HELIX Environmental Planning

Old Depot Bike Park

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

March 2021 | CED-04

Prepared for:

County of El Dorado
330 Fair Lane
Placerville, CA 95667-4197

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
11 Natoma Street, Suite 155
Folsom, CA 95630

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AP	Agricultural Preserve
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BMP	Best Management Practice
BMX	Bicycle Motocross
CA	California
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Data Base
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
County	El Dorado County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EDCAQMD	El Dorado County Air Quality Management District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IL	Industrial, Light
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
MCAB	Mountain Counties Air Basin
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
N/A	Not Applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ORMP	Oak Resources Management Plan

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (cont.)

PM10	Particulate matter, 10 micrometers or less in diameter
PM2.5	Particulate matter, 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter
PRC	Public Resources Code
PrD	Placer diggings
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
RPZ	Root Protection Zone
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCR	tribal cultural resource
UAIC	United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INITIAL STUDY INFORMATION SHEET

1.	Project title:	Old Depot Bike Park
2.	Lead agency name and address:	County of El Dorado, 330 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667
3.	Contact person and phone number:	Vickie Sanders, Parks Manager (530) 621-7538
4.	Project location:	40 Old Depot Road, Placerville, CA 95667
5.	Project sponsor's name and address:	N/A
6.	General plan designation:	Industrial (I), Public Facilities (PF)
7.	Zoning:	Industrial Light (IL), Transportation Corridor (TC)

8. Description of project:

The County of El Dorado (County) proposes to construct a bike park at 40 Old Depot Road within the unincorporated community of Diamond Springs in El Dorado County. The project site is 2.6 acres in size and is comprised of Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 327-250-37 and 327-250-38, and a portion of APN 327-010-05 to allow connectivity to the existing El Dorado Trail, and a portion of APN 327-250-34 (see Figure 1, Site and Vicinity, and Figure 2, Project Site, in Appendix A).

The bike park would include a bike trick area/bowl, bicycle motocross (BMX) track, perimeter path, entrance plaza with restroom and picnic area, nature play area, exercise equipment (including Americans with Disabilities Act-accessible equipment), interpretive signage about the railroad, sculpture/art to celebrate the history of the location and/or local culture, bioswales, and security lighting. The existing railroad loading dock would be integrated as a starting point for bicyclists. Refer to the Conceptual Design in Appendix B.

Cycling Features

Bike Trick Area/Bowl. An asphalt pump track with interior bowl would be constructed in the west area of the park. The pump track and bowl starting area would incorporate an existing platform and ramp.

BMX Track. A BMX dirt track and jumps would be constructed along the northeast edge of the park.

Toddler Pump Track. If funding allows, a toddler pump track would be constructed in the west corner of the park.

Skills Area. If funding allows, a skills area would be constructed at the southeast side of the park.

Entrance and Additional Park Features

The public entrance to the bike park would be from the El Dorado Trail southwest of the project site. An additional site access from Old Depot Road northwest of the project site would be for maintenance only, and access would be controlled by a gate.

The main entrance would include a path from El Dorado Trail leading to a small concrete "plaza" area. Bike parking, an exercise station, picnic area, interpretive/educational signage, restrooms, water fountains, and an art/sculpture feature would be adjacent to the plaza. Off the plaza, on the southwest side of the site, would be a nature play area. The entrance plaza would lead to a 10–foot– wide main path providing ADA compliant access to park features. The main path would be covered with stabilized crushed aggregate or asphalt, as funding permits. A 6–foot–wide secondary path, also stabilized with crushed aggregate or asphalt, as funding permits, would loop around the northeast side, providing maintenance access. The secondary path would not provide access to any park features and will not be ADA compliant. To retain usable grades, two retaining walls would be developed, one adjacent to the main path, the second adjacent to the secondary path along the north side of the site.

Security lighting would be placed at various locations at the site. Energy efficient lighting options will be used for all lighting on the premises.

Landscaping

Screening planting would be included at the west park boundary. Low water use planting and hydroseeding will be included throughout the site. Landscape will be designed using climate appropriate, non-invasive plants and grasses. Low-maintenance, native or climate-appropriate vegetation will be utilized to minimize the need for toxic pesticides and inorganic fertilizers. If fertilizers or pesticides should be needed for the landscape, sustainable products will be utilized including organic fertilizers.

The Old Depot Bike Park property contains a few large oak trees. The project intends to preserve special status trees. In addition, volunteers from a scout trope, club, or organization, will help plant approximately 30 additional trees and shrubs on the site.

Irrigation systems for the park will include a "smart irrigation system" that will include rain sensors, evapotranspiration controllers, and flow sensors, and it will evaluate soil conditions to reduce the amount of water consumption at the park.

Bio-swales will be incorporated into the landscape design of the Old Depot Bike Park to cleanse stormwater of debris and pollutants prior to its release.

Construction

Construction is anticipated to commence in 2021 and would span seven to ten months. Construction waste would be separated to ensure that recyclable and recoverable materials are processed appropriately and separately from other waste.

To minimize visual disturbance to surrounding neighborhoods, the following would be implemented:

- Demolition debris would be removed in a timely manner for off-site disposal.

- Tree and vegetation removal would be limited to the extent needed to facilitate safety, project construction, and access to the site.

- Construction lighting would be shielded or directed away from adjacent residences.

Additionally, during construction, the County would implement a Fugitive Dust Plan in accordance with El Dorado County Air Quality Management District Requirements.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

Residential land uses are located northwest of the project site. Undeveloped grassland and woodland are to the north and east. Industrial/commercial and transportation (El Dorado Trail) land uses are to the south.

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

    - California Department of Parks and Recreation (grant approval obtained).

    - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Clean Water Act Permit, if on-site seasonal wetland will be affected. It is currently assumed that this impact will be avoided.

    - Regional Water Quality Control Board Clean Water Act Permit, if on-site seasonal wetland will be affected. It is currently assumed that this impact will be avoided.

The County of El Dorado will act as the Lead Agency as defined by CEQA and will have authority to determine if this environmental document is adequate under CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

The County will consider approval of the project and all associated entitlements, including the appropriate planning permit in accordance with Section 130.20.030 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources (TCRs), procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

On October 28, 2019, letters were sent to the following seven Native American contacts that were recommended by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as potential sources of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the project site:

- Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu

- Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe

- Regina Cuellar, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians

- Clyde Prout, Chairman, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe

- Don Ryberg, Chairperson, Tsi Akim Maidu

- Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson, Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe
- Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC)

The letters advised the tribes and specific individuals of the proposed project and requested information regarding cultural resources in the immediate area, as well as any feedback or concerns related to the proposed project. A response from the UAIC was received on November 13, 2019. Coordination is detailed in Section V, Cultural Resources.

On July 16, 2020, in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) and PRC Section 21080.3.1, the County sent notification letters to the following four Native American contacts:

- Jason Camp, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, UAIC
- Regina Cuellar, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Steven Hutchason, Environmental Resources Department, Wilton Rancheria
- Randy Yonemura, Ione Band of Miwok Indians

Requests for consultation were received from UAIC and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. The County provided a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed project (HELIX 2019a) to UAIC on August 10, 2020 and to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on August 11, 2020. On August 10, 2020, UAIC responded that they had no comment on the Cultural Resources Assessment and provided a mitigation measure to address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs, archaeological, or cultural resources during a project's ground disturbing activities. The requested mitigation measure has been incorporated into the document as Mitigation Measure TCR-1. A follow-up response has not been received from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians to date. Wilton Rancheria deferred to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. No response has been received from the Ione Band of Miwok Indians to date.

[NOTE: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to TCRs, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process (see PRC Section 21080.3.2). Information may also be available from the NAHC's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.]

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

■ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
■ Biological Resources	■ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology and Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	■ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	■ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
■ Noise	☐ Population and Housing	☐ Public Services
■ Recreation	☐ Transportation	■ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities and Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	■ Mandatory Findings of Significance

1.3 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Signature

Date

Printed Name

For

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The Lead Agency has defined the column headings in the environmental checklist as follows:

A. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

B. "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the inclusion of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." All mitigation measures are described, including a brief explanation of how the measures reduce the effect to a less than significant level. Mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced.

C. "Less Than Significant Impact" applies where the project does not create an impact that exceeds a stated significance threshold.

D. "No Impact" applies where a project does not create an impact in that category. "No Impact" answers do not require an explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the Lead Agency which show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project specific screening analysis).

The explanation of each issue identifies the significance criteria or threshold used to evaluate each question; and the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration [CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c)(3)(D)]. Where appropriate, the discussion identifies the following:

a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identifies where earlier analyses are available for review.

b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identifies which effects from the checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and states whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated," describes the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

I. AESTHETICS

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, would the project:					
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	■
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	■	☐	☐
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	■	☐
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No impact. No officially designated scenic vistas are in the viewshed of the project site. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on a scenic vista.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. No rock outcroppings or historic buildings within a state scenic highway are in the viewshed. The closest officially designated scenic highway is US-50 between Placerville and South Lake Tahoe, approximately two miles to the northeast.

The project site contains a total of 41 protected oak trees, consisting of 38 interior live oaks, two blue oaks, and one valley oak, all of which are part of oak woodland habitat. The proposed project would require removal of 3 trees and may impact up to 22 additional trees. In compliance with County requirements, an oak woodland removal permit would be obtained. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-7, regarding oak tree protection measures, as detailed in Section IV, Biological Resources, would reduce impacts to less than significant. The proposed project would have a ***less than significant impact with mitigation*** on scenic resources.

