and storage to the stormwater system or watercourses by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials onsite, storing materials in watertight containers and/or a completely enclosed designated area, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspections, and training employees and subcontractors.

This best management practice covers only material delivery and storage. For other information on materials, see WM-2, Material Use, or WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs in this section.

Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable for use at all construction sites with delivery and storage of the following materials:

- Soil stabilizers and binders
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Fertilizers
- Detergents
- Plaster
- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease

WM-1

Categories	
EC Erosion Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC Tracking Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
WE Wind Erosion Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
NS Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
WM Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legend:  
☒ Primary Category  
☒ Secondary Category

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

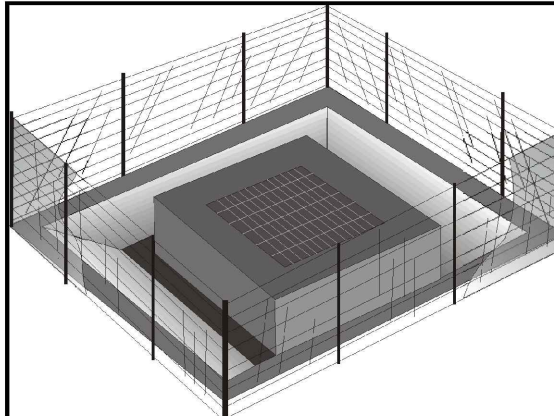
Potential Alternatives

None

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Storm Drain Inlet Protection



Description and Purpose

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a sediment filter or an impounding area in, around or upstream of a storm drain, drop inlet, or curb inlet. Storm drain inlet protection measures temporarily pond runoff before it enters the storm drain, allowing sediment to settle. Some filter configurations also remove sediment by filtering, but usually the ponding action results in the greatest sediment reduction. Temporary geotextile storm drain inlets attach underneath storm drain grates to capture and filter storm water.

Suitable Applications

- Every storm drain inlet receiving runoff from unstabilized or otherwise active work areas should be protected. Inlet protection should be used in conjunction with other erosion and sediment controls to prevent sediment-laden stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from entering the storm drain system.

Limitations

- Drainage area should not exceed 1 acre.
- In general straw bales should not be used as inlet protection.
- Requires an adequate area for water to pond without encroaching into portions of the roadway subject to traffic.
- Sediment removal may be inadequate to prevent sediment discharges in high flow conditions or if runoff is heavily sediment laden. If high flow conditions are expected, use

SE-10

Categories	
EC Erosion Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
SE Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC Tracking Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WE Wind Erosion Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
NS Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input type="checkbox"/>
WM Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input type="checkbox"/>

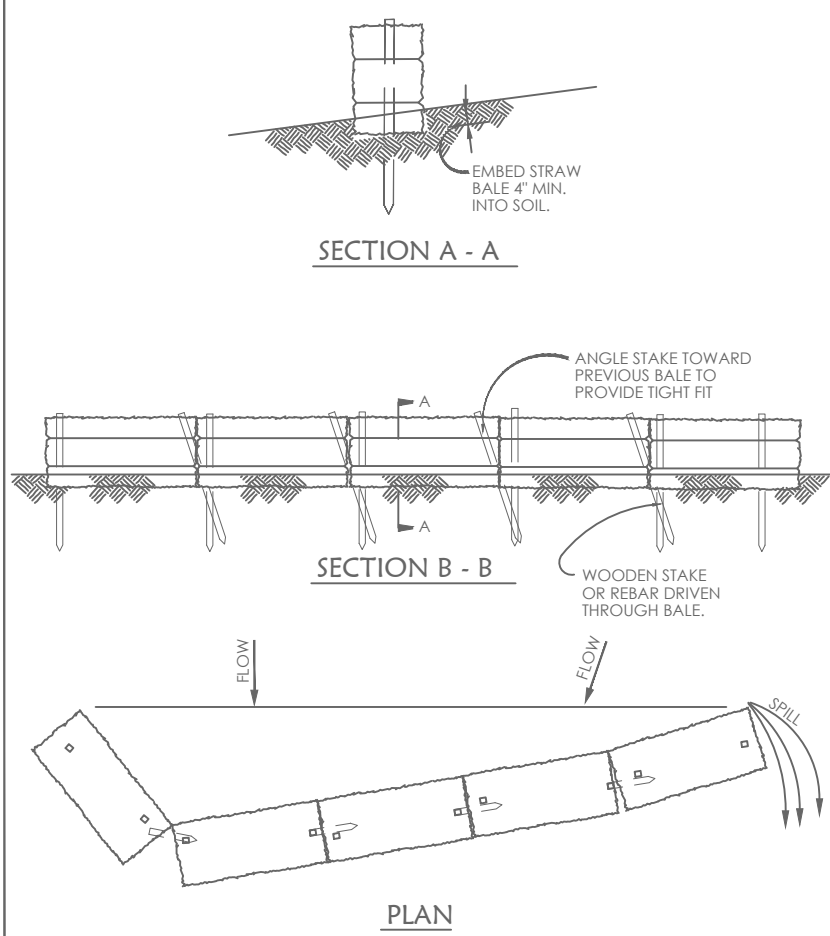
Legend:  
☒ Primary Category  
☒ Secondary Category

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input type="checkbox"/>

Potential Alternatives

SE-1 Soil Fences  
SE-5 Fiber Rolls  
SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm  
SE-8 Sandbag Barrier  
SE-14 Biofilter Bags  
SE-13 Compost Socks and Berms

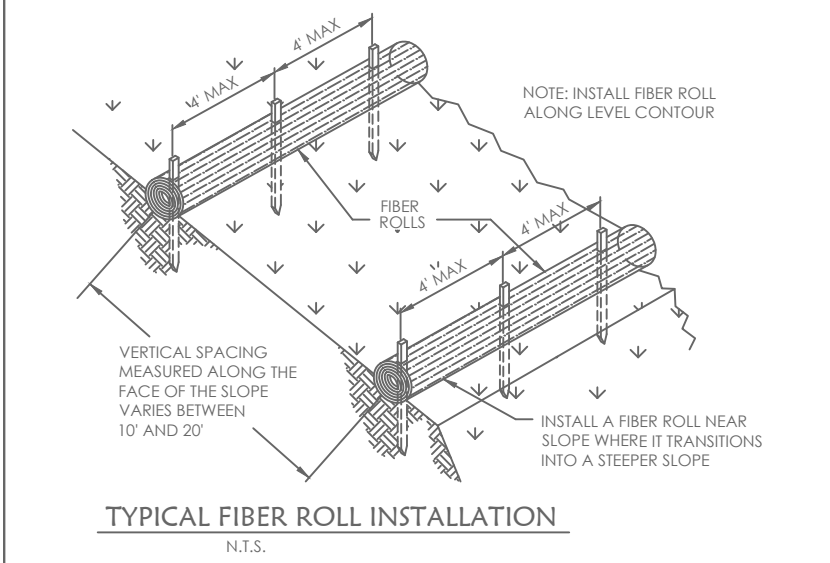
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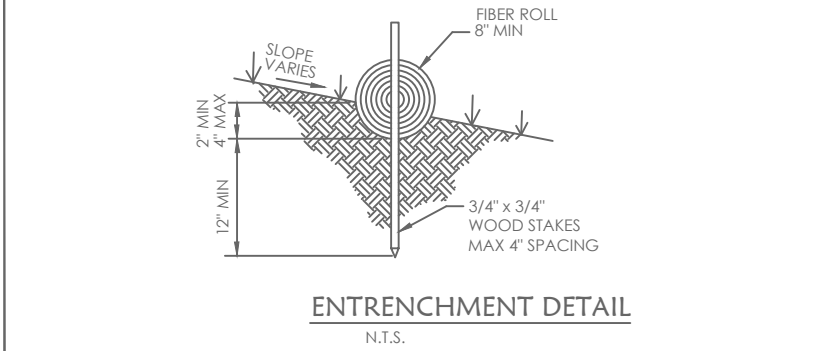
NOTES:

- THE STRAW BALES SHALL BE PLACED ON SLOPE CONTOUR.
- BALES TO BE PLACED IN A ROW WITH THE BIDS TIGHTLY ADJUTING. USE STRAW, ROCKS, OR FILTER FABRIC TO FILL GAPS BETWEEN THE BALES AND TAMP THE BACKFILL MATERIAL TO PREVENT EROSION OR FLOW AROUND BALES.

STRAW BALE DIKE



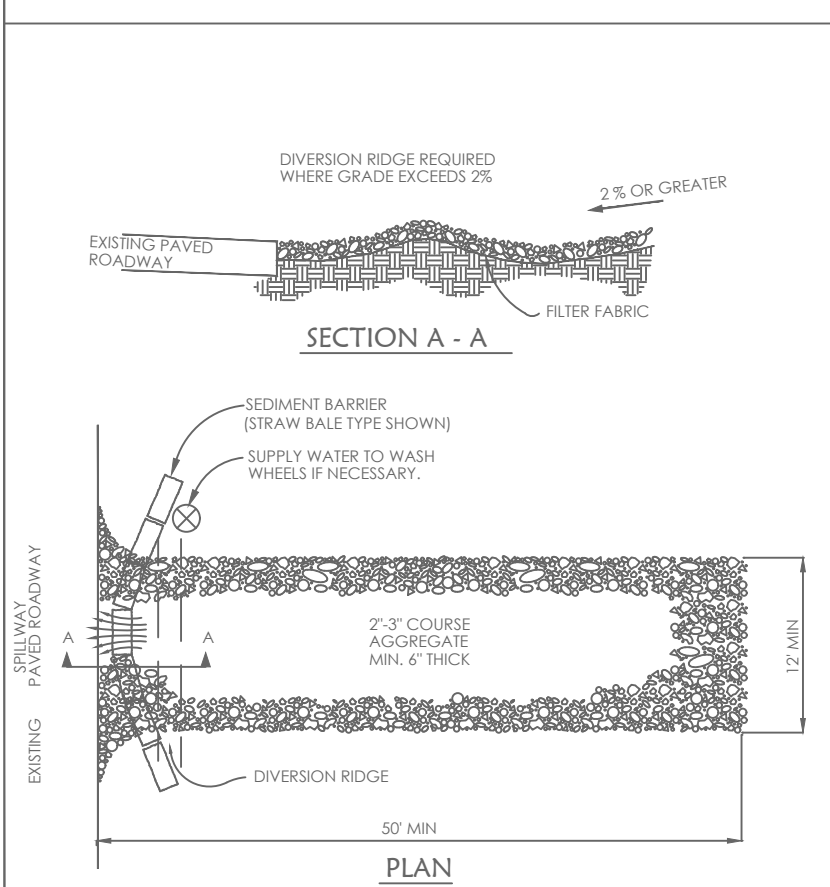
TYPICAL FIBER ROLL INSTALLATION  
N.T.S.



ENTRENCHMENT DETAIL  
N.T.S.

- NOTE:
- INSPECT AND REPAIR FIBER ROLLS AFTER EACH STORM EVENT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN NECESSARY.
  - REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED TO AN AREA THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE SEDIMENT OFF-SITE AND CAN BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
  - FIBER ROLLS SHALL BE PLACED ALONG LEVEL SLOPE CONTOURS TO MAXIMIZE PONDING EFFICIENCY.

FIBER ROLLS



PLAN

- NOTES:
- THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
  - WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY.
  - WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.

TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

Roberts Engineering, Inc.

Wendorff - 8015 Carrisa Hwy

Notes & Details

Design/Drawn TR / SEB	County Plan Checker .	Approved for County Requirements Development Services Engineer Date
Job # 19-18	County W.O. No. .	9/19/2019 Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19 Date
California Coordinates (CCS83, Zone 5) 2329264.927 N 5852363 E	County Road #	2 of 5



Roberts Engineering

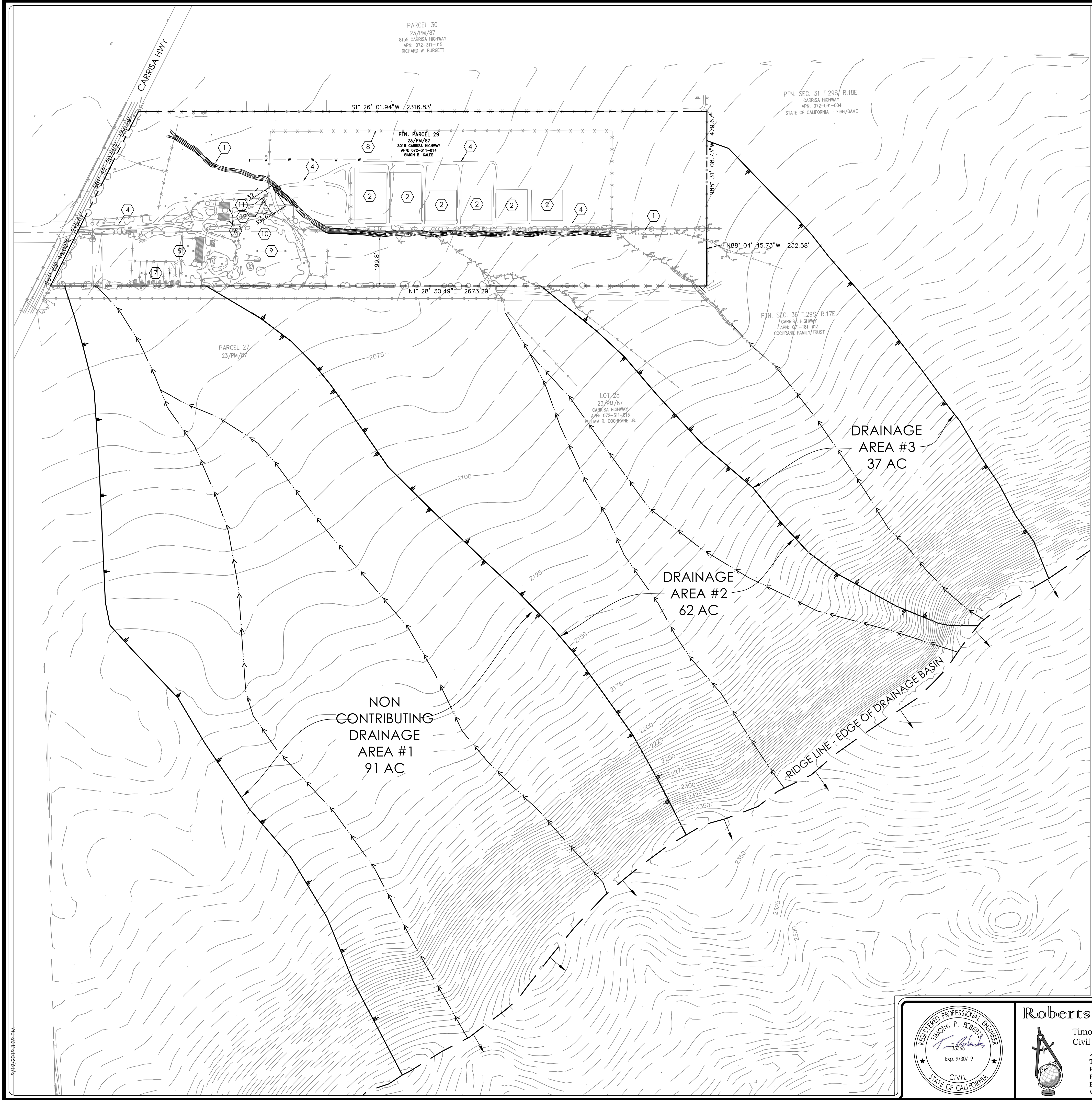
Timothy P. Roberts  
Civil Engineer - RCE 35366

