



November 9, 2018

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, California 93401
Attn: 401 Coordinator

RE: Submittal of Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application for the Huffman Access Road Improvement Project, Chimney Rock Road, San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear 401 Certification Coordinator,

Terra Verde Environmental Consulting, LLC (Terra Verde) is submitting permit applications on behalf of Doug Huffman (Applicant) for the above mentioned Huffman Access Road Improvement Project (project) located on Chimney Rock Road in the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County (County) California. The Applicant is proposing to install an approximately 12- to 16-foot wide, 2,000-foot long (0.37 mile) paved driveway to a proposed single-family residence. The proposed road will include improvement of an existing 0.30-mile unimproved access road and construction of a new 0.07-mile section of road through undisturbed chaparral habitat. The proposed road will be constructed to meet California Department of Forest and Fire (CalFire) access requirements. Construction of this road will require the installation of five (5) culverts; however, based on a site assessment only 2 of the 5 culverts (i.e., Culvert 2 and Culvert 4) were determined to be within the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). For an overview of the project components, please refer to Attachment A – Figures, Attachment B – Project Description, and Attachment C – Site Plans.

The proposed area of disturbance within RWQCB jurisdiction (i.e., waters of the State) is approximately 0.048-acre (2,148 square feet) and 202 linear feet. Vegetation within the unnamed ephemeral drainage features is comprised of scrub species consistent with chamise chaparral and California sage scrub, with a few scattered coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*). Measures have been developed to avoid and/or minimize impacts to RWQCB jurisdiction to the greatest extent feasible. Where impacts to RWQCB jurisdiction are deemed unavoidable, a series of mitigation measures have been developed to protect water quality and include stabilizing disturbed areas with a native erosion control seed mix and standard best management practices and monitoring for one year. Additional mitigation measures to protect water quality and sensitive biological resources as well as a series of site photographs can be found in



Attachment D. The County is the lead agency for this project. A copy of the environmental documents for this project will be provided upon availability.

The purpose of this letter is to request a Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the project. The following items are enclosed as part of this permit application:

- A completed Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application Form;
- A copy of the Nationwide Permit Application submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps);
- A copy of the completed Notification of Streambed Alteration Application submitted to California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);
- Figures;
- Project Description;
- Site Plans;
- Survey Results, Impacts, and Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs); and,
- A check in the amount of \$1,500 to cover the preliminary application fees.

If you should have any questions and/or require additional information for review purposes, please contact me at agolub@terraverdeweb.com or (415) 533-7372.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Amy Golub", is written over a light gray circular background.

Amy Golub
Botanist

Attachments: Completed Section 401 Water Quality Certification Application Form
A – Figures
B – Project Description
C – Site Plans
D – Survey Results, Impacts, and AMMs (Terra Verde, 2017)
E – Copy of Corps 404 Nationwide Permit Application
F – Copy of CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement Application
G – Appropriate Application Fee (check)

Cc: Doug Huffman, 2337 Sando Road, LLC
Jamie Jones, Kirk Consulting

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

**SECTION §401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
APPLICATION FORM**

Applications for Water Quality Certification shall be filed in accordance with Sections 3830 through 3869 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Provide detailed information for all categories that apply to the project and include the conditions under which work will be conducted. **All applicants must fill out Sections 1-4, 8-10, 12 and 15 or the application will be deemed incomplete.** Attach additional sheets as necessary. Responses by references shall indicate the specific document and page number (include copies).

Indicate by "NA" all sections that do not apply, along with an explanation of why the project is exempt from the section.

Fees: A \$600 deposit should accompany dredge and fill applications except for projects qualifying for a flat fee category, in which case a portion of the flat fee should be remitted with the application. Application fees shall be based on the current fee schedule at the following web address. Please scroll to fee calculator.

http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb3/water_issues/programs/401wqcert/index.shtml

After the certification has become effective annual fees will be based on the fee schedule that is current at the time of billing.

1. APPLICANT/AGENT INFORMATION

a) Applicant: Doug Huffman	b) Applicant's Representative: Amy Golub
Address: 220 W. Sandusky St. Findlay, Ohio 45840	Address: 3765 South Higuera Street, Suite 102 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Phone No.: 419-423-4321	Phone No.: 415-533-7372
Fax No.: NA	Fax No.: NA
E mail address:	E mail address: agolub@terraverdeweb.com

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION*

a) Project Title: Huffman Access Road Improvement Project
b) Purpose/Goal: Installation of a primary paved driveway to a proposed single-family residence. The paved driveway includes widening an existing access road to meet San Luis Obispo County Department of Fire (CalFire) access requirements as well as relocating the driveway approach to a safer location along Chimney Rock Road.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (continued)

c) Detailed Project Activities

(Please **do not refer to a separate document**. Use additional paper if necessary.):

The project includes the installation of an approximate 12- to 16-foot wide, 1,980-foot long (0.37-mile) paved driveway with two firetruck turnaround areas and one passing area. In addition, the proposed project includes installation of a new driveway approach per County standard DWB #B - 1A and in accordance with County encroachment permit standards. The current property entrance provides marginal visibility in either direction of Chimney Rock Road which does not allow for safe entry and exit of the property. As such, a new property entrance is being proposed to improve overall sight distance. Similarly, this entrance and the improved access roads will provide safe emergency vehicle access to the property.

The proposed project will require the installation of five (5) culvert crossings along the new and improved 0.37-mile access road. Based on a site assessment conducted on June 14, 2017 by Terra Verde, only two (2) of the 5 proposed culvert crossings (i.e., Culvert 2 and 4) were determined to be within the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Refer to Attachment C – Site Plans for an overview of the proposed project. Presented below are the details for the proposed culvert installations in order from east to west (refer to Attachment C):

- Culvert 1 is a 36-inch high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) pipe measuring 40 feet long with a 9-foot wide by 9-foot long by 3.4-foot deep 0.5-ton rock rip rap field at the inlet and a 9-foot wide by 18-foot long by 3.4-foot deep 0.5-ton rock rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 2 is a 24-inch HDPE pipe measuring 60 feet long with a 6-foot wide by 6-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the inlet and a 6-foot wide by 12-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 3 is a 24-inch HDPE pipe measuring 30-feet long with a 6-foot wide by 6-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the inlet and a 6-foot wide by 12-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 4 is a 24-inch HDPE pipe measuring 70 feet long with a 6-foot wide by 6-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the inlet and a 6-foot wide by 12-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 5 is a 12-inch HDPE pipe measuring 30 feet long with a 3-foot wide by 3-foot long by 1-foot deep backing class #2 rip rap field at the inlet and a 3-foot wide by 6-foot long by 1-foot deep backing class #2 rip rap field at the outlet.

Road construction and culvert installation will be carried out using a D6 Cat bulldozer, Cat 12 grader, dump truck, 4,000-gallon water truck and Cat 955 loader, or similar construction equipment. Two temporary equipment staging areas located in upland areas will be required and equipment will utilize existing access roads for construction.

A majority of the access road has been designed to follow the existing unimproved access road. As described above, only 2 of the 5 proposed culverts were determined to be within the jurisdiction of CDFW, RWQCB, and Corps (i.e., Culvert 2 and Culvert 4). Culvert 2 will include the installation of a new culvert where one currently does not exist and Culvert 4 will replace and extend an existing 12-inch diameter HDPE culvert. Culverts 1, 3, and 5 are located in upland swale features that were dominated by upland scrub species and lacked hydrological indicators (i.e., a defined bed and bank, ordinary high water mark [OHWM], etc.); therefore, those locations were determined not to fall within CDFW, Corps, and RWQCB jurisdiction.

This permit application is being submitted for proposed Culvert 2 and Culvert 4. The following fill amounts are required for each culvert installation:

- Culvert 2: 33 cubic yard of soil, 7.5 cubic yard of base, 2 cubic yard of asphalt, and 5 cubic yard of rip rap.
- Culvert 4: 39 cubic yard of soil, 4.5 cubic yard of base, 1 cubic yard of asphalt, and 4 cubic yard of rip rap.