Mitigation Measures

See Mitigation Measure BIO-7 in Section IV, Biological Resources.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible

vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less than significant impact. The project site is zoned IL (Industrial, Light; El Dorado County Code Title 130); however, it is not being used and is largely abandoned. The proposed bike park would be viewable by residents northwest of the project site and by users of the El Dorado Trail. The bike park would be screened with plantings along the northwest side of the property to minimize visual disturbance to neighbors; landscaping and hardscape elements would be included throughout for park visitors (refer to the Conceptual Design in Appendix B). Based on the inclusion on a comprehensive landscape plan, impacts on the existing visual character or quality of public views would be ***less than significant.***

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than significant impact. Lighting would be included for safety purposes at the park. Lighting would be hooded or screened to direct the source of light downward, consistent with the County's lighting ordinance (Ordinance 130.34.020, El Dorado County Code 2019). Impacts related to light or glare are, therefore, considered ***less than significant***.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non- forest use?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No impact. The project site is mapped as "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP; California Department of Conservation 2016). There would be ***no impact*** on Farmland.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No impact. The project site is zoned for IL (El Dorado County 2019). It is not zoned Agricultural Preserve (AP) or any other zoning that indicates a Williamson Act contract. There would be ***no impact*** on Williamson Act land.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?

No impact. As discussed above, the project is zoned IL and is not located on forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact. Forest land, under PRC Section 12220(g), is defined as:

"Land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits."

While the project site includes multiple native trees, it is not identified as forest land because it contains disturbed/developed features throughout with paved and dirt roads, a barn, a shed, remnant loading dock and ramp, remnant concrete slabs, a calisthenics fitness area, and a large soil stockpile. There would be ***no impact*** on forest land.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No impact. The project site is not characterized by Farmland, nor are agricultural uses present on the site. The project site is located in an area mapped as "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the FMMP (California Department of Conservation 2016). There would be ***no impact*** on farmland or forest land.

III. AIR QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	■	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	■

The project site is located in the western portion of El Dorado County and the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB), which covers an area of approximately 11,000 square miles. The MCAB lies along the northern part of the Sierra Nevada mountains and encompasses El Dorado (western portion), Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Placer (middle portion), Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa counties. The EDCAQMD is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and state laws in the El Dorado County portion of the MCAB. Attainment plans for meeting the federal air quality standards are incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP), which is subsequently submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the federal agency that administrates the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970, as amended in 1990.

Ambient air quality is described in terms of compliance with state and national standards, and the levels of air pollutant concentrations considered safe, to protect the public health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect people most sensitive to respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The USEPA has established national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for several air pollution constituents. As permitted by the CAA, California has adopted the more stringent California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and expanded the number of regulated air constituents.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is required to designate areas of the state as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassified for the ambient air quality standards. An “attainment” designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations do not violate the standard for that pollutant in that area. A “nonattainment” designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once. The air quality attainment status of the western El Dorado County portion of MCAB is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1
WESTERN EL DORADO COUNTY ATTAINMENT STATUS

Pollutant	State of California Attainment Status	Federal Attainment Status
Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Coarse Particulate Matter (PM10)	Nonattainment	Unclassified
Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	Unclassified	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Unclassified	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	No Federal Standard

Source: CARB 20017a; CARB 2018a.

The western portion of El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for the state and federal ozone standards. The Sacramento Regional 8-Hour Ozone Attainment and Reasonable Further Progress Plan was developed by the air districts in the Sacramento region to bring the region into attainment. The plan is a joint project between the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD), EDCAQMD, and three other air districts in the Sacramento region (SMAQMD 2017). The plan includes the MCAB portion of western El Dorado County, and thus the project site. In addition to not attaining the federal or state ozone standards, the region is classified nonattainment for the federal PM2.5 standard and the state PM10 standard. The EDCAQMD and other Sacramento region air districts have submitted a PM2.5 Implementation/Maintenance Plan and Re-Designation Requests to fulfill CAA requirements to re-designate the region from nonattainment to attainment of the PM2.5 NAAQS (SMAQMD 2013).

Ground-level ozone is not emitted directly into the environment but is generated from complex chemical reactions between Reactive Organic Gases (ROG), or non-methane hydrocarbons, and Oxides of Nitrogen (NOX) that occur in the presence of sunlight. PM10 and PM2.5 is generated from a variety of sources, including road dust, diesel exhaust, fuel combustion, tire and brake wear, construction operations and windblown dust. In addition, PM10 and PM2.5 can also be formed through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Anthropogenic ROG, NOX, PM10, and PM2.5 sources in the county include motor vehicles and other transportation sources, residential wood burning for heating, and open burning of vegetation related to agriculture and wildfire fuel management. El Dorado County is mostly rural and sparsely populated, and sources of ROG, NOX, PM10 and PM2.5 within the county are limited. The County's nonattainment status for ozone, PM10 and PM2.5 is primarily due to the transport of pollutants from population centers and intense agriculture activity in California's Central Valley to the west.

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than significant impact. The proposed project is a local park accessible via trail and local streets. The park consists of various bicycle courses and tracks. No permanent on-site generators or other on-site sources of air quality emissions are required for operation. As a local park facility, sources of emissions would generally be from leaf blowers, small hand tools, or other small to moderately-sized equipment used for regular park maintenance, but the associated emissions would be only for the duration of use and would be intermittent. The walking paths would be stabilized with crushed aggregate, and the dirt track would be maintained regularly which would minimize dust during use of the park.

During construction, various grading and earth-moving activities would take place. For the project's size of 2.6 acres, dust emissions from soil disturbance would take place; however, the project would be required to obtain a standard Fugitive Dust Plan approval from the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District, as described in the project description. Along with implementation of standard construction Best Management Practices, there would be a ***less than significant*** impact with regard to air quality plans.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non- attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less than significant impact. As a local park facility, sources of emissions would generally be from leaf blowers, small hand tools, or other small to moderately-sized equipment used for regular park maintenance. Cumulative increase of criteria pollutants would be minor and ***less than significant***.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact. As a local park, operational emission sources would be related to regular maintenance, such as leaf blowers, hand tools, and maintenance vehicles. Operational pollutant concentrations would therefore be non-substantial. As discussed in "a", implementation of a Fugitive Dust Plan and construction Best Management Practices would minimize air quality impacts during construction. The project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on sensitive receptors.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

No impact. As a local park, no odors are anticipated (such as those that may be produced by industrial land uses). The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on other emissions.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

The discussion below is based on the *Biological Resources Assessment* (HELIX 2019b) and the *Oak Resource Technical Report for the El Dorado County Bike Park* (HELIX 2019c), which are attached to this Initial Study as Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory databases were reviewed in September 2019 during preparation of the Biological Resources Assessment (HELIX 2019b; Appendix C), and were updated prior to circulation of this document. The updated databases searches are included in Appendix E (CDFW 2020, USFWS 2020; CNPS 2020).

The project site is characterized by mixed foothill pine, non-native annual grassland, and disturbed/developed habitats (refer to Figure 3, Biological Communities, in Appendix A). An approximately 0.04-acre seasonal wetland occurs within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat.

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than significant impact with mitigation.

Wildlife. According to results retrieved from the CNDDB; CDFW 2020 and IPaC; USFWS 2020, 18 listed and special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur onsite or in the vicinity of the project site. Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, the following five listed and special-status wildlife have the potential to occur within the project site: silver haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) have a high potential to occur within the project site; and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*) have a low potential to occur within the project site.

Within the project site, non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine provide suitable foraging habitat, and human-made structures provide suitable roosting habitat, for silver haired bat and Yuma myotis. Within the project site, mixed oak-foothill pine habitat provides suitable upland/overwintering habitat for western pond turtle; open areas and friable soil within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat, disturbed/developed areas, and non-native annual grassland provide suitable habitat for coast horned lizard; non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine habitat provide suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures (i.e., barn) provide suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat; and underground burrows throughout the mixed oak-foothill pine and non-native grassland communities provide suitable breeding habitat, and host plant species, including thistle, geranium, goldenrod, clover and blackberry, provide suitable foraging habitat for western bumble bee. Within five miles of the project site, there are two documented CNDDB occurrences of Silver haired bat; one documented CNDDB occurrence of Yuma myotis; five documented CNDDB occurrences of western pond turtle; and no documented CNDDB occurrences of coast horned lizard, pallid bat, or western bumble bee. In summary, the project site includes potential roosting and foraging habitat for silver haired bat, Yuma myotis, and pallid bat; potential habitat for coast horned lizard; and potential foraging and nesting habitat for western bumble bee.

No mitigation is recommended for western bumble bee because potential impacts would be on underground burrow nesting habitat; since new nests are established annually, loss of a single nest would have less than significant impact on western bumble bee. If silver haired bat, Yuma myotis, pallid bat, and coast horned lizard are found within the final project design's impact area, the impact is potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce the impact to less than significant. Therefore, impacts to special-status wildlife would be ***less than significant with mitigation.***

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 **Conduct pre-construction surveys**. Conduct pre-construction surveys for coast horned lizard, western pond turtle, special-status bats, and nesting migratory birds and raptors (during the nesting season) 14 days prior to the initiation of construction or ground disturbing activities. If construction or ground disturbing activities do not commence

within 14 days, or halt for more than seven days, additional surveys are required prior to resuming or starting work, as detailed below:

- If no coast horned lizards are observed, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the results of the survey and provided to the project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended for coast horned lizard. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work.