2015 Vista de la Vina  
Templeton, CA 93465  
Phone (805) 239-0664  
Fax (805) 238-6148  
Email tim@robertenginc.com  
Website robertenginc.com

Record Drawings

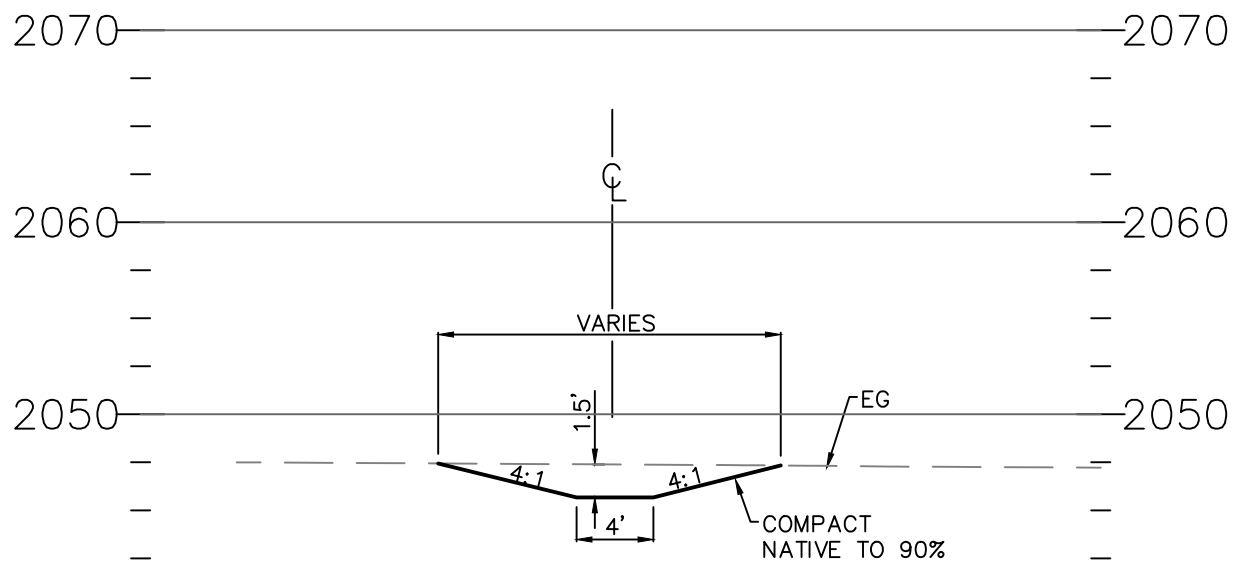
Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19	Date
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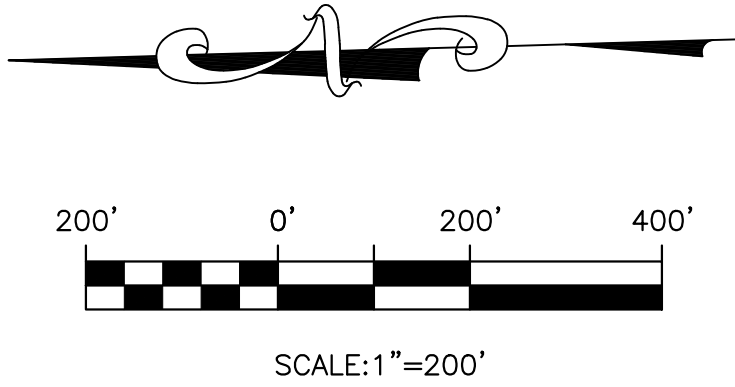
DRAINAGE EXHIBIT NOTES

- 1 PROPOSED DRAINAGE SWALE WITH 50 YEAR STORM EVENT DRAINAGE CAPACITY. REFER TO HYDROLOGY REPORT FOR DETAILS AND CALCULATIONS.
- 2 EXISTING HOOP HOUSE.
- 3 NOT USED.
- 4 EXISTING ACCESS ROAD.
- 5 EXISTING RESIDENCE.
- 6 EXISTING AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE.
- 7 EXISTING ANIMAL CORRALS.
- 8 EXISTING FENCE.
- 9 EXISTING POND.
- 10 EXISTING IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT.
- 11 EXISTING AG EXEMPT BUILDING TO REMAIN.
- 12 EXISTING WELL TO REMAIN.



TYPICAL SWALE SECTION

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=10'



Roberts Engineering, Inc.		
Wendoff - 8015 Carrisa Hwy		
Drainage Exhibit		
Design/Drawn TR / SEB	County Plan Checker	Approved for County Requirements
Job # 19-18	County W.O. No.	Development Services Engineer Date 9/19/2019
California Coordinates (CC383, Zone 5)	County Road #	2329264.927 N 5852363 E
		3 of 5