All construction equipment will work from top of bank during culvert installations. No diversion of water will be

necessary.

d) Proposed Schedule (start-up, duration, and completion dates):

The project is expected to take approximately three months to complete with a work window of June 1st to October 31st. If the project schedule is expected to start prior to the June 1st start date, approval from the RWQCB will be obtained at least 21 days prior to the planned winter period work date.

* If, during the course of the project, the project description should change, the Regional Water Quality Control Board shall receive a written update as soon as changes are known.

3. PROJECT SITE DESCRIPTION

a) Project Location (Attach a road map of the site with waters clearly indicated and a 7.5 minute topographic map with the site outlined):

City or Area: West of Paso Robles _____ County: San Luis Obispo County

Longitude/Latitude 35°40'30.36"N, 120°50'55.98"W Township/Range 26S 10E _____

b) Area Type/Description (check as appropriate):

Urban ☐

Residential ☐

Recreation ☐

Agriculture ☒

Open Space ☒

Wildlife Corridor ☐

Migratory Pathway ☐

Spawning Habitat ☐

Threatened/Endangered Species Habitat ☐

Other ☐

4. IMPACTED WATER BODIES – Water Board staff recently changed Cell 4. Please read carefully.

a) Name(s) of Receiving Water Body(ies)*:

Tributaries to Dip Creek and San Marcos Creek which eventually flow into the Salinas River

b) Indicate in **ACRES** and **LINEAR FEET** the proposed Federal and State waters (not including wetlands) to be impacted and identify the impacts(s) as permanent and/or temporary for each water body type listed below:

Streambed:	_____ 0.016 _____ permanent,	_____ 0 _____ temporary ACRES
	_____ 166 _____ permanent,	_____ 0 _____ temporary LINEAR FEET
Riparian:	_____ 0.025 _____ permanent,	_____ 0.007 _____ temporary ACRES
	_____ ** _____ permanent,	_____ 36 _____ temporary LINEAR FEET
Lake/Reservoir:	_____ permanent,	_____ temporary ACRES
	_____ permanent,	_____ temporary LINEAR FEET
Ocean/Estuary/Bay:	_____ permanent,	_____ temporary ACRES
	_____ permanent,	_____ temporary LINEAR FEET

**Indicates same linear length as streambed

c) Acres of wetlands determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be jurisdictional.

Jurisdictional Wetland:	_____ N/A _____ permanent,	_____ temporary ACRES
	_____ N/A _____ permanent,	_____ temporary LINEAR FEET

d) In addition to wetlands described above, include acres of additional wetlands beyond those determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be jurisdictional. **

Wetland:	_____ N/A _____ permanent,	_____ temporary ACRES
	_____ N/A _____ permanent,	_____ temporary LINEAR FEET

e) **Add all permanent and temporary impacts from cells b through d to determine total area and linear foot measure of disturbance.**

Total area of disturbance within the waterbody: _____ 0.048 _____ acres _____ 202 _____ linear feet

NOTE: YOU MUST INCLUDE A LINEAR FOOT MEASURE.

f) Dredge and Fill Amount

Indicate in CUBIC YARDS the volume of dredged material:

No material is expected to be removed from the culvert locations.

Indicate in CUBIC YARDS the volume and in ACRES or LINEAR FEET the area of fill material:

Approximately 96 cubic yards of fill material within approximately 0.048 acre and 202 linear feet.

g) Indicate type(s) of material proposed to be dredged*** and/or filled:

Native soil, rip-rap, , culverts, Class II compacted base rock (minimum 6 inches) on top of 12-inch subgrade (compacted to a 90% density) filled, asphalt concrete.

*All receiving water bodies are identified in the *Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin Region* (Basin Plan). Any unnamed/unidentified waters must be extended to an identifiable tributary.

** Whether “navigable”, adjacent, or not, the State and Regional Water Boards have jurisdiction over **all** waters of the state. This includes all wetlands, even those that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers.

*** In addition to soil types, applicants must determine if dredged soils are contaminated. Please attach chemical analyses if appropriate.

5. WATER QUALITY SAMPLING

- a) What is the potential for pollutant releases resulting from the entire proposed project? (e.g. increased peak or stormwater run-off; increased run-off of urban pollutants such as nutrients, pesticides, petrochemicals; refer to CEQA guidelines, appendix G for other potential pollutant releases)

The potential for pollutant releases resulting from the proposed project are not greater than current potential. No additional pollutants beyond any that may be present are proposed to be used on site.

- b) Has water quality sampling occurred? Yes ☐ No ☒

If yes, what parameters were sampled? Please provide the data.

- c) Is water quality sampling planned? Yes ☐ No ☒

If no, why not? If yes, what parameters will be sampled?

No water is expected to be present during project activities.

6. DEWATERING OPERATIONS – Describe the method used to remove ground water and divert surface water if necessary to implement the proposed project. Please attach a diagram with description.

- a) Discharge to Surface Water – Include name of receiving water body, estimated volume, flow rates, and management measures proposed:

N/A

- b) Discharge to Retention Ponds – Include Location (on-site or off-site) and Control Measures:

N/A

- c) Diversion of State Waters – Include Location (on-site or off-site) and Control Measures:

N/A

7. WASTE DISCHARGE – Projects that include waste treatment systems (e.g. septic/leachfields) should fill out this section. Discharge from any system associated with the project should be described.

- a) Describe nature and composition of waste. Include projected volume (in GPD) and source (such as industrial, household, agriculture, or other):

N/A

- b) Location of Treatment and Disposal System*:

N/A

- c) Proposed Method of Treatment:

N/A

* Attach map if necessary

8. FEDERAL LICENSES/PERMITS

- a) Federal Agency(ies):

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Yes ☒ Other Agency? _____

File No.(s) (if known) Pending

- b) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit Type(s) (please provide permit number(s) if known):

Nationwide Permit No.(s) Pending Regional General Permit No.(s) 14

Individual Permit _____ Other _____

- c) Does the project require any Federal Application(s), Notification(s) or Correspondence?

Yes ☒ (attach copy(ies))

No ☐ (attach explanation)

- d) Does the project require a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license or amendment to a FERC license?

Yes ☐ (attach application copy)

No ☒

9. OTHER LICENSES/PERMITS/AGREEMENTS

- a) Please list all other local or state required regulatory approvals (e.g. Department of Fish and Game Streambed Alteration Agreement, County Grading permit etc.) Submit final or draft copy if available.

Agency	License/Permit/Agreement	Approval Date
CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement	Pending approval	TBD
US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404	Pending approval	TBD

10. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) – The Regional Board is required to comply with CEQA before approving a project. 401 Certification will NOT be granted without CEQA compliance.

Indicate CEQA Document (submit final or draft copy).

Categorical/Statutory Exemption ☐ (Mitigated) Negative Declaration ☒ Environmental Impact Report ☐

State Clearinghouse File No.: _____ TBD _____

Has the document been certified/approved, or has a Notice of Exemption been filed? In Process of Review

If yes, date of approval/filing: _____ If no, expected approval/filing date: _____

Lead Agency: County of San Luis Obispo

11. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) MITIGATION

Describe all mitigation measures required for CEQA relating to the following:

Biological Resources Refer to Attachments D (Survey Results) _____

Septic Systems

NA _____

Soil Erosion / Grading Refer to Attachment C – Sheet C8 _____

Water Supply / Groundwater

NA _____

Water Quality / Hydrology _____

N/A _____

Riparian Refer to Attachment D (Survey Results) _____

Wetlands

N/A _____

Wildlife _____ Refer to Attachment D (Survey Results) _____

12. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION –

- a) Indicate in ACRES and LINEAR FEET (where appropriate) the total quantity of waters proposed to be Created, Restored and/or Enhanced for purposes of providing Compensatory Mitigation:

Water Body Type	Preserved	Created	Restored	Enhanced
Jurisdictional Wetlands				
All additional Wetlands				
Streambed				
Riparian				0.007 acre and 36 linear feet
Lake/Reservoir				
Ocean/Estuary/Bay				

*Due to the small scope of the project and lack of wetland or riparian vegetation present, proposed mitigation includes stabilizing temporarily disturbed areas (i.e., 0.007 acre and 36 linear feet) with a native erosion control seed mix and standard Best Management Practices and monitoring for one year.