- If coast horned lizards are present in the project site, then agency consultation may be required to determine appropriate buffers and additional measures to reduce impacts to these species. Additional avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to, having a qualified biologist conduct a second pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, and having a qualified biologist present on-site during initial ground-clearing and grading activities for the purpose of relocating any coast horned lizards found within the construction footprint to a suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the project site.

- If construction begins during the winter months (between October and April), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for western pond turtle within 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. If western pond turtle is not observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the results of the survey and provided to project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey shall be conducted prior to resuming or starting work. If construction begins outside of the overwintering period, then no surveys are required.

- If western pond turtle is observed within the project site, then a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the area observed (likely the intermittent stream) and wildlife exclusion fencing shall be installed. This fencing will be comprised of silt fencing and will be installed in an area recommended by the designated biologist. The fencing shall remain in place the duration of construction and shall be removed upon the completion of construction.

- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bat species within 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. If no bats are observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and provided to project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work.

- If special-status bats are present and roosting in the project site or the surrounding 100 feet of the project site, the qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the roost site prior to the commencement of ground

disturbing activities or development. No trees will be removed until the biologist has determined that a roost site is no longer active, and no bats are present. If avoidance is not feasible, then the CDFW will be consulted for additional avoidance measures and additional mitigation measures, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures.

Plants. According to results retrieved from CNDDB and IPaC (CDFW 2020, USFWS 2020; and CNPS 2020), 28 special-status plant species have the potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site. Based on field observations and literature review, three special-status plant species have a high potential and three special-status plant species have a low potential to occur within the project site. Special-status plant species with a high potential to occur are Brandegee's clarkia (*Clarkia biloba* ssp. *Brandegeeae*; CNPS 4), Red Hills Soaproot (*Chlorogalum grandiflorum*; CNPS 1B), and oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*; CNPS 2B). Special-status plant species with a low potential to occur are chaparral sedge (*Carex xerophila*; CNPS 1B), Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii*; CNPS 4), and Sierra clarkia (*Clarkia virgate*; CNPS 4).

Within the project site, mixed oak-foothill pine and disturbed/developed areas provide habitat for Brandegee's clarkia; mixed oak-foothill pine provides habitat for Red Hills Soaproot and Oval-Leaved Viburnum; and openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine provides suitable habitat for Humboldt Lily and Sierra Clarkia. Within five miles of the project site, there are two documented CNDDB occurrences of Brandegee's clarkia; one documented CNDDB occurrence of Red Hills soaproot; one documented CNDDB occurrence of Oval Leaved Viburnum; and no documented occurrences of Humboldt Lily or Sierra clarkia. Brandegee's clarkia, Red Hills Soaproot, and Oval-Leaved Viburnum, Humboldt Lily, and Sierra clarkia were not observed in the project site, but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for species.

If these plant species are within the final project design's impact area, the impact is potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-2 and BIO-3 would reduce the impact to less than significant. Therefore, impacts to special-status plants would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-2 **Botanical Survey and Avoidance**. A qualified botanist shall conduct a botanical survey within the evident and identifiable blooming periods for potential special-status plants that have the potential to occur within the project site, including Brandegee's clarkia (May to July), chaparral sedge (March to June), Humboldt lily (May to August), Sierra clarkia (May to August), Red Hills soaproot (May to June), and oval-leaved viburnum (May to June). One survey, conducted in May or June, will satisfy the blooming periods for all six plants. If no special-status plants are observed, the botanist will document the findings in a letter report and no additional measures are recommended.

If any of the non-listed special-status plants are identified within areas of potential construction disturbance, they will be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If the plants cannot be avoided, the plants and/or the seedbank will be transplanted to a suitable habitat near the project site. If nonlisted special status plants are found during the recommended botanical surveys, a qualified biologist will prepare an avoidance and mitigation plan detailing protection and avoidance measures, transplanting procedures, success criteria, and long-term monitoring protocols.

BIO-3 **Environmental Awareness Training**. A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work.

The training shall include identification of coast horned lizard, western pond turtles, special status bats, special status plants, and nesting birds; required practices to be implemented prior to and during construction; general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the project; penalties for non-compliance, boundaries of the non-disturbance buffer zones; and what to do/whom to contact should any sensitive wildlife or plant species, or nesting birds be observed onsite during construction. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the project proponent.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. The project site did not include riparian habitat, however, other sensitive natural communities consisting of a 0.04-acre depressional seasonal wetland and oak woodland were located in the project site. As discussed in more detail under answer "c" and answer "d", with implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4 through 6, the proposed project would have a ***less than significant impact with mitigation***

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. A 0.4-acre depressional seasonal wetland was mapped within the southeastern portion of the project site, however, it is anticipated that the proposed project would avoid impacts to the feature. Should the final design of the proposed project require impacts to the depressional seasonal wetland, then a formal aquatic resources delineation report would be prepared and submitted to the USACE for verification as part of the permitting process. Without mitigation the impact would be potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4 would reduce the impact to less than significant by ensuring applicable regulatory permits are obtained and agreed-upon mitigation with regulatory agencies would be implemented. Therefore, the impact is ***less than significant with mitigation.***

Mitigation Measures

BIO-4 **Obtain applicable regulatory permits and implement associated mitigation**. Should the final design of the proposed project result in impacts to aquatic resources, then a formal aquatic resources delineation report shall be prepared and verified by the USACE. The County shall obtain Clean Water Act Section 404 and 401 permits for any impacts to Waters of the U.S. and file a waste discharge report for impacts to waters of the State not subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act.

Impacts to any regulated aquatic features would require a Clean Water Act Section 404 Authorization by the USACE and additionally a Section 401 Water Quality Certification would likely be required by the RWQCB. If aquatic features are determined not to be

subject to federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act, then these features may be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act should the proposed project result in impacts to these features. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredged or fill material may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge will be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required. Mitigation measures and any other requirements contained in these permits shall be implemented.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. Migratory birds and raptors have high potential to next on or adjacent to the project site. Suitable nest locations may include, but are not limited to, trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation, bare ground, stockpiles, and human-made structures. Ground-disturbing and other development activities, including grading, vegetation clearing, or tree removal, could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31). Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-5 and BIO-6 would reduce the impact to a level that is less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would have a ***less than significant impact with mitigation***.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-5 **Avoid Impacts to Nesting Birds.** To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all vegetation removal should be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible. If development activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the project site. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the project site shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and with binoculars, as necessary. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other development activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report will be prepared to document the survey and provided to the project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.

If active nests are found, the qualified biologist shall establish species-specific buffer zones to prohibit development activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that a nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 20 feet for most songbirds up to 250 to 500 feet for most raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of development to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted by construction activities. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, an appropriate buffer shall be established

around the tree and all trees within the buffer shall not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and is no longer active.

BIO-6 **Conduct Environmental Awareness Training for Nesting Birds for Construction During the Nesting Season (February 1 to August).** A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of nesting birds to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. The training shall include identification of nesting birds, required practices to be implemented prior to and during construction, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the project, penalties for non-compliance, boundaries of the non-disturbance buffer zones, and what to do/whom to contact should a nesting bird be observed onsite during construction. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction should be kept on file with the project proponent. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

If construction occurs from September 1 to January 31st, which is outside of the nesting bird season, a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. The proposed project is subject to compliance with the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP; County of El Dorado 2017). The ORMP designates three classes of protected oak resources: oak woodlands, Heritage oak trees, and individual native oak trees. The project site was surveyed by an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, Charlotte Marks (WE-10519A), on October 10, 2019. A total of 41 protected oak trees, consisting of 38 interior live oaks, two blue oks, and one valley oak, occur within the project site. Of these, eight are Heritage oak trees.

The proposed project would remove three protected trees and would impact approximately 22 protected oak trees. Without mitigation, this impact is potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-7 would reduce impacts to a level that is less than significant. Therefore, impacts to protected oak trees would be ***less than significant with mitigation.***

BIO-7 **7a. Oak Woodland Removal Permit.** Project proponent will obtain an oak woodland removal permit. Required mitigation will be implemented on-site and integrated into the landscape plan. If on-site mitigation is not feasible, then mitigation will be completed through off-site mitigation or payment of in-lieu fees in accordance with the ORMP.

7b. Oak Tree Protection Measures. For all protected trees to be preserved within 20 feet of the impact area, then protection measures shall be implemented in order minimize impacts to protected trees. Protection measures include:

- Install tree protection fencing, consisting of a minimum 4-foot tall high-visibility fence (orange plastic snow fence or similar) on steel posts placed a maximum of 8-feet on center, shall be placed at the edge of the woodland habitat and around the perimeter

of the root protection zone (RPZ; dripline radius x 1.3) for the trees to remain, whichever is greater. The RPZ is the minimum distance for placing protective fencing, but tree protection fencing should be placed as far outside of the RPZ as possible.

- Tree and vegetation removal will be limited to the extent needed to facilitate project construction and access to the site.

- If permanent site improvements (e.g., paving, buildings, and structures) encroach into the protected area, install fence at limit of work. If temporary impacts (e.g., grading, utility installation) require encroachment into the protected area, move fence to limit of work during active construction of item and return to edge of protected area once work is completed.