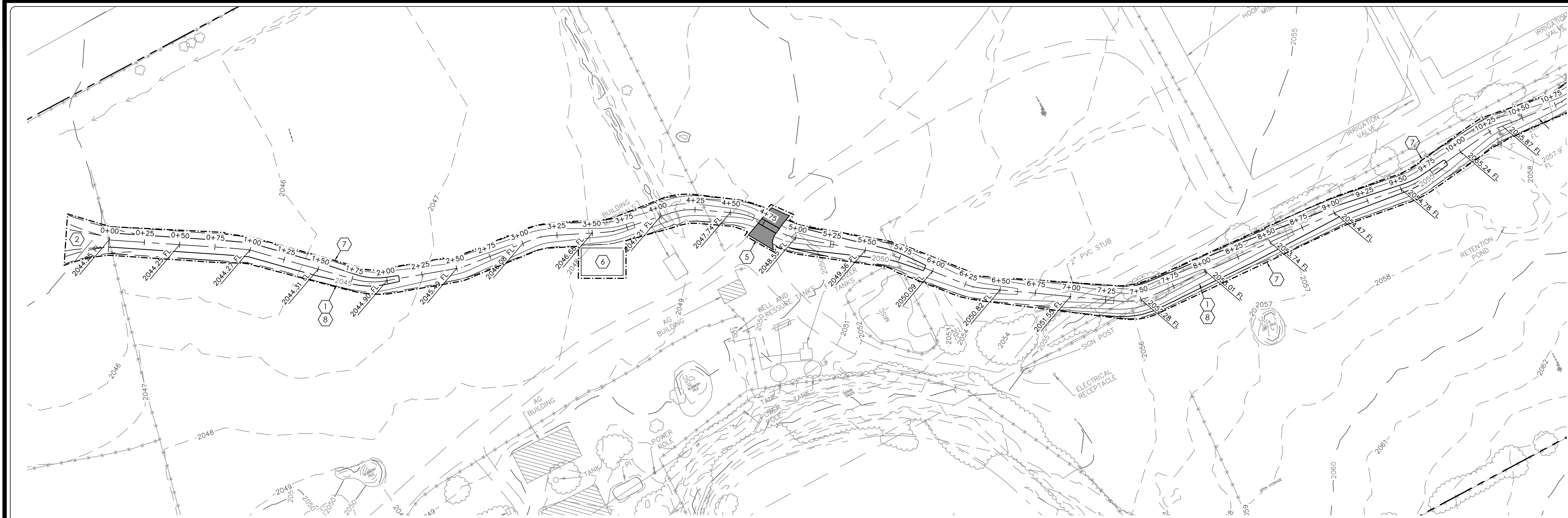
Roberts Engineering

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Record Drawings

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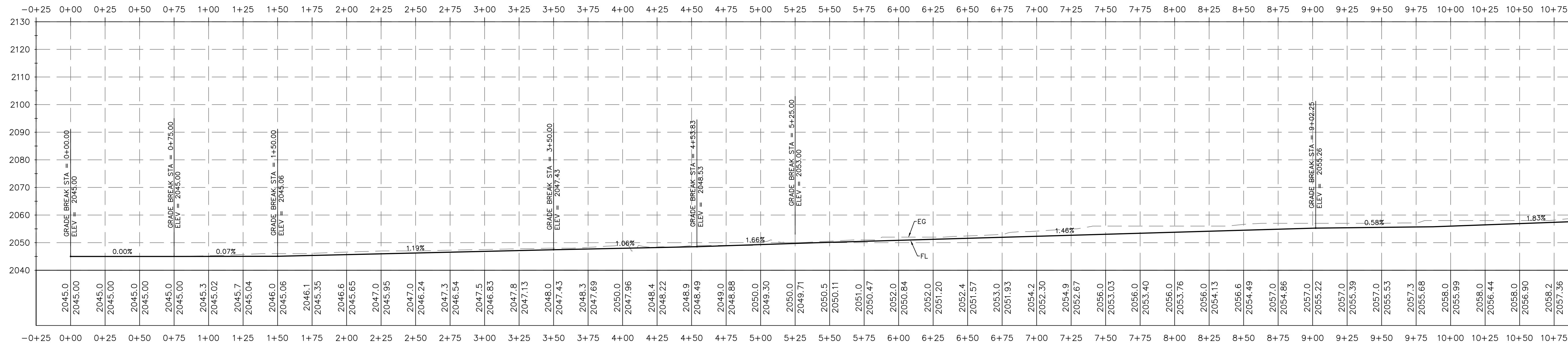




CONSTRUCTION NOTES

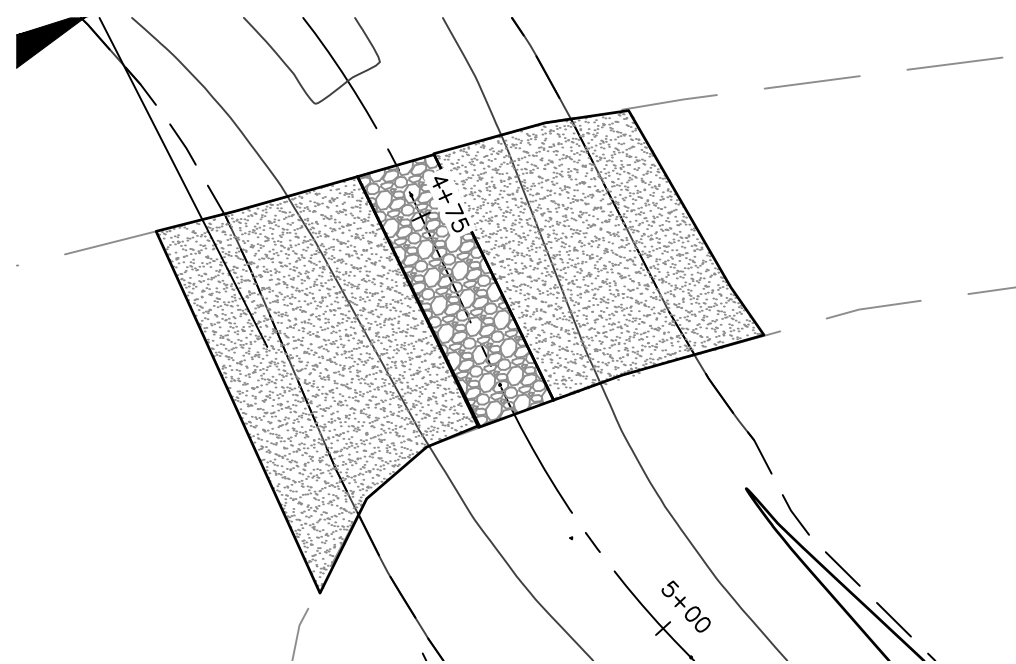
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2. THE END OF THE SWALE TO MAKE A NATURAL FLARE INTO THE EXISTING GROUND.
3. EXISTING FLOW LINE TO REMAIN.
4. CONFORM EXISTING FLOW LINE TO FLOW INTO NEW SWALE.
5. ROAD CROSSING, SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET.
6. CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY MATERIAL STORAGE AREA PER DETAIL, SHEET 2.
7. AREA OF DISTURBANCE, SEE SITE STATISTICS, SHEET 1.
8. HYDROSEED CHANNEL, SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTE #9, SHEET 2 FOR HYDROSEED SPECIFICATIONS.