- b) If contributing to a Mitigation or Conservation Bank, indicate the administrator, dollar amount, acreage, and water body type (omit if not applicable):

Bank Administrator _____ N/A _____

\$ _____ for _____ acres of _____ (water body type)

- c) Other Mitigation (omit if not applicable):

N/A

- d) Location of Compensatory Mitigation Site(s) (attach map of suitable quality and detail):

City or Area _____ County _____

Longitude / Latitude _____ Township / Range _____

13. OTHER ACTIONS/BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Briefly describe or reference other actions or BMPs to be implemented to avoid and/or minimize impacts to waters, including preservation of habitats, erosion control measures, project scheduling, flow diversions, etc.

Refer to Attachment C – Sheet C8 for Erosion Control Measures and Attachment D (Survey Results) for avoidance and minimization measures to protect water quality and sensitive biological resources.

14. PAST/FUTURE PROPOSALS BY THE APPLICANT

Briefly list/describe any projects carried out in the last 5 years or planned for implementation in the next 5 years that are in any way related to the proposed activity or may impact the same receiving body of water. Include estimated adverse impacts.

No projects have been carried out in the last 5 years or are planned for implementation in the next 5 years that are related to the proposed activity or may impact the same receiving bodies of water.

15. SIGNATURE

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided in this application and in any attachments are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

2337 Sand Road, LLC

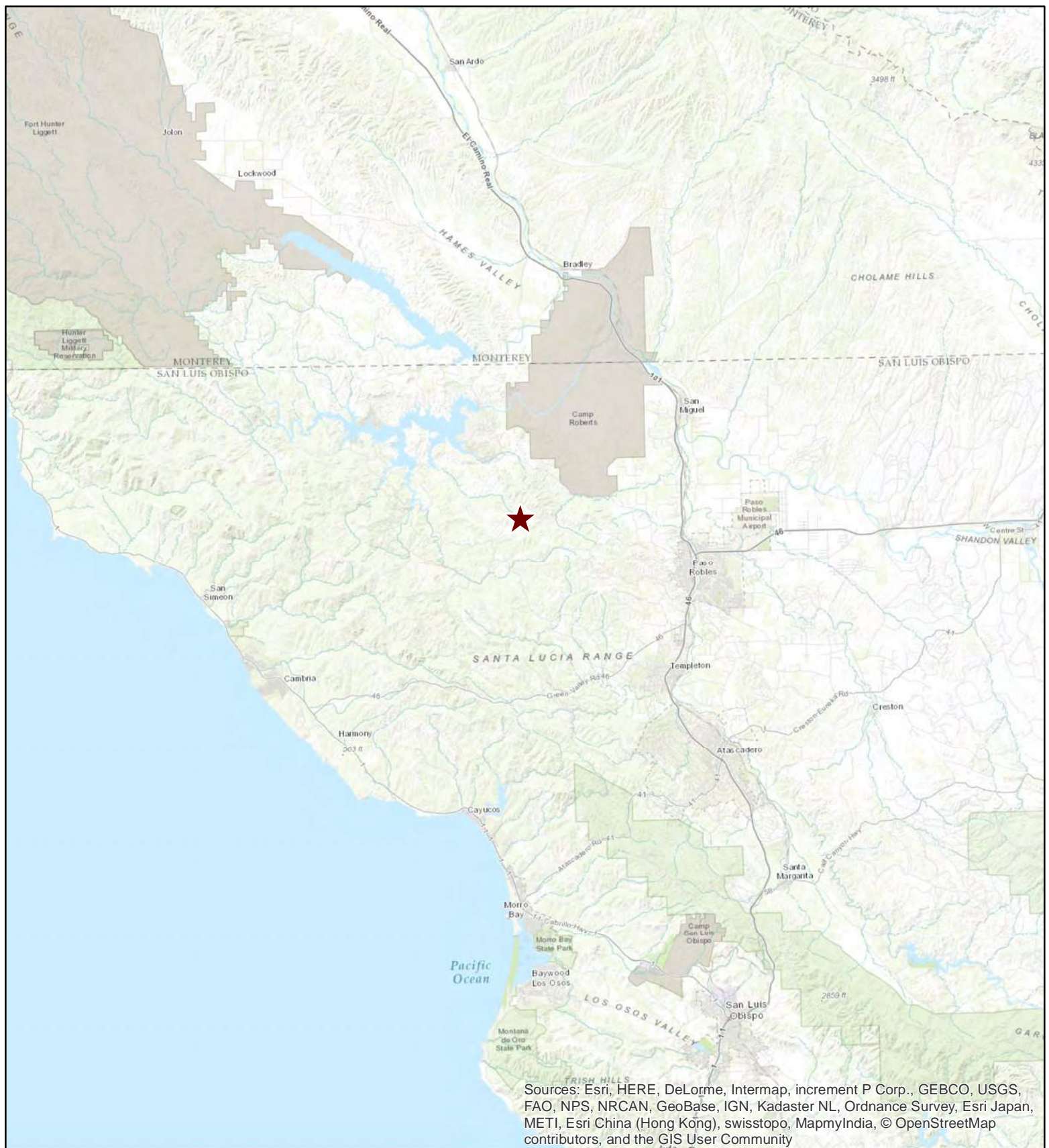
Applicant's Signature Douglas W. Hallman

12/19/18
Date

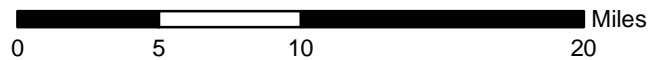
Please forward the completed application and applicable supplemental information to:

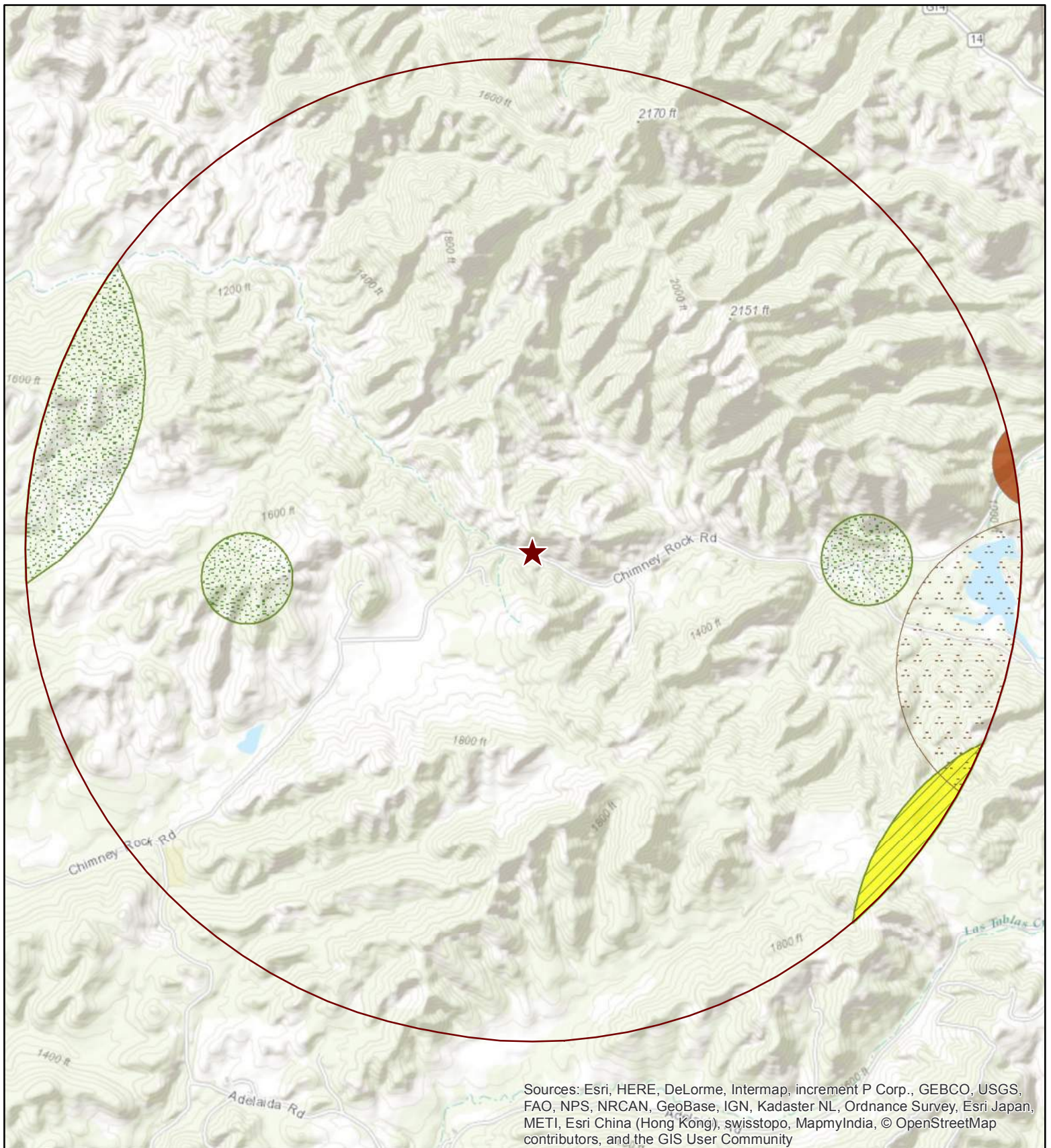
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Coast Region
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
Attn. 401 Coordinator

Should you have any questions regarding the water quality certification process, please contact our office at (805) 549-3147 or visit our website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/>



Project Location





Chimney Rock Road
Figure 2 - 2-mile CNDDDB Map



Location



2-mile Buffer



Bristlecone Fir



Hoover's Bent Grass



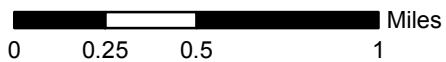
Monterey Dusky-footed Woodrat

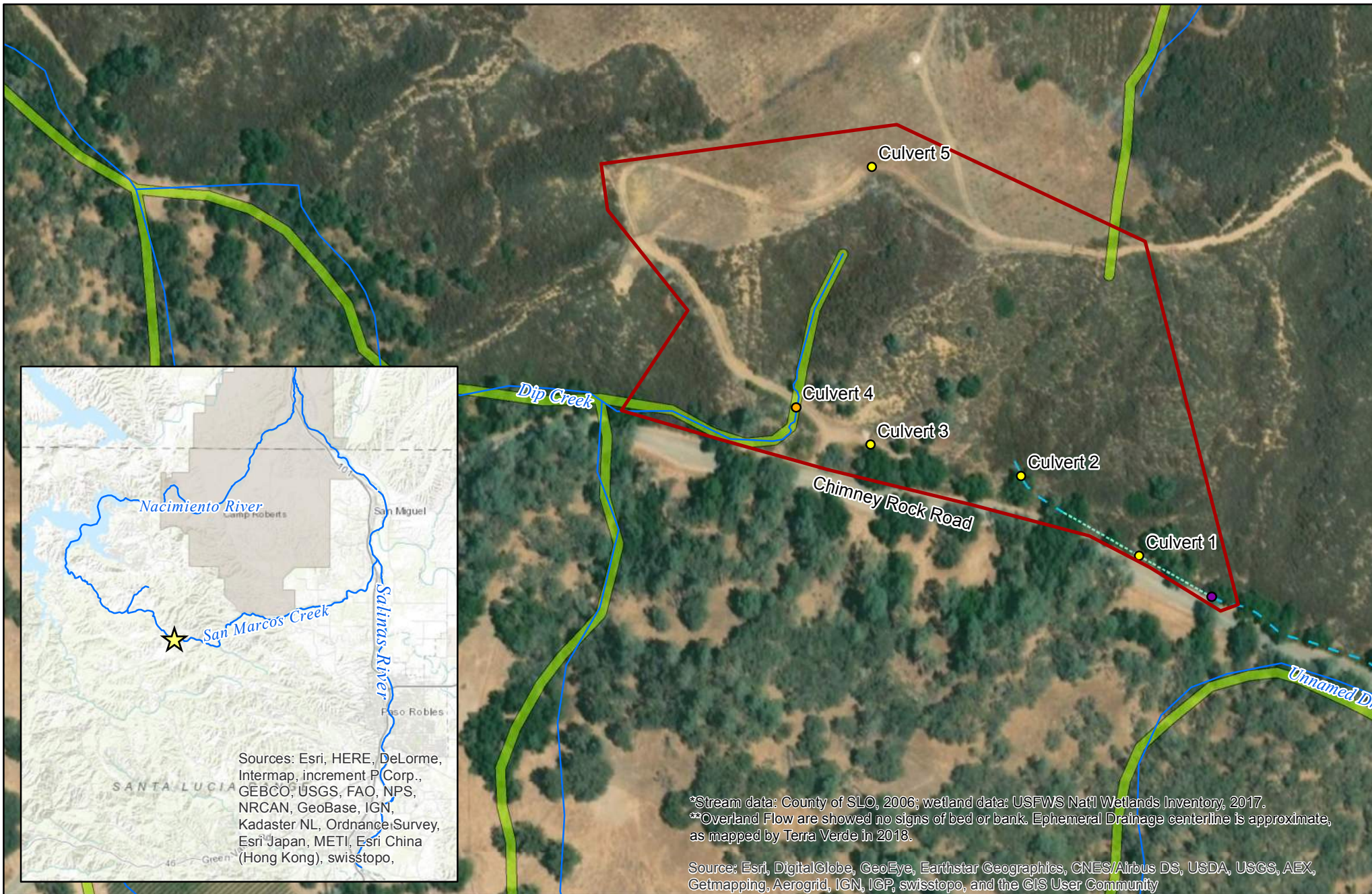


Umbrella Larkspur



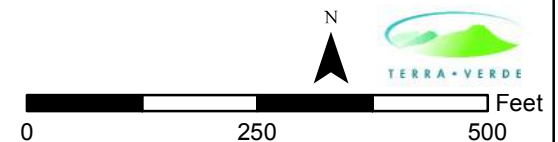
Valley Oak Woodland

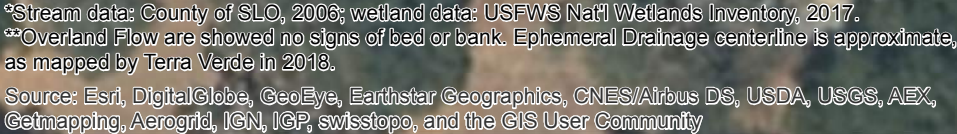




Chimney Rock Road
Figure 3 - Waters and Wetlands Map

- ★ Project Location
- Survey Area
- USFWS Riverine Wetland
- Blue Line Drainage*
- Ephemeral Drainage**
- Overland Flow**
- Existing Culvert
- Proposed New Culvert
- Proposed Culvert Replacement





Project Description

The following is a detailed project description for the Huffman Access Road Improvement Project (project) located on Chimney Rock Road (APN: 014311-033), west of the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County (County), California (project site) (refer to Attachment A: Figure 1 – Project Vicinity Map). Specifications presented below have been provided by Eric J. Gobler (Civil Engineer) and Terra Verde Environmental Consulting, LLC (Terra Verde) on behalf of Doug Huffman (applicant) in support of the permitting process for the Huffman Access Road Improvement Project.