- Protection fencing shall not be moved without prior authorization from the Project Arborist or County of El Dorado or as detailed on approved plans.

- Avoid paving within protected area. If paving cannot be avoided, porous materials will be used.

- No parking, portable toilets, dumping or storage of any construction materials, including oil, gas, or other chemicals, or other infringement by workers or domesticated animals is allowed in the protected area.

- No signs, ropes, cables, metal stakes, or any other items shall be attached to a protected tree, unless recommended by an ISA-Certified Arborist.

- Grading, excavation, or trenching within RPZ of existing native oaks should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Under no circumstances shall fill soil be placed against the trunk of an existing tree.

- Underground utilities should be avoided in the RPZ, but if necessary, shall be bored or drilled.

- No trenching is allowed within the RPZ unless specifically approved by the Project Arborist.

- Pruning of living limbs or roots shall be done under the supervision of an ISA-Certified Arborist or as approved by the County.

- All pruning shall be done by hand, air knife, or water jet, in accordance with ISA standards using tree maintenance best practices. Climbing spikes shall not be used on living trees. Limbs shall be removed with clean cuts just outside the crown collar.

- Cover exposed roots or cut root ends in trenches with damp burlap to prevent drying out.

- Minimize disturbance to the native ground surface (grass, leaf, litter, or mulch) under preserved trees to the greatest extent feasible.

- Native woody plant material (trees and shrubs to be removed) may be chipped or mulched on the project site and placed in a 4- to 6-inch deep layer around existing trees to remain. Do not place mulch in contact with the trunk of preserved trees.
- If a tree to remain has had roots cut during construction, the tree shall be deep-watered once a month during summer/fall months until construction is complete.
- Appropriate fire prevention techniques shall be employed around all trees to be preserved. This includes cutting tall grass, removing flammable debris within the RPZ, and prohibiting the use of tools that may cause sparks, such as metal-bladed trimmers or mowers.
- No open flames shall be permitted within 15 feet of the tree canopy.
- Damage to any protected tree during construction shall be immediately reported to the County of El Dorado Planning Services. Damage shall be corrected as required by the County representative.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact. The bike park is not anticipated to conflict with a Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Based on a review of CDFW's Natural Community Conservation Planning website, no regional, state, or local Natural Community Conservation Plans/Habitat Conservation Plans are in El Dorado County (CDFW 2019). There would be ***no impact***.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	■	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	■	☐	☐

The discussion below is based on the *Cultural Resources Assessment for the El Dorado County Bike Park* prepared by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX 2019a), included as Appendix F (CONFIDENTIAL – bound separately).

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to PRC Section 15064.5?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. The features of site CED-04-1 and the two standing sheds were determined to be ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to lack of significance under CRHR criteria and lack of integrity, as discussed in the Cultural Resources Assessment for the project (HELIX 2019a).

Archaeological Site CED-04-1. On November 9, 2019, a cultural resources pedestrian survey was conducted by HELIX's archaeologist, Clarus Backus. The cultural resources survey resulted in the documentation of archaeological site CED-04-01, which consists of a remnant railroad spur, loading platform, asphalted area, concrete foundation, and concrete well. Two corrugated metal sheds are also within the project site.

CED-04-01 was evaluated for eligibility for listing under the California Register of Historical Resources. As analyzed in the Cultural Resources Assessment for the project (HELIX 2019a), the site and sheds were not found to qualify as historical resources under Criterion 1 (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history), Criterion 2 (association with the lives of significant persons in our past), Criterion 3 (embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction), Criterion 4 (has yielded or may be likely to yield information important to history or prehistory).

Integrity of CED-04-01 and the sheds was evaluated with regard to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although the loading platform, railroad spur, well, and sheds retain integrity of design and location, the integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is limited and there is no sense that the extant features represent a component of a larger context, such as a railway facility. The lack of integrity of setting, workmanship, and feeling together have affected any integrity of association that the archaeological site might convey. and there is no sense that the extant features represent a component of a larger context, such as a railway facility. The lack of integrity of setting, workmanship, and feeling together have affected any integrity of association that the archaeological site might convey.

The cultural resources assessment did not include subsurface testing, and the CED-04-01 may meet the requirements of Criterion 4 if it is later shown to have a substantial buried component with the potential to provide substantial historical information. Without mitigation, the impact is potentially significant. Implementation of CUL-1, Worker Awareness Training, and CUL-2, Unanticipated Discovery Procedures would reduce the impact to less than significant. Therefore, the impact on historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 15064.5 would be ***less than significant with mitigation*****.**

Native American Coordination. On October 4, 2019, HELIX requested that the NAHC conduct a search of their Sacred Lands File for the presence of Native American sacred sites or human remains in the vicinity of the proposed project site. A written response received from the NAHC on October 25, 2019, stated that the Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate area.

On October 28, 2019 HELIX sent letters to seven Native American contacts that recommended by the NAHC as potential sources of information related to cultural resources in the vicinity of the project site:

- Grayson Coney, Cultural Director, Tsi Akim Maidu
- Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Regina Cuellar, Chairperson, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Clyde Prout, Chairman, Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Don Ryberg, Chairperson, Tsi Akim Maidu
- Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson, Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe
- Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson, UAIC

The letters advised the tribes and specific individuals of the proposed project and requested information regarding cultural resources in the immediate area, as well as any feedback or concerns related to the proposed project. To date, one response has been received:

- Cherilyn Neider responded on behalf of the UAIC on November 13, 2019. Ms. Neider wrote:

  > Concluding our review of the project, we believe that while the project may not have impacts to recorded resources, there is potential to encounter unrecorded resources during the construction of the project. To ensure protection of resources, we recommend that a cultural resources component is included in a worker awareness training for all personnel included in ground disturbing activities, including any grubbing and clearing. We ask that HELIX's Cultural Resources Inventory support includes this recommendation and the Tribe's concerns are reflected in the section summarizing Native American Consultation. We will provide our recommended measures for a worker awareness training and inadvertent discoveries to the Lead Agency as part of the formal government to government consultation.

Ms. Neider also requested that the County provide point-of-contact information, photographs of the project site, a draft copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the project, and confirmation that the Tribe's recommendations and a record of Tribal consultation will be included in the report. Refer to Section XVIII, Tribal Cultural Resources, for Tribal consultation for the project and mitigation to address tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1 **Worker Awareness Training Program**. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities all construction personnel shall be trained in the protection of cultural resources, the recognition of buried cultural remains, and the notification procedures to be followed upon the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials. The training shall be presented by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology and will include recognition of both prehistoric and historic resources. Personnel will be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural materials is illegal, and that violators will be subject to prosecution under the appropriate state and

federal laws. Supervisors shall also be briefed on the consequences of intentional or inadvertent damage to cultural resources.

CUL-2 **Unanticipated Discovery Procedures.** If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The archaeologist shall make recommendations to the lead agency concerning appropriate measures that will be implemented to protect the resources, including but not limited to excavation and evaluation of the finds, consistent with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. In accordance with PRC Section 21082 and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, no further grading or construction activity shall occur within 50 feet of the discovery until the lead agency approves the measures to protect these resources**.**

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. Site CED-041 does not meet the criteria of a unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC Section 21083.2. However, the cultural resources assessment did not include subsurface testing, and CED-04-01 may meet CRHR Criterion 4 or qualify as a unique archaeological resource if it is later shown to have a substantial buried component with the potential to provide substantial historical information. Without mitigation, the impact is potentially significant. Implementation of CUL-1, Worker Awareness Training Program, and CUL-2, Unanticipated Discovery Procedures, would reduce the impact to less than significant. Therefore, the impact on archaeological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than significant with mitigation. Surveys conducted for preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the project (HELIX 2019a) did not find indications of precontact cultural resources. However, the possibility exists that ground-disturbing activities during construction may inadvertently uncover previously unknown buried human remains or cultural resources. Although it is highly unlikely that there would be an impact to cultural resources from project development and no additional studies are recommended, there is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains or cultural resources. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-3, Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains, would ensure that impacts related to the inadvertent discovery of human remains remain less than significant. Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-3 **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.** There is always the possibility that ground disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains,

PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. If there is a discovery or recognition of human remains during project-related earthmoving activities, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the El Dorado County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98, or

2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:

    a. The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;

    b. The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or

    c. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

VI. ENERGY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	■	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than significant impact. While construction activities would result in the temporary consumption of energy resources in the form of vehicle and equipment fuels (gasoline and diesel fuel) and electricity/natural gas (directly or indirectly), such consumption would be incidental and temporary and would not have the potential to result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Long-term operation of the project would result in energy use from: the direct use of electricity and/or natural gas; the use of fuel (e.g., gasoline, diesel, or electricity) by vehicles of park patrons traveling to and from the project site; and the indirect use of electricity and/or natural gas used for the conveyance and treatment of freshwater and wastewater. As a park serving the local area, it is not anticipated that project-related vehicle trips or direct energy use would substantially increase compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction of operation and the impact would be ***less than significant***.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than significant impact. As discussed in criterion a), above, the project would not result in a substantial new demand for energy resources. The proposed new public restroom would be subject to the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6), which establishes energy efficiency standards for non-residential buildings constructed in California to reduce energy demand and consumption. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency and the impact would be ***less than significant***.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	■
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	■	☐
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	■
iv. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	■
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42?