MATCH LINE: STATION 10+75. SEE SHEET 5



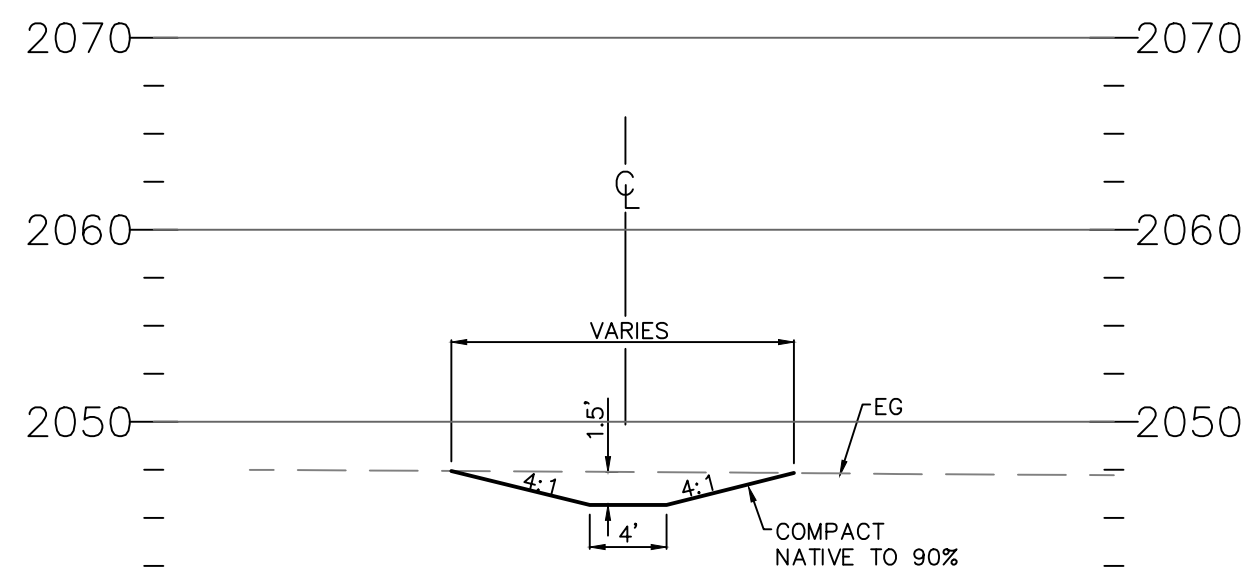
MATCH LINE: STATION 10+75. SEE SHEET 5

SWALE PROFILE  
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1"=40'  
VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=20'



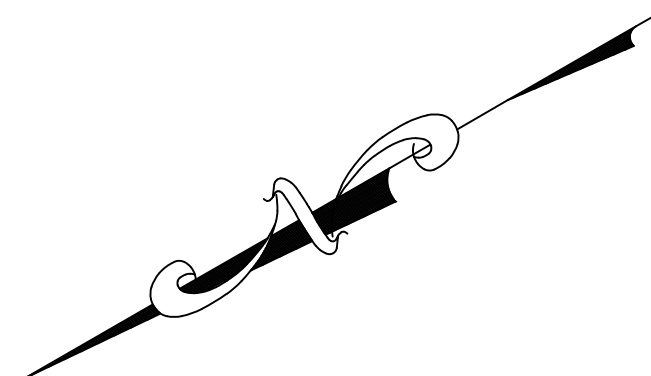
ROAD CROSSING DETAIL

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1"=10'



TYPICAL SWALE SECTION

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=10'



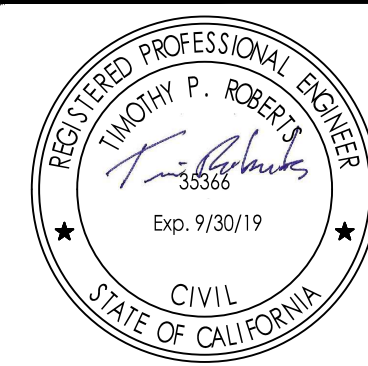
SCALE: 1"= 40'

Roberts Engineering, Inc.

Wendoff - 8015 Carrisa Hwy

Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control Plan

Design/Draw TR / SEB	County Plan Checker .	Approved for County Requirements Development Services Engineer Date
Job # 19-18	County W.O. No. .	Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19 Date 9/19/2019
California Coordinates (CCS83, Zone 5) 2329264.927 N 5852363 E	County Road # .	4 of 5



Roberts Engineering

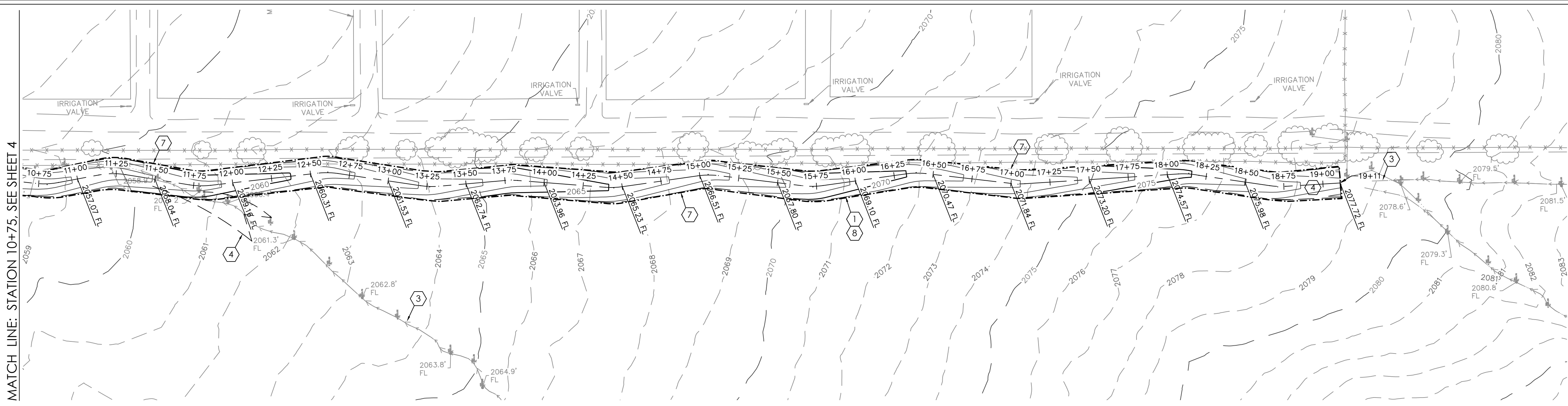
Timothy P. Roberts  
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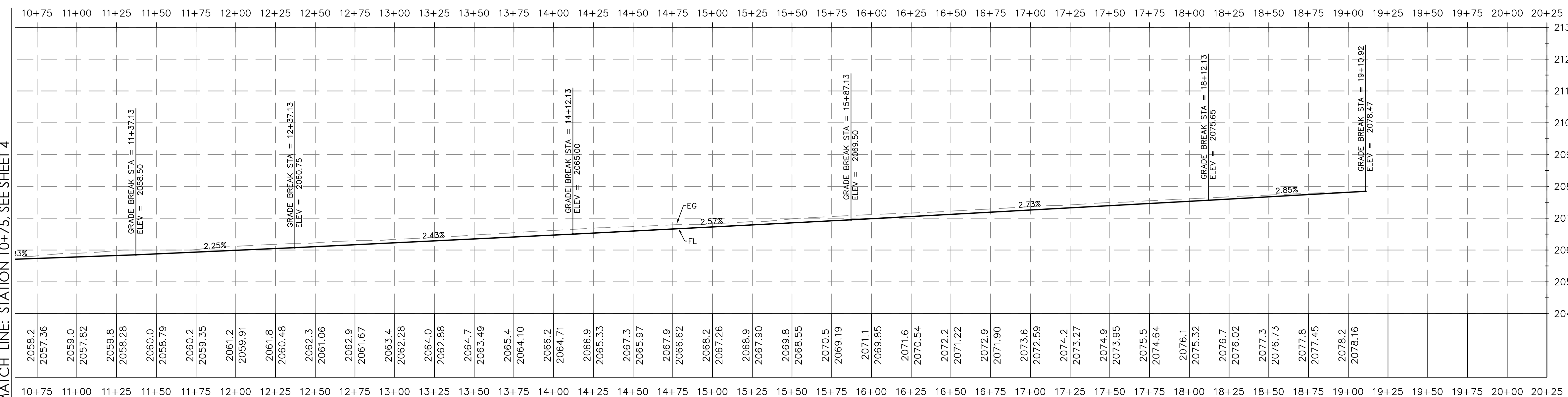
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Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19	Date
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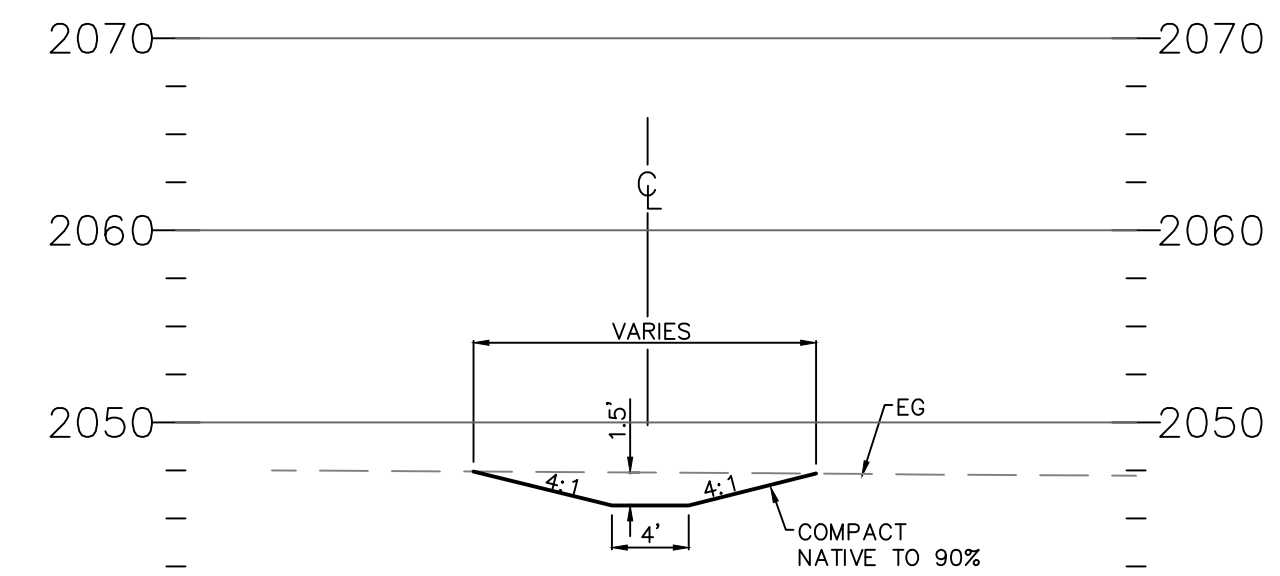