Existing Conditions

The proposed project is located approximately 3.6 miles west of the intersection of Nacimiento Lake Drive and Chimney Rock Road (refer to Attachment A: Figure 1). The proposed project area has historically been utilized for vineyard production. The site currently supports an existing agricultural road, vineyards, and a water tank. Approximately 0.30 mile of the proposed road consists of an existing unimproved access road. Another approximately 0.07 mile of the proposed road alignment consists of relatively undisturbed chaparral and coastal scrub habitat.

Project Purpose

The project purpose is to install a paved driveway to a proposed single-family residence. The paved driveway includes widening an existing access road to meet San Luis Obispo County Fire Department (CalFire) access requirements as well as relocating the driveway approach to a safer location along Chimney Rock Road.

Project Details

The project includes the installation of an approximate 12- to 16-foot wide, 1,980-foot long (0.37-mile) paved driveway with two firetruck turnaround areas and one passing area. In addition, the proposed project includes installation of a new driveway approach per County standard DWB #B - 1A and in accordance with County encroachment permit standards. The current property entrance provides marginal visibility in either direction of Chimney Rock Road which does not allow for safe entry and exit of the property. As such, a new property entrance is being proposed to improve overall sight distance. Similarly, this entrance and the improved access roads will provide safe emergency vehicle access to the property.

The proposed project will require the installation of five (5) culvert crossings along the new and improved 0.37-mile access road. Based on a site assessment conducted on June 14, 2017 by Terra Verde, only two (2) of the 5 proposed culvert crossings (i.e., Culvert 2 and 4) were determined to be within the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Refer to Attachment C – Site Plans for an overview of the proposed project. Presented below are the details for the proposed culvert installations in order from east to west (refer to Attachment C):

- Culvert 1 is a 36-inch high density polyethylene pipe (HDPE) pipe measuring 40 feet long with a 9-foot wide by 9-foot long by 3.4-foot deep ½ - ton rip rap field at the inlet and a 9-foot wide by 18-foot long by 3.4-foot deep ½ - ton rip rap field at the outlet.



- Culvert 2 is a 24-inch HDPE pipe measuring 60 feet long with a 6-foot wide by 6-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the inlet and a 6-foot wide by 12-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 3 is a 24-inch HDPE pipe measuring 30-feet long with a 6-foot wide by 6-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the inlet and a 6-foot wide by 12-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 4 is a 24-inch HDPE pipe measuring 70 feet long with a 6-foot wide by 6-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the inlet and a 6-foot wide by 12-foot long by 2-foot deep light class rip rap field at the outlet.
- Culvert 5 is a 12-inch HDPE pipe measuring 30 feet long with a 3-foot wide by 3-foot long by 1-foot deep backing class #2 rip rap field at the inlet and a 3-foot wide by 6-foot long by 1-foot deep backing class #2 rip rap field at the outlet.

Road construction and culvert installation will be carried out using a D6 Cat bulldozer, Cat 12 grader, dump truck, 4,000-gallon water truck and Cat 955 loader, or similar construction equipment. Two temporary equipment staging areas located in upland areas will be required and equipment will utilize existing access roads for construction.

A majority of the access road has been designed to follow the existing unimproved access road. As described above, only 2 of the 5 proposed culverts were determined to be within the jurisdiction of CDFW, RWQCB, and Corps (i.e., Culvert 2 and Culvert 4). Culvert 2 will include the installation of a new culvert where one currently does not exist and Culvert 4 will replace and extend an existing 12-inch diameter HDPE culvert. Culverts 1, 3, and 5 are located in upland swale features that were dominated by upland scrub species and lacked hydrological indicators (i.e., lacked defined bed and bank, ordinary high water mark [OHWM], etc.); therefore, those locations were determined not to fall within CDFW, Corps, and RWQCB jurisdiction.

This permit application is being submitted for proposed Culvert 2 and Culvert 4. The following fill amounts are required for each culvert installation:

- Culvert 2: 33 cubic yard of soil, 7.5 cubic yard of base, 2 cubic yard of asphalt, and 5 cubic yard of rip rap.
- Culvert 4: 39 cubic yard of soil, 4.5 cubic yard of base, 1 cubic yard of asphalt, and 4 cubic yard of rip rap.

All construction equipment will work from top of bank during culvert installations. No diversion of water will be necessary.

The project is expected to take approximately three months to complete with a work window of June 1st to October 31st.



Huffman Access Road Improvement Project – Survey Results, Impacts, and Avoidance and Minimization Measures (AMMs)

Terra Verde Environmental Consulting, LLC (Terra Verde) conducted a reconnaissance-level biological survey and jurisdictional determination on behalf of 2337 Sando Road, LLC (Applicant) for the proposed Huffman Access Road Improvement Project (project) located on Chimney Rock Road (APN: 014-311-033), west of the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County (County), California (refer to Attachment A – Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map).

The proposed project will require installation of five (5) culverts within three upland swale features and two ephemeral drainage features to support construction of a new driveway.

The purpose of the survey was to conduct a focused assessment of the subject culvert crossings to determine the presence/absence of jurisdictional features that may trigger the need for permits from regulatory agencies. Specifically, the survey focused upon the location of the 5 culverts along the proposed new driveway, hereinafter referred to as Culverts 1 through 5. The survey also documented general habitat characteristics including presence/absence of suitable habitat for regionally occurring special-status species, and all plant and wildlife species observed at the time of the survey. The information being provided in this document may be used to further facilitate regulatory agency permitting.

Literature Review

Prior to the survey, Terra Verde completed a desktop analysis of available aerial photographs, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for the Adelaida USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and surrounding eight quadrangles (CDFW, 2017). In addition, a map of special-status species occurrences (CDFW, 2017) and United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS)-designated Critical Habitat (USFWS, 2017b) that have been documented within 2 miles of the survey area was reviewed (refer to Attachment A – Figure 2: 2-mile CNDDB and Critical Habitat Map). In addition, Terra Verde reviewed the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory to determine the presence/absence of streams and other jurisdictional waters/wetlands features documented in the project area (see Attachment A – Figure 3: Waters and Wetlands Map) (USFWS, 2017a). Further, the Preliminary Grading Plans provided by Eric J. Gobler (Civil Engineer) were reviewed (refer to Attachment C).



Environmental Setting

The project site is located in a rural portion of the County in a mixed landscape of chaparral/scrub and oak woodland. Patches of agricultural land (e.g., orchards and vineyards) are scattered throughout the landscape including a vineyard on the subject property. The steep ridges and hills of the project site are dominated by chaparral/scrub habitat with oak woodland occupying the lower elevation areas particularly the southern boundary of the project area adjacent to Chimney Rock Road.

The chaparral/scrub habitat is dominated by chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) with associate species consisting of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), sticky monkey flower (*Mimulus aurentiacus*), California sage brush (*Artemisia californica*), and scattered occurrences of wooly yerba santa (*Eriodictyon tomentosum*). The oak woodland habitat occurs primarily in the southern portion of the property and consists of scattered coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) with chaparral/scrub species and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) in the understory. The vineyard on site appears to be unmaintained with a dominance of disturbance adapted forbs including tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and wooly yerba santa established in the vineyard rows and access roads.

Methodology

For the purposes of this analysis, the survey area includes the entire proposed road, an approximate 50-foot buffer and a scan of the surrounding area. Terra Verde principal biologist Brian Dugas and botanist Amy Golub conducted a field survey of the project area on June 14, 2017 with a focus on identifying the limits of regulatory agency jurisdiction. The survey was pedestrian in nature and lasted approximately three hours. During the survey, an inventory of all botanical and wildlife observed were documented and the habitat on site was assessed for the potential to support regionally occurring special-status species. The survey was conducted during the appropriate blooming period to identify potentially occurring special-status plant species. Botanical species identifications and taxonomic nomenclature followed *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, 2nd edition* (Baldwin et al., 2012) as well as taxonomic updates provided in the Jepson eFlora (Jepson eFlora, 2017). Conditions were sunny with limited cloud cover and ideal for identifying plant and animal resources.