No impact. The proposed project is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map (California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey 2020).

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than significant impact. Based on the Fault Activity Map of California (Jennings and Bryant, California Geological Survey 2010) faults mapped in the Diamond Springs area are pre-Quaternary age and are not considered active. The Rescue fault, approximately 6 miles to the northwest, and the Maidu East Fault approximately 13 miles to the northeast, are Late- Quaternary age and are considered potentially active (Jennings and Bryant, California Geological Survey 2010). The park features, including structures, would be constructed in accordance with building codes. As a result, seismic ground shaking impacts would be less than significant. As a result, seismic ground shaking impacts would be ***less than significant***.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No impact. Areas mapped as landslide and liquefaction zones are present within El Dorado County, however, they are at the Emerald Bay Quadrangle and Echo Lakes Quadrangles (Department of Conservation 2019), approximately 45 miles to the east. As a result, the project is not at risk for seismic-related ground failure and there would be ***no impact***.

iv. Landslides?

No impact. The site overall is not at a substantial slope or hillside and is in a level location compared to its surroundings. The site gently slopes form northwest to south east with elevations ranging from 1,870 feet above mean sea level along the central northerly site boundary to 1,782 feet above mean sea level at the southeasterly corner. The project is not in a location at risk for landslides and there would be ***no impact***.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than significant impact. Features at the bike park require grading and import of approximately 50 cubic yards of soil. Soil erosion or loss of topsoil is not anticipated because areas of the park would be constructed landscaped/hardscaped, walking paths would be stabilized with crushed aggregate, and the dirt track would be maintained regularly. During construction, implementation of construction-related BMPs would minimize and avoid soil erosion. The project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on soil erosion or loss of topsoil.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Less than significant impact. Development of the proposed project would be required to adhere to California Building Code Regulations and would be required to incorporate appropriate engineering and geotechnical parameters. The project site is largely level, and onsite soils are not known to be of unstable nature. Impacts with regard to geologic unit or unstable soils would therefore be considered ***less than significant***.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

No impact. Based on review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey, the project site is on the Placer diggings (PrD) soil unit. The PrD soil unit has a low linear extensibility rating of 1.5 (NRCS 2020), which is indicative of a non-expansive soil. This area of California generally contains “little

or no swelling clay" (Olive et al., U.S. Geological Survey 1989). There would be ***no impact*** regarding expansive soils.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

Less than significant impact. The proposed project facilities would include an onsite septic system or compost toilet. Septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal would be in compliance with County Environmental Management Department requirements. There would be a ***less than significant*** impact regarding soil capabilities and septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than significant impact. The proposed project site is previously disturbed with various impervious surfaces and structure remnants onsite. Paleontological resources or unique geologic features are not anticipated on site and impacts would be ***less than significant***.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant impact. Long-term operation of the project would result in emissions of GHGs from area sources such as the use landscape maintenance equipment; energy sources form the use of electricity or natural gas; mobile sources related to the use of vehicles by park patrons; solid waste sources related to the disposal and decomposition of waste generated by the project; and water sources related to the energy used for the conveyance and treatment of freshwater and wastewater. As a local park, the park would offer a nearby destination to the community and could reduce travel to far away destinations for recreation; correspondingly, mobile source vehicle emissions are not anticipated to increase. Emissions related to maintenance equipment, energy resources, solid waste transport, and water resources would be minor based on the level of development already in the project's surroundings.

Construction GHG emission sources include construction equipment exhaust, on-road hauling trucks exhaust, vendor vehicle exhaust, and worker commuting vehicle exhaust. The proposed project's construction is estimated to start in January 2021 and require approximately 15 months to complete.

Based on the temporary construction period and relatively small size of the site, construction GHG emissions would be less than significant.

The proposed project's operational and construction GHG emissions would be ***less than significant***.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than significant impact. As discussed in "a", above, the project is not anticipated to result in substantial GHG emissions. In addition, many long-term GHG reduction plans, including the CARB Scoping Plan, estimate future GHG emissions and corresponding reduction targets based on local and statewide growth estimates. The project could result in the County changing the land use designation and zoning from light industrial to recreation. A new designation would result in a reduction in potential population and employment growth for the project site compared to the existing land use designation. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The impact would be ***less than significant***.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:					
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	■	☐
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	■	☐	☐
c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	■
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	■
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	■
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	■
g)	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than significant impact. Hazardous materials to be used at the bike park would be commonplace cleaning products or paints used for general upkeep and maintenance purposes. During construction, contractors may transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials. Handling of hazardous materials during operation and construction would be in accordance with regulations, including applicable OSHA requirements. The proposed project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on hazards to the public as a result of transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. The *Phase I and Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment* (Geocon 2018) for the proposed project concluded the following:

- Surficial soil staining at the site or other evidence of potential subsurface impacts were not observed. The results of groundwater and shallow soil sampling and analytical testing did not identify any impacts above regulatory screening levels for residential or commercial/industrial land use.

- The existing water well at the site, if not used, shall be property abandoned in accordance with County permit requirements. At a minimum, the top of the well shall be properly secured to prevent unauthorized access and to minimize the safety hazard.

- The presence of an existing onsite septic system was not confirmed. Any unused subsurface septic system structures shall be properly abandoned in accordance with County permit requirements.

- Potential asbestos-containing cement sheeting stacked on a concrete slab in the central portion of the site was observed. These materials may require proper packaging/notification/approval prior to transport for offsite landfill disposal.

Based on the points above, potential impacts may be significant without mitigation. Implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 through HAZ-3 would reduce the project's impact to less than significant. Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

Mitigation Measures

HAZ-1 Prior to construction, if it is determined that the existing water well would be abandoned and not used for the project, the County shall secure and abandon the existing water well in accordance with County requirements.

HAZ-2 The County shall ensure that unused subsurface septic system structures will be a properly abandoned in accordance with County requirements.

HAZ-3 The County and/or construction contractor shall properly handle potentially asbestos-containing cement sheeting in the central portion of the site prior to or during construction of the project.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

No impact. The nearest school is Herbert C. Green Middle School, 3781 Forni Road, Placerville, CA 95667, approximately 0.4-mile northwest of the project site. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on hazardous emissions, hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No impact. The project site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (Geocon 2018; SWRCB 2020). Additionally, the Phase I and II report concluded that cases outside the project site have a low potential to impact the site. The proposed project is anticipated to have ***no impact*** on creating a hazard to the public.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No impact. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan nor is it located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is Placerville Airport, 3501 Airport Road, Placerville, CA 95667, approximately 3.3 miles northwest of the project site. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on safety hazards or excessive noise.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No impact. Direct access to the proposed park would be from Old Depot Road and away from Missouri Flat Road, a major roadway. Construction and operation of the park would be away from main travel paths for emergency responses and evacuation. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

Less than significant impact. While the project site is adjacent to a woodland area to the north and east, the setting immediately south and southwest is developed with numerous commercial, industrial, and retail development land uses. An increase in exposure involving wildland fires is not anticipated. The project site is served by the El Dorado Fire Protection District and the nearest station is located approximately 0.7 mile to the southeast at 501 Pleasant Valley Road, Diamond Springs, CA 95619. Considering the project site is in a fairly developed setting and the site's proximity to a fire station, the proposed project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on wildland fires.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	■	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	■	☐
ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off- site?	☐	☐	■	☐
iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional resources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	■	☐
iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	■
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than significant impact. The nearest water feature is a depressional seasonal wetland in the southeast portion of the project site, however, it is not within the permanent impact area of the bike park. Depot Lake is located approximately 100 feet north, outside of the project site. As described in the project description in Section 1 of this Initial Study, project design would integrate construction and post-construction BMPs and low-impact development features, such as bioswales. Correspondingly, impacts to water quality would be ***less than significant***.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than significant impact. Due to the relatively small footprint of the project, substantial decrease in groundwater supplies or interference with recharge would not take place. Project-related impacts on groundwater would be ***less than significant***.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less than significant impact. As described in the project description in Chapter 1 of this Initial Study, post-construction low-impact development features/BMPs, such as bioswales, would be incorporated into project design to protect water quality, while construction BMPs detailed within the project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be implemented during construction to prevent erosion or siltation during construction. Impacts related to erosion or siltation would therefore be ***less than significant***.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off- site?

Less than significant impact. Existing impervious surfaces currently present on the project site total approximately 11,400 square feet. Proposed removal of existing asphalt and concrete pads and builds, and proposed construction of walking paths, entry plaza, restroom building, and concrete bike amenities would increase the impervious surface area to approximately 12,000 square feet, resulting in an approximate 5 percent increase from the existing condition. Based on the minimal increase of impervious surfaces, implementation of bioswales and permanent BMPs (incorporated into the final design to facilitate infiltration, accommodate runoff from the site, and protect water quality) development of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in flooding on-or off-site. Impacts would be ***less than significant***.

iii. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional resources of polluted runoff?