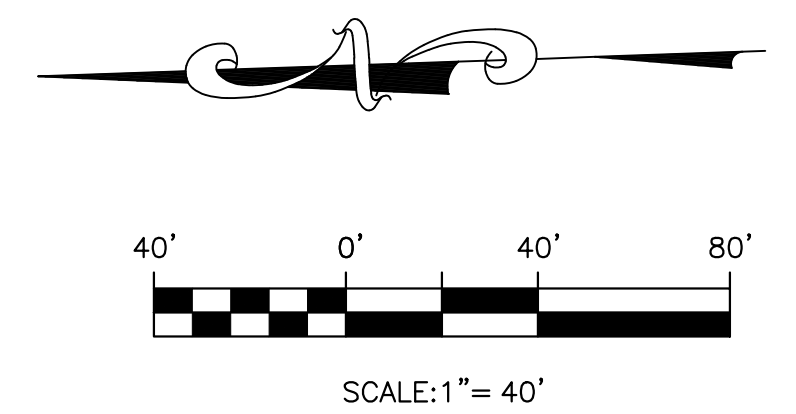
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  2. THE END OF THE SWALE TO MAKE A NATURAL FLARE INTO THE EXISTING GROUND.
  3. EXISTING FLOW LINE TO REMAIN.
  4. CONFORM EXISTING FLOW LINE TO FLOW INTO NEW SWALE.
  5. ROAD CROSSING, SEE DETAIL THIS SHEET.
  6. CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY MATERIAL STORAGE AREA PER DETAIL, SHEET 2.
  7. AREA OF DISTURBANCE, SEE SITE STATISTICS, SHEET 1.
  8. HYDROSEED CHANNEL, SEE EROSION CONTROL NOTE #9, SHEET 2 FOR HYDROSEED SPECIFICATIONS.



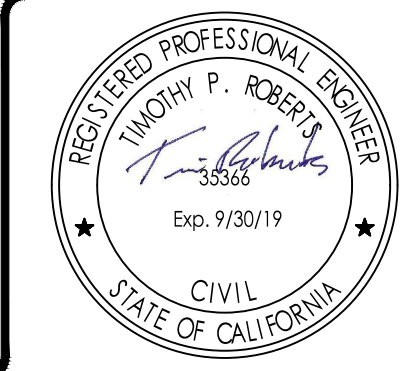
**SWALE PROFILE**  
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1"=40'  
VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=20'



**TYPICAL SWALE SECTION**  
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=10'



<b>Roberts Engineering, Inc.</b>		
Wendorrff - 8015 Carrisa Hwy		
<b>Grading, Drainage, and Erosion Control Plan</b>		
Design/Drawn TR / SEB	County Plan Checker .	Approved for County Requirements Development Services Engineer Date
Job # 19-18	County W.O. No. .	Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19 Date 9/19/2019
California Coordinates (CC383, Zone 5) 2329264.927 N 5852363 E	County Road # .	5 of 5



**Roberts Engineering**  
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Record Drawings	
Timothy P. Roberts, RCE 35366 exp 09/30/19	Date
Revisions This Sheet:	
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## Attachment D. Vascular Plant and Wildlife List

TABLE 1. VASCULAR PLANT LIST.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Special Status	Origin
<b>Trees - 5 Species</b>			
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	None	Planted
California juniper	<i>Juniperus californica</i>	None	Native
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	None	Planted
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	None	Planted
Fremont cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	None	Native
<b>Forbs - 9 Species</b>			
Narrow-leaved milkweed	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	None	Native
Yellow star thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	None	Introduced
Salinas tarplant	<i>Deinandra pentactis</i>	None	Native
Elongate buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i>	None	Native
Broad leaf filaree	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	None	Introduced
Greenstem filaree	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	None	Introduced
Mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	None	Introduced
Wild mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	None	Introduced
Cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	None	Introduced
<b>Grasses - 6 Species</b>			
Wild oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>	None	Introduced
Ripgut grass	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	None	Introduced
Soft chess	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	None	Introduced
Red brome	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> subsp. <i>rubens</i>	None	Introduced
Rattail sixweeks grass	<i>Festuca myuros</i>	None	Introduced
Foxtail barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	None	Introduced



TABLE 2. WILDLIFE LIST.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Special Status	Habitat Type
<b>Birds – 6 Species</b>			
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	None	Near water in natural and urban settings
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	None	Open country, grassland
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	None	Marshes
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	None	Grasslands, savannah
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	None	Marshes, fields
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	None	Open and semi-open habitats
<b>Mammals – 1 Species</b>			
California Ground Squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	None	Grasslands

### Attachment E. CNDDDB/CNPS Special Status Species Lists

Table 3 lists 4 special status plant species reported from the region. Federal status, California State status, and CNPS ranking for each species are given. Typical blooming period, habitat preference, potential to occur on site, and whether or not the species was observed in the Study Area are also provided.