The jurisdictional determination was conducted for each potentially jurisdictional feature (i.e., Culvert 1 - 5) to identify the limits of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) jurisdiction in non-tidal waters (i.e., waters of the U.S.), which extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and includes all adjacent wetlands. According to *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the United States* (Lichvar and McColley 2008), the OHWM is a parameter used to identify the lateral limits of non-wetland waters based on stream geomorphology and vegetation response to the dominant stream discharge. Data was recorded using the



Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (Curtis and Lichvar, 2010) and included taking width measurements of the OHWM at multiple transect locations to determine the average width of waters of the U.S.

In addition to documenting waters of the U.S., the field survey focused on identifying the lateral limits of waters of the State as regulated by CDFW and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), which extends to top of bank or to the outer limits of adjacent riparian vegetation, if present. Since the site lacked obvious riparian vegetation, the top of bank and/or vegetation changes were used to identify the lateral limits of CDFW/RWQCB jurisdiction. Terra Verde biologists surveyed each crossing and an approximate 50-foot buffer upstream and downstream of the proposed culvert locations. Similar to documentation of the OHWM, Terra Verde biologists took width measurements of the top of bank at multiple transect locations to determine the average width of top of bank (i.e., waters of the State). The transect locations and linear length of waters within the survey area were mapped using a Trimble global positioning system (GPS) unit. Upland swale features that lacked evidence of OHWM and a defined bed and bank were not mapped.

No areas within the project site were observed with wetland indicators (i.e., hydrology, wetland vegetation, or hydric soils); therefore, jurisdictional wetlands were not assessed as a part of the field survey.

Results

The following summarizes the results of the field survey that was conducted within the proposed project area and provides further analysis of the data collected in the field. Discussions regarding jurisdictional determinations, botanical and wildlife surveys, and likelihood for special-status occurrences are presented below.

Jurisdictional Determination

Overall, the site is comprised of steep topography with some canyons exhibited evidence of ephemeral flow. A majority of the site is characterized by chaparral vegetation with no evidence of a defined bed and bank. However, 2 of the 5 culvert crossings did exhibit marginal evidence of a defined bed, bank, and OHWM. In addition, these two ephemeral drainages were observed to be hydrologically connected, at least intermittently, to traditional navigable waters of the U.S. via direct discharge into two tributaries (i.e., San Marcos Creek and Dip Creek) to the Salinas, which flows to the Pacific Ocean.

As observed, each crossing lacked a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation (i.e., wetland indicator species) that can be used to determine presence of hydrology in a system. Characteristics used to identify OHWM included evidence of recent flows (i.e., debris



wracking, shelving), sediment texture (i.e., silts or cobble), and cover (see Attachment A – Figure 4: Jurisdictional Area Map). Culvert 4 corresponds with USFWS wetlands data; however, no wetlands were observed within this drainage feature, or anywhere on the site. A defined bed and bank was observed at Culvert 2 and 4 with both drainages dominated by scrub species typical of upland portions of the site including chamise, California sage scrub, and a few coast live oaks. The bed and banks at Culvert 2 and 4 were determined by evidence of terracing, sediment texture, and minor vegetation changes.

In terms of hydrologic connectivity, Culvert 2 and Culvert 4 drainages are considered tributaries to San Marcos Creek and Dip Creek, respectively. These tributaries ultimately reach the Pacific Ocean via the Salinas River (i.e., significant nexus to navigable waters of the U.S.). It should be noted that Culvert 4 drainage exhibited an obvious hydrologic connection to Dip Creek via a roadside drainage ditch (refer to Figure 3). However, Culvert 2 drainage appeared to dissipate into a low lying area that lacked evidence of a defined bed and bank and recent flow (i.e., OHWM) though eventually reconnects via sheetflow to a defined system (i.e., tributary to San Marcos Creek) approximately 500 feet east of Culvert 2 (refer to Figure 3). Based on the above, these crossings are considered ephemeral drainages and are likely subject to Section 404/401 permitting per the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 1600 permitting pursuant to the Fish and Game Code.

Further investigation of the remaining three drainages (i.e., culvert crossing 1, 3, and 5) indicated that they were dominated by upland plant species and lacked evidence of hydrologic indicators (e.g., a defined bed, bank, OHWM, and wetland vegetation, etc.). These areas appear to sheet flow and likely do not convey water frequently enough to develop a defined bed, bank, or OHWM. Therefore, these crossings were determined to be upland features and thereby likely not subject to Section 404/401 permitting or Section 1600 permitting pursuant to the CWA and Fish and Game Code, respectively. Table 1 below summarizes the jurisdictional determination for each crossing.

Table 1. Jurisdictional Determination Summary

Culvert Crossing	Jurisdiction			Rationale
	Corps ¹	RWQCB	CDFW	
1				No evidence of bed, bank, and OHWM
2	X	X	X	Defined bed, bank, OHWM
3				No evidence of bed, bank, and OHWM
4	X	X	X	Defined bed, bank, OHWM
5				No evidence of bed, bank, and OHWM

¹Based upon Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the United States (Lichvar and McColey 2008).



Special Status Plants

The preliminary desktop review of the pertinent literature and agency resources (e.g., CNDDDB) indicated that 40 special-status plant species and one sensitive natural community (i.e., Valley Oak Woodland) are known to occur within the Adelaida and surrounding USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW, 2017). It was determined that suitable habitat exists within the survey area for eight of the regionally occurring special-status plant species, including:

- Bristlecone fir (*Abies bracteata*), California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1B.3
- Hoover's bent grass (*Agrostis hooveri*), CRPR 1B.2
- Santa Lucia manzanita (*Arctostaphylos luciana*), CRPR 1B.2
- Dwarf calycadenia (*Calycadenia villosa*), CRPR 1B.1
- Santa Cruz mountain pussypaws (*Calyptridium parryi* var. *hesseae*), CRPR 1B.1
- Lemmon's jewel flower (*Caulanthus lemmonii*), CRPR 1B.2
- Umbrella larkspur (*Delphinium umbraculorum*), CRPR 1B.3
- Yellow-flowered eriastrum (*Eriastrum luteum*), CRPR 1B.2

Suitable chaparral/scrub and woodland habitat is present on the project site for the above mentioned species; however, none of these species were observed during an appropriately timed botanical survey and therefore are not expected to occur. Though present in adjacent areas outside of the property, no Valley Oak Woodland is present on site.

Special Status Wildlife

Based on the preliminary desktop review of the pertinent literature and agency resources (e.g., CNDDDB) indicated that 30 special-status wildlife species are known to occur within the Adelaida and surrounding USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles (CDFW, 2017). It was determined that suitable habitat exists within the survey area for six of the regionally occurring special-status wildlife species, including:

- Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*), California Species of Special Concern (CSC)
- Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), CDFW Fully Protected (FP)
- California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), CDFW Watch list (WL)
- Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), State – Endangered (SE), FP
- Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma macrotis luciana*), CSC
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), CSC



Special-status birds

No special-status avian species and/or nesting sites were observed during the survey effort. Golden eagle and bald eagle are known to occur regionally and may utilize the project area for the purposes of foraging, however are not expected to nest on site. The chaparral/scrub and woodland habitat on site may offer suitable nesting opportunity for a variety of other common and special-status raptor and passerine species during the typical avian nesting period (February 1 through August 31). To avoid any inadvertent impacts to special-status or nesting bird resources, avoidance and mitigation measures are recommended for implementation prior to and during construction.