Less than significant impact. The park would increase impervious surface area by approximately 600 square feet. No stormwater drainage systems are located within the vicinity of the proposed project and no project-related storm water would be conveyed to existing or planned storm water drainage systems. Low impact development features/post-construction BMPs, such as bioswales, would be incorporated into final project design to facilitate infiltration, reduce runoff from the site, and protect water quality. Impacts related to storm water runoff are therefore considered ***less than significant***.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than significant impact. As depicted in Figure 4, FEMA Map, in Appendix A, the project site is mapped within Zone X, and outside of the 100-year floodplain (Federal Emergency Management Agency 2008). No project features are proposed at the Greenwood Creek channel or its banks and riparian area. There would be ***no impact*** on flood flows.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less than significant impact. The project is approximately 100 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean and is not subject to tsunamis. While the nearest large body of water is Depot Lake, located approximately 100 feet north, seiches are generally generated from seismic activity and this area does not have active faults and it is no in an Alquist-Priolo earthquake zone. There would be a ***less than significant*** impact.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than significant impact. The project site is in Hydrologic Unit Code 180201290603 (USEPA 2020) within the Sacramento Hydrologic Basin Planning Area of the Central Valley Region. The applicable water quality control plan is the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins, Fifth Edition (May 2018). The proposed project would include low-impact development features to accommodate stormwater runoff and protect water quality. A swale would be constructed at the south boundary of the project site. Stormwater drainage would be in compliance with requirements of the area's NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, including post-construction storm water runoff requirements. Correspondingly, the project is not anticipated to conflict with the water quality control plan or groundwater management plan and project's impact would be ***less than significant.***

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:					
a)	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	■
b)	Cause significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	■	☐

The El Dorado County General Plan land use designation for the project site is Industrial, and a northernmost portion is designated Public Facilities (see Figure 5, General Plan Land Use, in Appendix A). The project site is zoned IL (Light Industrial), and TC (Transportation Corridor) along the El Dorado Trail (see Figure 6, Zoning).

a) Physically divide an established community?

No impact. The proposed park does not include physical divisions, such as a barrier or new road. The project site is an underutilized lot adjacent to undeveloped woodland, residential land uses, and industrial/commercial land uses. The park would not interrupt existing flow or access to these adjacent land uses. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on physically dividing an established community.

b) Cause significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. The project site is zoned IL and TC. El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance Table 130.23.020 – Industrial/R&D Zones Use Matrix, indicates that, of recreation and open space use types, only temporary special events are specifically allowed and would require a temporary use permit in areas zoned IL. The TC zone is intended to protect and preserve established and identified future transportation corridors within the County, including corridors for motor vehicle, bicycle, hiking, equestrian, and rail transportation. El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance Table 130.25.020 - Special Purpose Zones Use Matrix indicates that, of recreation and open space use types, a hiking and equestrian trail, picnic area, resource protection and restoration, and trail head parking or staging area are specifically allowed within the TC zone. The proposed project would not affect the El Dorado Trail which currently exists within the TC zone. The project site's use as a recreational park would be reviewed by the County for conformance with County land use regulations. Under Section 130.20.030 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, uses not listed for a particular zone may be allowed if the findings are that the use is similar and compatible. Any planning permit or other approval required by Section 130.20.030 (Allowable Uses and Planning Permit Requirements) shall be obtained before the issuance of any required grading, building, or other construction permit, and before the proposed use is constructed. Compliance with the County's Zoning Code and approval process would be a less than significant impact regarding land use and zoning.

The proposed project would affect trees protected under the El Dorado County ORMP. Impacts on protected trees would be potentially significant without mitigation. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-7, as discussed in Section IV, Biological Resources, would result in a ***less than significant impact with mitigation.***

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

Less than significant impact. The project site is located in an area mapped as MRZ-3b (v) in the California Department of Conservation Map (Lloyd et al. 1983). MRZ-3b (v) zones are defined as:

Areas that may contain undiscovered mineral resources that occur either in known types of deposits in favorable geologic settings where mineral discoveries have not been made, or in types of deposits as yet unrecognized for their economic potential (speculative resources). Further exploration work could result in the reclassification of all or part of these areas into MRZ-3a category or specific localities into the MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories.

Based on the definition, areas with a MRZ-3b classification do not have *known* mineral resources. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on the availability of known mineral resources.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

No impact. The El Dorado County General Plan (El Dorado County 2004, Amended 2019), does not indicate a locally important mineral resource area at the project site. The General Plan shows locally important mineral resources areas, MRZ 2a and 2b, located largely east of Highway 49. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on locally important mineral resources.

XIII. NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	■	☐	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. Bikes used at the park would be non-motorized; therefore, activities at the proposed park are not anticipated to cause substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. The park will be open during daylight hours and no night use is allowed, unless by special event permit for non-routine events. Construction activities could expose nearby sensitive receptors to increased noise levels. Construction activities would be conducted in accordance with the El Dorado County General Plan Policy 6.5.1.11, which states that as long as construction of a project occurs between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on weekends, and on federally recognized holidays, noise standards shall not apply. Failure to comply with the noise policy would result in a potentially significant impact. The policy is included as mitigation to reduce the potentially significant impact to a level of less than significant. Impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than significant impact. Recreational activities at the bike park would not be a source of significant groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise. Operation of the project would not involve the use of heavy machinery or ground disturbing activities that would result in excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose persons to or generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels. Operational vibration impacts would be ***less than significant***.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No impact. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan nor is it located within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest airport is Placerville Airport, 3501 Airport Road, Placerville, CA 95667, approximately 3.3 miles northwest of the project site. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on excessive noise.

Mitigation Measures

NOI-1 **Construction Related Noise**. The following shall be implemented during construction activities:

- The operation of tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration, or demolition shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays.
- No heavy equipment related construction activities shall be allowed on Sundays or holidays.
- All stationary and other construction equipment shall be maintained in good working order and fitted with factory approved muffler systems.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No impact. The proposed project would not induce unplanned population growth directly or indirectly because it does not include construction of new homes, businesses, or roads. The proposed project accommodates existing recreational needs of the local community. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on population growth.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No impact. The proposed project is located on parcels that do not have homes. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on displacement of people or housing and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

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

a) Fire protection?

Less than significant impact. The project site would be served by the El Dorado Fire Protection District and the nearest station is located approximately 0.7 mile to the southeast at 501 Pleasant Valley Road, Diamond Springs, CA 95619. Considering the project site's proximity to a fire station and already developed surroundings to the east, south, and west of the site, the proposed project would not necessitate new fire protection facilities. The proposed project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on fire protection.

b) Police protection?

Less than significant impact. The project site would be served by the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office and the nearest station is located approximately 0.4 mile to the southwest at 200 Industrial Drive, Placerville, CA 95667. Considering the project site's proximity to the sheriff's office/station and currently developed surroundings to the east, south, and west of the site, it is anticipated that existing services would be adequate and the proposed project would not necessitate new police protection facilities. The proposed project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on police protection.

c) Schools?

No impact. The proposed project is not a residential development that would induce growth drawing in new people to the area. Population growth would not result and, therefore, the proposed project would have ***no impact*** regarding the need for new expanded school facilities.

d) Parks?

Less than significant impact. Due to the park's adjacency to the El Dorado Trail, it is anticipated that use of the trail would increase. As further discussed in Section XVI. Recreation, this increase is consistent with goals and policies in the *El Dorado County Parks and Trails Master Plan* (El Dorado County 2012) which encourage the use of recreational facilities. An increase in use would not result in an unexpected, substantial deterioration of the facility. The proposed project would have a less than significant impact on parks.

As documented elsewhere in this Initial Study, proposed improvements could result in impacts related to Aesthetic Resources, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Noise, and Tribal Cultural Resources. However, implementation of proposed mitigation measures discussed in the respective sections would reduce all potentially significant impacts to a ***less than significant level with mitigation.***

e) Other public facilities?

No impact. Public facilities improvements beyond the project site boundaries are not needed. While many park patrons are anticipated to bike or walk to the park via the El Dorado Bike Trail, unmarked street parking is available on Old Depot Road leading to the park entrance. Connections to water, sewer, electric, and telecommunications utilities would be made within the project site. There would be ***no impact*** on other public facilities.

XVI. RECREATION

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

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Less than significant impact. The nearest recreational facility is the El Dorado Trail, which runs along the south edge of the project site. The bike park would be a destination along the trail and increased use of the trail is anticipated. Locating the bike park near the trail would be consistent with *El Dorado County Parks and Trails Master Plan* Policy 1.1.2 and Policy 1.1.3, which state:

> Policy 1.1.2 Some trails should be located to provide connections to neighborhoods or public places such as schools, parks, and civic areas to encourage residents to incorporate walking and cycling as a regular activity.
>
> Policy 1.1.3 As new parks and trails are planned, consideration should be given to locating them in places that will provide access to diverse and unique recreation experiences.

The increase in trail use is not anticipated to lead to accelerated physical deterioration.

The second nearest recreation facility is Placerville Skate Park (also known as Joe's Skatepark), 200 Armory Drive, Placerville, CA 95667, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the site. At this distance, no impacts to the Placerville Skate Park are anticipated.

The proposed project would have a ***less than significant*** impact on the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. As documented elsewhere in this Initial Study, proposed improvements could result in impacts related to Aesthetic Resources, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Noise, and Tribal Cultural Resources. However,

implementation of proposed mitigation measures discussed in the respective sections would reduce all potentially significant impacts to a level of ***less than significant with mitigation***.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	■	☐
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?