TABLE 3. SPECIAL STATUS PLANT LIST. Listed are the 4 special status plants reported from the region. Potentially suitable habitat is present on the Study Area for 4 special status plant species.

	<b>Common Name</b> <i>Scientific Name</i>	<b>Fed/State Status</b> <b>Global/State Rank</b> <b>CRPR</b>	<b>Blooming</b> <b>Period</b>	<b>Habitat</b> <b>Preference</b>	<b>Potential to</b> <b>Occur</b>	<b>Detected</b> <b>within</b> <b>Study</b> <b>Area?</b>	<b>Effect of</b> <b>Proposed</b> <b>Activity</b>
1.	<b>Oval-Leaved</b> <b>Snapdragon</b> <i>Antirrhinum ovatum</i>	None/None G3/S3 4.2	May - November	Heavy, adobe-clay soils on gentle, open slopes, also disturbed areas; 200- 1000 m. s SnJV, s SCoRI.	Low. Appropriate habitat is present, but soils may not be suitable.	No	No Effect
2.	<b>Salinas Milk-Vetch</b> <i>Astragalus macrodon</i>	None/None G4/S4 4.3	April - July	Eroded pale shales or sandstone, or serpentine alluvium; 300-950 m. SCoR.	Moderate. Appropriate habitat may be present in untilled portions of the Property.	No	No Effect
3.	<b>Diamond-petaled</b> <b>California Poppy</b> <i>Eschscholzia</i> <i>rhombipetala</i>	None/None G1/S1 1B.1	March - April	Alkaline clay flats and slopes in grasslands, fallow fields; <300m. w SnJV (Carrizo Plain, SLO Co.), e SnFrB (Corral Hollow, Alameda Co.).	Low. Appropriate habitat is present, but soils may not be suitable.	No	No Effect

	<b>Common Name Scientific Name</b>	<b>Fed/State Status Global/State Rank CRPR</b>	<b>Blooming Period</b>	<b>Habitat Preference</b>	<b>Potential to Occur</b>	<b>Detected within Study Area?</b>	<b>Effect of Proposed Activity</b>
4.	<b>Indian Valley Spineflower</b> <i>Aristocapsa insignis</i>	None/None G1/S1 1B.2	May - September	Sandy soils, foothill woodland; 300- 600m. SCoRI.	Low. Appropriate habitat may be present in untilled portions of the Property but soils may not be suitable.	No	No Effect

**Habitat Preference Abbreviations:**

SCoR: South Coast Ranges

SCoRI: Inner South Coast  
Ranges

SnFrB: San Francisco Bay

SnJV: San Joaquin Valley

SLO: San Luis Obispo

**State/Rank Abbreviations:**

FE: Federally Endangered

FT: Federally Threatened

PE: Proposed Federally Endangered

PT: Proposed Federally Threatened

CE: California Endangered

CR: California Rare

CT: California Threatened

Cand. CE: Candidate for California Endangered

Cand. CT: Candidate for California Threatened

**California Rare Plant Ranks:**

CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere

CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR 4: Plants of limited distribution - a watch list

**CRPR Threat Ranks:**

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Table 4 lists 16 special status animal species reported from the region. Federal status, California State status, and CDFW listing status for each species are given. Typical nesting or breeding period, habitat preference, to occur, and whether or not the species was observed in the Study Area are also provided.

TABLE 4. SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL LIST. Listed are the 16 special status animals known or reported from the region. 16 special status animals have a high or moderate potential to occur within the Study Area based on review of preferred habitat types.

	Common and Scientific Name	Fed/State Status Global/State Rank CDFW Rank	Nesting- Breeding Period	Habitat Preference	Potential to Occur	Detected within Study Area?	Effect of Proposed Activity
1.	<b>Tricolored Blackbird</b> <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	None/Candidate Endangered G2G3/S1S2 SSC (Nesting)	March 15 through August 15	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, & foraging area with insect prey near nesting colony.	Moderate. Potential habitat exists around the pond on the Property west of the impact area.	No	No Effect
2.	<b>Northern California Legless Lizard</b> <i>Anniella pulchra</i>	None/None G3/S3 SSC	May - September	Sandy or loose loamy soils under coastal scrub or oak trees. Soil moisture essential.	Low. Potential habitat may exist southwest of the impact area on the Property under a planted oak tree.	No	No Effect
3.	<b>California Glossy Snake</b> <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	None/None G5/S3? SSC	June - September	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Prefers microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	Low. Appropriate habitat does not occur on site.	No	No Effect

	Common and Scientific Name	Fed/State Status Global/State Rank CDFW Rank	Nesting- Breeding Period	Habitat Preference	Potential to Occur	Detected within Study Area?	Effect of Proposed Activity
4.	<b>Long-eared Owl</b> <i>Asio otus</i>	None/ None G5/S3? SSC	February- July	Riparian with tall willows and cottonwoods; CLOs paralleling streams; requires adjacent open land for hunting and presence of old crow, magpie, or raptor nests	Low. Potential habitat could occur in the trees on site outside the impact area.	No	No Effect
5.	<b>Burrowing Owl</b> <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	None/None G4/S3 SSC (Burrow sites and some wintering sites)	March 15 through August 15	Burrows in squirrel holes in open habitats with low vegetation.	Moderate. Routine cultivation of Property eliminated most ground squirrel burrows.	No	Potential adverse effects can be mitigated.
6.	<b>Giant Kangaroo Rat</b> <i>Dipodomys ingens</i>	Endangered/ Endangered G1G2/S1S2 Special Animal	n/a	Sandy loamy soil on level and gently sloping ground with annual grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs. Sw. San Joaquin Valley.	Low. Appropriate habitat may exist in very small areas on site. No precincts were observed during surveys.	No	No Effect
7.	<b>Western Pond Turtle</b> <i>Emys marmorata</i>	None/None G3G4/S3 SSC	April - August	Permanent or semi-permanent streams, ponds, lakes.	Moderate. Habitat exists in the pond on the Property west of the impact area.	No	No Effect
8.	<b>Merlin</b> <i>Falco columbarius</i>	None/None G5/S3S4 Special Animal (Wintering)	September - April (Wintering )	Winters on seacoasts, estuaries, woodlands, savannas, grassland edges, deserts.	Low. Potential habitat occurs outside of the Property and could be observed on or near the Property.	No	No Effect