Special-status mammals

Suitable habitat was identified on site for one special-status mammal species; Monterey dusky-footed woodrat. Monterey dusky-footed woodrat typically inhabit forested areas with dense understories. Houses are constructed of sticks, leaves, or debris often built at the base of a tree, around a shrub, or at the base of a hill. A single woodrat house was observed in the understory of scrub vegetation during survey efforts with more likely to be present in surrounding areas. No small mammal trapping for subspecies identification was completed as a part of the survey effort. As such, observed woodrat houses in the project area have potential to be occupied by Monterey dusky-footed woodrat or common dusky-foot woodrat species (*Neotoma fuscipes*).

Special-status herpetofauna

Northern California legless lizard is considered CSC by CDFW and has been documented in the project vicinity (i.e., within 2 miles) (CDFW, 2017). Northern California legless lizard occurs in warm, moist soils with sparse plant cover. Often leaf litter under trees provides suitable refugium as well as within the upper layers of loose topsoil, however this species may also occur under rocks and wood debris located at the ground surface. Within the project area, accumulated leaf litter under the tree canopy provides suitable habitat for legless lizard. As such, avoidance and mitigation measures including lightly raking the oak tree understory is recommended to identify areas this species may occupy prior to project implementation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation

Jurisdictional Waters Impacts

Based upon a review of the preliminary site plans and field determinations, the project may result temporary and permanent impacts to CDFW/RWQCB and Corps jurisdiction at Culverts 2 and 4. Specifically, temporary impacts will occur as a result of overland travel and site preparation. Permanent impacts will occur as a result of culvert installation, fill material including native soil, base rock, asphalt, and dissipation features (i.e., rip rap). Table 2 below provides a summary of proposed permanent and temporary impacts to each jurisdiction.



Table 2. Jurisdictional Impact Summary

Culvert Location	Jurisdiction			
	CDFW/RWQCB ¹		Corps	
	Temporary (acres)	Permanent (acres)	Temporary (acres)	Permanent (acres)
2	0.0036	0.021	0	0.009
4	0.0035	0.020	0	0.007
Total	0.007	0.041	0	0.016

¹Impact calculations for CDFW/RWQCB include the bed, bank, and adjacent riparian; therefore, Corps jurisdiction (bed) is included in the impact totals for CDFW/RWQCB.

Based on the above summary, approximately 0.048-acre of CDFW/RWQCB jurisdiction will be impacted. Of the 0.048-acre, 0.016-acre will include permanent impacts to Corps jurisdiction.

To support the installation of Culvert 2 and Culvert 4, approximately 96 cubic yards of fill material (i.e., 72 cubic yards of native fill, 12 cubic yards of rock base, 3 cubic yards of asphalt, and 9 cubic yards of rip rap) will be placed within the bed and banks of the unnamed ephemeral drainage features.

Oak Tree Impacts

Based on the survey information depicted on preliminary site plans by the Civil Engineer (Attachment C), two coast live oak trees located at Culvert 2 and Culvert 4 may require minor trimming of limbs smaller than five inches diameter at breast height (DBH). Similarly, minor grading may occur within the dripline of these trees thereby impacting their critical root zone. No oak trees are planned for removal within jurisdictional areas.

Special-status Species Impacts

Based on a lack of detection during an appropriately timed botanical survey, no special-status plant species are expected to be impacted as a result of project implementation.

Direct and indirect impacts may occur to nesting birds and special-status wildlife species as a result of project activities, and may include nest disruption or abandonment, crushing, trampling, or entombing denning wildlife. The potential for direct and/or indirect impacts are likely to be short-term in nature due to the limited scope of the culvert installation project and small areas impacted by the installations.



Recommended Mitigation Measures

To avoid any inadvertent impacts to jurisdictional waters, special-status species, and nesting birds, the following avoidance and minimization measures are recommended for implementation prior to and during project implementation:

Jurisdictional Waters

- **Biology Mitigation Measure 1:** Prior to project initiation, all applicable permits from agencies with jurisdiction over the project area (i.e., CDFW, RWQCB, and Corps, etc.) should be obtained (as necessary). All additional mitigation measures required by these agencies would be implemented as necessary throughout the duration of the project including any long-term mitigation requirements.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 2:** Prior to project initiation, an environmental training will be given to all personnel working on the project. The environmental training will include a description of all sensitive resources occurring or with potential to occur on the project site. In addition, all regulatory agency permits and requirements will be reviewed.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 3:** No construction activities shall occur below the top of bank or in other waters of the State during rain events or on any day for which the National Weather Service has predicted a 25% or more chance of at least 0.1-inch of precipitation within 24 hours (Predicted Rain Event). Effective erosion control, sediment control, and other protective measures shall be installed no later than the day prior to the Predicted Rain Event, and prior to the start of any rainfall. Construction activities below top of bank or in other waters of the State may resume after the rain has ceased, the National Weather Service predicts clear weather for at least 24 hours, and site conditions are dry enough to continue work without discharge of sediment or other pollutants from the project site.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 4:** Any stockpiled material that is not actively being used during construction shall be covered and surrounded with a linear sediment barrier (e.g., non-monofilament fiber rolls), and located at least 100 feet away from any waters of the State.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 5:** High-visibility flagging or fencing shall be installed at the perimeter of proposed culvert work locations to ensure that inadvertent impacts to the drainage features beyond proposed work limits are avoided during construction.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 6:** All construction activities and personnel shall remain outside of the flagged/fenced area, and flagging/fencing shall be maintained for the duration of construction.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 7:** No refueling or maintenance of vehicles or equipment shall occur within 100 feet of the drainage feature.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 8:** A spill plan and appropriate spill control and clean up materials (e.g., oil absorbent pads) shall be on site at all times in case spills occur.



Spill clean-up kits and secondary containment shall be made available and used to prevent spills or leaks from entering the drainage.

- **Biology Mitigation Measure 9:** Appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) (e.g., silt fencing, non-monofilament fiber rolls, etc.) shall be installed, as necessary, to avoid and/or minimize silt and sedimentation impacts to the drainage feature.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 10:** All areas temporarily disturbed as a result of the project (0.007 acre and 36 linear feet) will be stabilized with a native erosion control seed mix and standard BMPs including, but not limited to the use of biodegradable fiber rolls. The stabilized areas will be monitored for one year to ensure no water quality issues are observed following completion of the project. Table 3 below provides the components of the native erosion control seed mix.

Table 3. Native Erosion Control Seed Mix

Common Name	Scientific Name	Quantity (lbs./acre)
Cucamunga brome	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	20
Small fescue	<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	8
Tomcat clover	<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i>	4

Oak trees:

- **Biology Mitigation Measure 11:** Prior to project implementation, protective fencing (e.g., t-posts and yellow rope or high visibility construction fencing) will be installed around the canopy/dripline of oak trees within 20 feet of grading or trenching. If grading is expected to occur within the critical zone, fencing shall be placed up to the limits of grading.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 12:** Trenching and excavation within an oak tree dripline shall be hand dug or bored to minimize root disturbance. Any root encountered 1" diameter or greater shall be hand cut and appropriately treated.
- **Biology Mitigation Measure 13:** Pruning of lower limbs in the construction area shall occur prior to construction activities to minimize damage.

Special-status and nesting birds:

- **Biology Mitigation Measure 14:** If work is planned to occur between February 1 and September 15, a qualified biologist shall survey the proposed project area for nesting birds within one week prior to activity beginning on site. If nesting birds are located on or near the project site, they shall be avoided until they have successfully fledged or the nest is no longer deemed active. A non-disturbance buffer of 50 feet will be placed around non-listed, passerine species, and a 250-foot buffer will be implemented for raptor species. All activity will remain outside of that buffer until a qualified biologist has determined that the young have fledged or that proposed construction activities would not cause adverse impacts to the nest, adults, eggs, or



young. If special-status avian species are identified, no work will begin until an appropriate buffer is determined in consultation with the CDFW, and/or the USFWS.