Less than significant impact. The bike park would have no conflicts with plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the circulation system. Local streets, Old Depot Road and Missouri Flat Road, are anticipated to adequately accommodate park users. Potential impacts would be ***less than significant***.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less than significant impact. As a local park, the proposed project would offer a nearby destination to the community and could reduce travel to far away destinations for recreation; correspondingly, vehicle miles traveled are not anticipated to increase. Further, ass a bike park, it is anticipated that many users would arrive by biking or walking to the park via the El Dorado Trail. Based on ITE 10th Edition, public parks generate a daily trip rate of 2.19 trips per acre. Based on the 2.6-acre site, the park is estimated to generate approximately 5 trips a day. The bike park is anticipated to attract fewer than 100 trips per day, and correspondingly, a traffic impact study is not necessary under the County's *Traffic Impact Study Guidelines* (El Dorado County 2014). Additionally, the *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* (Office of Planning and Research 2018) screening guidelines recommend that projects attracting fewer than 110 trips per day should be assumed to cause a ***less than significant*** impact on vehicle miles traveled.

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No impact. The proposed project does not propose modifications to Missouri Flat Road or Old Depot Road, therefore, there would be ***no impact*** on transportation related geometric design features.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

No impact. Direct access to the proposed park would be from Old Depot Road and away from Missouri Flat Road, a major roadway. Construction and operation of the park would be away from main travel paths for emergency responses and evacuation. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on emergency access.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), or	☐	■	☐	☐
ii) A resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	■	☐	☐

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)?

OR

ii. A resource determined by the Lead Agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the Lead Agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. On July 16, 2020, in accordance with AB 52 and PRC Section 21080.3.1, the County sent notification letters to the following four Native American contacts:

- Jason Camp, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, UAIC
- Regina Cuellar, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Steven Hutchason, Environmental Resources Department, Wilton Rancheria
- Randy Yonemura, Ione Band of Miwok Indians

Requests for consultation were received from UAIC and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. The County provided a copy of the Cultural Resources Assessment to UAIC on August 10, 2020 and Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians on August 11, 2020. On August 10, 2020, UAIC responded that they had no comment on the Cultural Resources Assessment and provided a mitigation measure to address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of TCRs, archaeological, or cultural resources during a project's ground disturbing activities. The requested mitigation measure has been incorporated into the document as Mitigation Measure TCR-1. A follow-up response has not been received from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians to date. Wilton Rancheria deferred to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians. No response has been received from the Ione Band of Miwok Indians to date.

As with any ground disturbing activity, inadvertent discovery of cultural resources, including TCRs, is possible. Without mitigation, the impact is potentially significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1, Worker Awareness Training Program, and CUL-2, Unanticipated Discovery Procedures (both detailed in Section V, Cultural Resources), as well as Mitigation Measure TCR-1, Contact Tribal Representative, would reduce the impact to less than significant. Therefore, the impact would be ***less than significant with mitigation***.

TCR-1 **Contact Tribal Representative.** If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment, as necessary.

Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and UAIC protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. The Tribe does not consider curation of TCR's to be appropriate or respectful and request that materials not be permanently curated, unless approved by the Tribe.

The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA Lead Agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a

Tribal Cultural Resource may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil.

Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB 52, has been satisfied.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	■	☐
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	■	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	■	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	■	☐

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than significant impact. The proposed project would tie-in to existing utilities and service systems at the site. A septic tank is reported to be onsite. Water also exists onsite. Regarding electrical services, a pole-mounted electrical transformer is located near the end of the asphalt-paved entrance drive and Electrical service is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric through overhead power lines that cross from Old Depot Road to the onsite larger shed. A pole-mounted electrical transformer is located near the end of the asphalt-paved entrance drive. Off-site relocation or construction of utilities are not required. A ***less than significant*** impact on utilities would result from development of the proposed project.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?

Less than significant impact. The project does not include large residential or commercial development that would generate demand and require substantial water supplies. Impacts are considered ***less than significant***.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less than significant impact. No residential or commercial development is included in the project. Development of the proposed project would include a single restroom that would rely on existing sewer services. Development of the proposed project would, therefore, result in ***less than significant*** impacts related to wastewater treatment capacity.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than significant impact. Solid waste generated from the park would include refuse from park users, and anticipated volumes of solid waste are not anticipated to result in an excess of standards or capacity of infrastructure. There would be a ***less than significant*** impact on solid waste.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than significant impact. Solid waste disposal at the park would be implemented in compliance with federal, state, and local management and statutes and regulations. Existing trash collection services are provided by El Dorado Disposal Service, which collects trash and transports to the Western El Dorado Recovery Systems Material Recovery Facility for separation of recyclables. Remaining trash is transported to an approved solid waste landfill. Landfills used by El Dorado Disposal are at Potrero Hills, Forward, and Kiefer, which are projected to be open until 2048, 2021, and 2064 based on projections (El Dorado Community Development Agency Environmental Management Division 2015). Waste collection services are currently available at the project site and estimated landfill capacity is anticipated to be adequate to meet the disposal needs related to development of the proposed project. Impacts are therefore considered ***less than significant*.**

XX. WILDFIRE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	■
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	■
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	■
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	■

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No impact. The proposed project is located in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) in a moderate fire hazard severity zone (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2007). Direct access to the proposed park would be from Old Depot Road and away from Missouri Flat Road, a major roadway. Construction and operation of the park would be away from main travel paths for emergency responses and evacuation. The proposed project would have ***no impact*** on an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No impact. The proposed project would be constructed at a previously disturbed area adjacent to development to the south. A new area would not be exposed to wildfire risk, therefore, there would be ***no impact*** regarding exacerbating wildfire risk.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No impact. As discussed in "b", the proposed project would be constructed at a previously disturbed area adjacent to existing development to the south. The project does not propose a large new commercial/residential development that clears or exposes a new area to potential fire risk, flooding, or landslides. There would be ***no impact***.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. All impacts to the environment, including impacts to habitat for fish and wildlife species, fish and wildlife populations, plant and animal communities, rare and endangered plants and animal species, and historical and prehistorical resources were evaluated as part of the analysis in this document. Where impacts were determined to be potentially significant, mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce those impacts to less than significant levels. Accordingly, with incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures: BIO-1 through BIO-7 and CUL-1 through CUL-3, and

TCR-1, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment discussed in question "a" and impacts would be ***less than significant with mitigation.***

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of past, present, and probable future projects)?

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than significant impact. The project has been reviewed in Sections 2.I through 2.XX for questions b) and c), above, and determined to have no potentially significant unmitigated impact. With implementation of proposed mitigation measures: BIO-1 through BIO-7, CUL-1 through CUL-3, HAZ-1 through HAZ-3, NOI-1, and TCR-1, all potentially significant impacts would be reduced to ***less than significant with mitigation***. The project would not have a considerable contribution to cumulative impacts. A full list of mitigation measures are included in Appendix G, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

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4.0 PREPARERS

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- Dave Claycomb, AICP, Principal Planner
- Jessamyn Lett, Landscape Architect
- John DeMartino, Geographic Information Systems Manager
- Beverly Eklund, Word Processor/Document Specialist

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Appendix A

Figures

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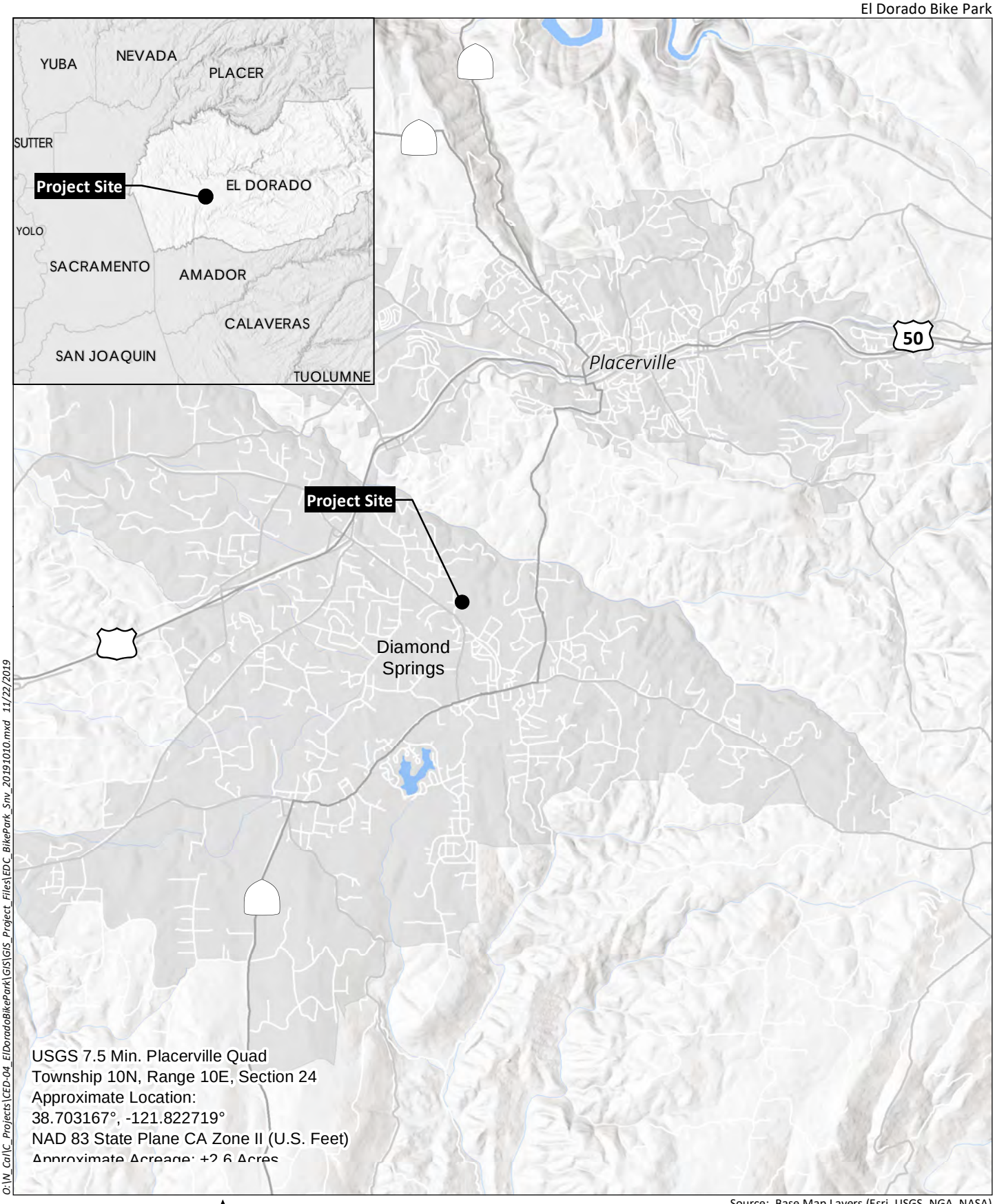