	Common and Scientific Name	Fed/State Status Global/State Rank CDFW Rank	Nesting- Breeding Period	Habitat Preference	Potential to Occur	Detected within Study Area?	Effect of Proposed Activity
9.	<b>Prairie Falcon</b> <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	None/None G5/S4 WL (Nesting)	March 15 through August 15	Inhabits dry, open terrain. Nests on cliffs near open areas for hunting.	Low. Potential habitat occurs outside of the Property and could be observed on or near the Property	No	No Effect
10.	<b>Loggerhead Shrike</b> <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	None/None G4/S4 SSC (Nesting)	March 15 through August 15	Open areas with appropriate perches, near shrubby vegetation for nesting.	Moderate. Appropriate nesting habitat occurs on the Property.	No	Potential adverse effects can be mitigated
11.	<b>San Joaquin Coachwhip</b> <i>Coluber flagellum ruddocki</i>	None/None G5T2T3/S2? SSC	May - July	Open, dry, treeless areas with little or no cover, including valley grassland and saltbush scrub.	Moderate. Potential habitat occurs on the Property.	No	Potential adverse effects can be mitigated
12.	<b>Tulare Grasshopper Mouse</b> <i>Onychomys torridus tularensis</i>	None/None G5T1T2/S1S2 SSC	n/a	Hot arid valleys and scrub deserts; S. San Joaquin Valley. Eats arthropods.	Low. Suitable habitat could occur in untilled portions of the project	No	No Effect
13.	<b>Coast Horned Lizard</b> <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	None/None G3G4/S3S4 SSC	May - September	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Low. Suitable habitat is not present.	No	No Effect
14.	<b>Western Spadefoot Toad</b> <i>Spea hammondi</i>	None/None G3/S3 SSC	January – August	Vernal pools in grassland and woodland habitats	Moderate. Suitable habitat exists near the pond west of the impact area.	No	No Effect

	Common and Scientific Name	Fed/State Status Global/State Rank CDFW Rank	Nesting- Breeding Period	Habitat Preference	Potential to Occur	Detected within Study Area?	Effect of Proposed Activity
15.	<b>American Badger</b> <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	None/None G5/S3 SSC	February – May	Needs friable soils in open ground with abundant food source such as California ground squirrels.	Moderate. Suitable habitat may exist on site but availy prey base appears low due to tilled cropland.	No	Potential adverse effects can be mitigated
16.	<b>San Joaquin Kit Fox</b> <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i>	Endangered/Threatened G4T2/S2 Special Animal	December – July	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Needs loose textured sandy soil and prey base.	Moderate. Suitable habitat may exist on site but availy prey base appears low due to tilled cropland.	No	Potential adverse effects can be mitigated

Habitat characteristics are from the Jepson Manual and the CDNNB.

**Abbreviations:**

FE: Federally Endangered	CE: California Endangered	SA: CDFW Special Animal
FT: Federally Threatened	CT: California Threatened	SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern
PE: Proposed Federally Endangered	Cand. CE: Candidate for California Endangered	FP: CDFW Fully-Protected
PT: Proposed Federally Threatened	Cand. CT: Candidate for California Threatened	WL: CDFW Watch List

## **Attachment F. San Joaquin Kit Fox Habitat Evaluation Form**



# Kit Fox Habitat Evaluation Form

## Cover Sheet

**Project Name:** Wendorff - 8015 Carrisa Hwy

**Date:** 9-5-2019

**APN:** 072-311-014 and 072-311-018

**Project Location:** 8015 Hwy 58, Santa Margarita, CA

Include project vicinity map and project boundary on copy of U.S.G.S. 7.5. minute map (size may be reduced)

**U.S.G.S. Quad Map Name:** California Valley

**Lat/Long or UTM coordinates (if available):** 35.372821, -120.094707

**Project Description:** Construction of cannabis production facilities

**Project Size:** 10.2 acres

**Amount of Kit Fox Habitat Affected:** 10.2 acres

Quantity of WHR Habitat Types Impacted (i.e. – 2 acres annual grassland, 3 acres blue oak woodland)

WHR type: Annual grassland

10.2 acres

### Comments:

0.9 acres will be temporarily impacted by creation of an engineered swale. It will be restored to usable habitat with no further maintenance required. This habitat type scores 68 on this evaluation.

9.3 acres will be permanently converted and will no longer support kit fox. This habitat type scores 73 on this evaluation.

**Form Completed by:**

Daniel E. Meade

## San Joaquin Kit Fox Habitat Evaluation Form

**Is the project within 10 miles from a recorded San Joaquin kit fox observation or within contiguous suitable habitat as defined in Question 2(A-E)?**

**YES – Continue with evaluation form**

**NO – Evaluation form/surveys are not necessary**

1. Importance of the project area relative to Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley, California (Williams et al, 1998).
  - A. Project would block or degrade an existing corridor linking core populations or isolate a subpopulation (20).
  - B. Project is within a core population (15)**
  - C. Project area is identified within satellite population (12)
  - D. Project area is within a corridor linking satellite populations (10)
  - E. Project area is not within any of the previously described areas but is within known kit fox range (5)
2. Habitat characteristics of the project area.
  - A. Annual grassland or saltbush scrub present >50% of site (15)
  - B. Grassland or saltbush scrub present but comprises <50% of project area (10)
  - C. Oak savannah present on >50% of site (8)
  - D. Fallow ag fields or grain/alfalfa crops (7)**
  - E. Orchards/vineyards (5)
  - F. Intensively maintained row crops or suitable vegetation absent (0)
3. Isolation of project area
  - A. Project area surrounded by contiguous kit fox habitat as described in Question 2a-e (15)**
  - B. Project area adjacent to at least 40 acres of contiguous habitat or part of an existing corridor (10)
  - C. Project area adjacent to <40 acres of habitat but linked by existing corridor (i.e.- river, canal, aqueduct) (7)
  - D. Project area surrounded by ag but less than 200 yards from habitat (5)
  - E. Project area completely isolated by row crops or development and is greater than 200 yards from potential habitat (0)
4. Potential for increased mortality as a result of the project implementation. Mortality may come from direct (e.g. – construction related) or indirect (e.g. –vehicle strikes due to increases in post development traffic) sources.
  - A. Increase in mortality likely (10)
  - B. Unknown mortality effects (5)**
  - C. No long term effect on mortality (0)

5. Amount of potential kit fox habitat affected

- A. > 320 acres (10)
- B. 160-319 acres (7)
- C. 80-159 acres (5)
- D. 40-79 acres (3)
- E. <40 acres (1)**

6. Results of project implementation

- A. Project site will be permanently converted and will no longer support foxes (10)**
- B. Project area will be temporarily impacted but will require periodic disturbance for ongoing maintenance (7)
- C. Project area will be temporarily impacted and no maintenance necessary (5)
- D. Project will result in changes to agricultural crops (2)
- E. No habitat impacts (0)

7. Project shape

- A. Large block (10)**
- B. Linear with >40 foot right-of way (5)
- C. Linear with <40 foot right-of-way (3)

8. Have San Joaquin kit foxes been observed within 3 miles of the project area within the last 10 years?


- A. Yes (10)**
- B. No (0)

Scoring	9.3 acres	0.9 acres
1. Recovery importance	15	15
2. Habitat condition	7	7
3. Isolation	15	15
4. Mortality	5	5
5. Quantity of habitat impacted	1	1
6. Project results	10	5
7. Project shape	10	10
8. Recent observations	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>

USGS 7.5' topo, quadrangle



Legend

 Property Boundary (40.9 acres)



0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

**Wendorff:**  
Map Center: 120.094°W 35.37021°N  
San Luis Obispo County  
USGS Quadrangle: California Valley