Special-status mammals:

- Biology Mitigation Measure 15: Prior to vegetation clearing, a qualified biologist shall clearly identify the locations of woodrat houses. Woodrat houses located outside of the disturbance areas shall be flagged for avoidance and provided a 10-foot, no disturbance buffer area. The location of woodrat houses within the disturbance areas that cannot be avoided will be identified with construction personnel. A biological monitor shall be present during initial vegetation removal and initial earth disturbance to monitor the mechanical dismantling of woodrat houses. Due to potential health hazards associated with disturbing woodrat houses, hand removal is not recommended. Dismantling will be completed by an equipment operator gently disturbing the top of the nests with heavy equipment (e.g., excavator or similar equipment that can accomplish the task) and allowing woodrats to evacuate unharmed prior to completely dismantling the nest. As necessary, the biological monitor will temporarily halt work within the immediate vicinity of any observed woodrats to allow them to evacuate the immediate area of impact on their own volition.

Special-status herpetofauna:

- Biology Mitigation Measure 16: Areas of suitable habitat within the project areas shall be searched immediately prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities. Any loose substrate in which Northern California legless lizard could bury themselves shall be gently raked with a hand tool (i.e., a garden rake) to a depth of two inches. Legless lizards discovered during the raking shall be relocated to suitable habitat areas located outside of the area of disturbance.



References

- Baldwin, Bruce G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition. University of California Press. Berkeley, California. 2012.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2017. California Natural Diversity Database: RareFind 5. Accessible online with subscription at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/mapsanddata.asp>. Accessed June 2017.
- Curtis, K.E., and R.W. Lichvar. 2010. Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Wetland Regulatory Assistance Program. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Jepson eFlora. 2018. Regents of the University of California. Available online at: <http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/>. Accessed June and July 2018.
- Lichvar, R.W. and S.M. McColley. 2008. A field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States. A Delineation Manual. Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2017a. National Wetland Inventory Mapper. Available online at: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>. Accessed June 2017.
- _____. 2017b. USFWS Threatened and Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report. Available online at: <http://crithab.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html>. Accessed June 2017.



This page intentionally left blank.



**Huffman Access Road Improvement Project
Plant Species Observed
June 14, 2017**

*Indicates non-native species

** 2016 Wetland Indicator Status

Scientific Name	Common Name
Adoxaceae	Muskroot Family
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> subsp. <i>cerulea</i>	Blue elderberry
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak
Apocynaceae	Dogbane Family
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaf milkweed
Asteraceae	Composite Family
<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	Sacapellote
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sage brush
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian thistle
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Eriodictyon tomentosum</i>	Woolly yerba santa
Fabaceae	Legume Family
<i>Acmispon glabor</i>	Deerweed
Fagaceae	Oak Family
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage
<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>	Woolly blue curls
Pinaceae	Pine Family
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Foothill pine
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Avena</i> sp.*	Wild oat
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> *	False brome
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	Cheat grass
<i>Stipa</i> sp.	Needle grass
Phrymaceae	Lopseed Family
<i>Mimulus aurentiacus</i>	Sticky monkey flower
Polemoniaceae	Phlox Family
<i>Navarretia hamata</i>	Hooked navarretia
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family



<i>Chorizanthe staticoides</i>	Turkish rugging
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise

**Wildlife Species Observed
June 14, 2017**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Listing Status
Avifauna		
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western scrub-jay	N/A
<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>	Oak titmouse	N/A
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk	N/A
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture	N/A
<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	Wrentit	N/A
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn swallow	N/A
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn woodpecker	N/A
Reptiles		
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	Western whiptail	N/A
Mammals		
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	N/A
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Woodrat (nests)	*N/A or CDFW - CSC

FP: Fully protected

WL: Watch list

CSC: California species of special concern

**Neotoma macrotis luciana* is considered CSC, however species not identifiable without trapping.

Site Photographs



Photo 1. View southeast of Culvert 5 from northern side of existing road. Note dominance of upland chaparral species (June 14, 2017).



Photo 2. View of road and proposed outfall location of Culvert 5, aspect east. Note fallowed vineyard on north side of road (June 14, 2017).



Photo 3. View northwest of Culvert 4 location (June 14, 2017).



Photo 4. View north of drainage feature at Culvert 4 with marginal evidence of OHWM (June 14, 2017).



Photo 5. View of existing 12-inch culvert on north side of road at proposed Culvert 4 location. (June 14, 2017)



Photo 6. View of channel and evidence of debris wracking south of road at proposed Culvert 4 location (June 14, 2017).



Photo 7. View west of roadside drainage ditch that hydrologically connects Culvert 4 to Dip Creek, which eventually connects to the Salinas River via Nacimiento River (June 14, 2017).

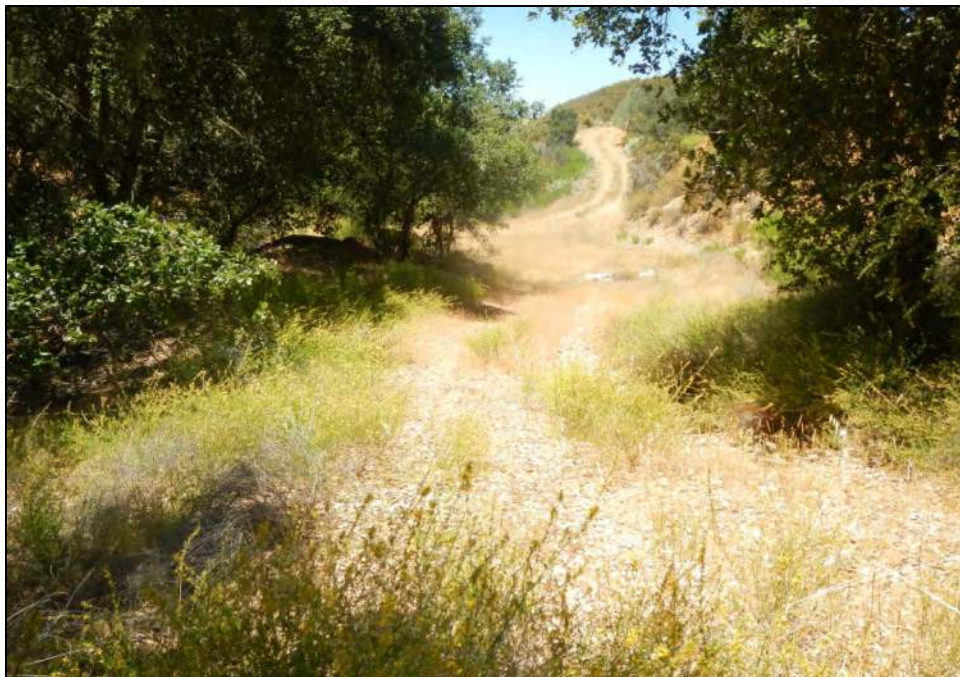


Photo 8. View east of road at proposed Culvert 3 location (June 14, 2017).



Photo 9. View south of proposed Culvert 3 location. Note no evidence of bed, bank, or OHWM (June 14, 2017).



Photo 10. Overview east of proposed road and Culvert 2 location (June 14, 2017).



Photo 11. View north of channel with evidence of debris wracking and flow in proposed Culvert 2 drainage, aspect north. Note a lack of riparian vegetation (June 14, 2017).



Photo 12. View north of swale feature that Culvert 2 drainage enters that lacked clear evidence of defined bed, bank, and recent flows (June 14, 2017).



Photo 13. View north of proposed new driveway approach and Culvert 1 location. Note upland species dominating Culvert 1 location (June 14, 2017).



Photo 14. View of north of Culvert 1 location. Lacked evidence of a defined bed and bank, and OHWM (June 14, 2017).



Photo 15. View of inlet to tributary to San Marcos Creek approximately 500 feet east of Culvert 1 location (June 14, 2017).



Photo 16. View east of tributary to San Marcos Creek, defined blue line feature that hydrologically connects to the Salinas River (June 14, 2017).