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Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

Vicinity Map

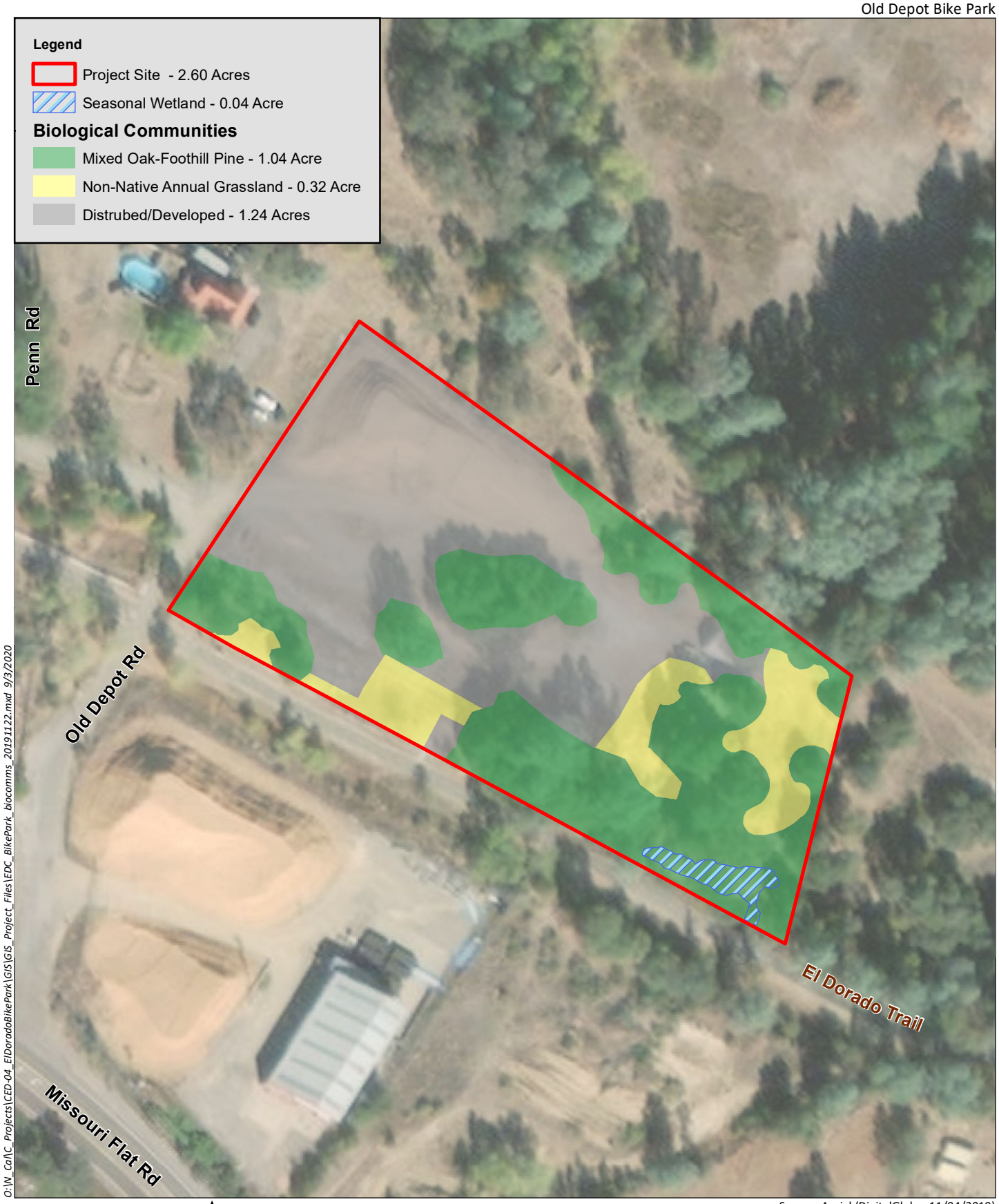
Figure 1

Source: El Dorado County, 2020; Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 11/04/2019)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Project Site

Figure 2

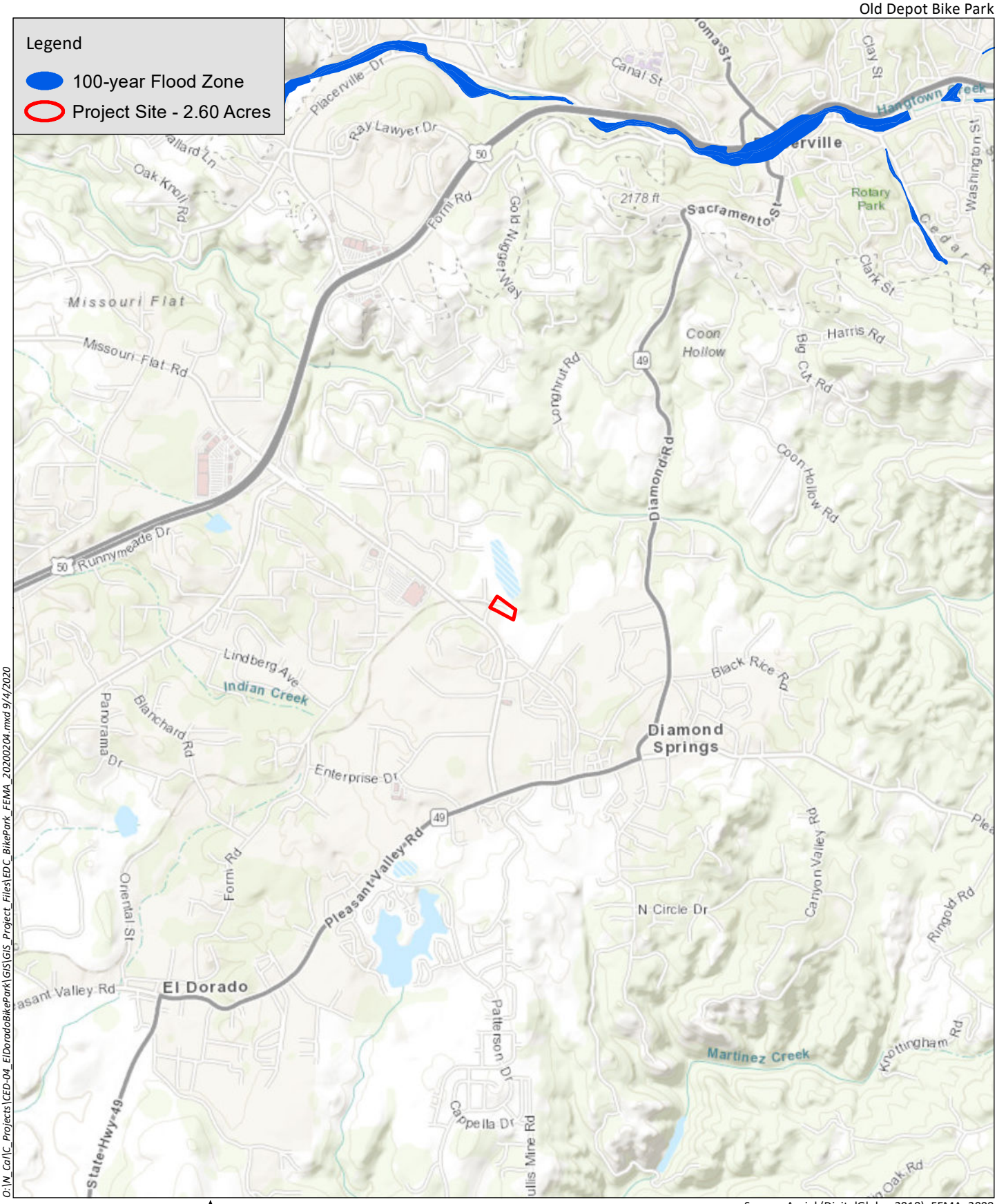


Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 11/04/2019)

HELIX

Biological Communities

Figure 3



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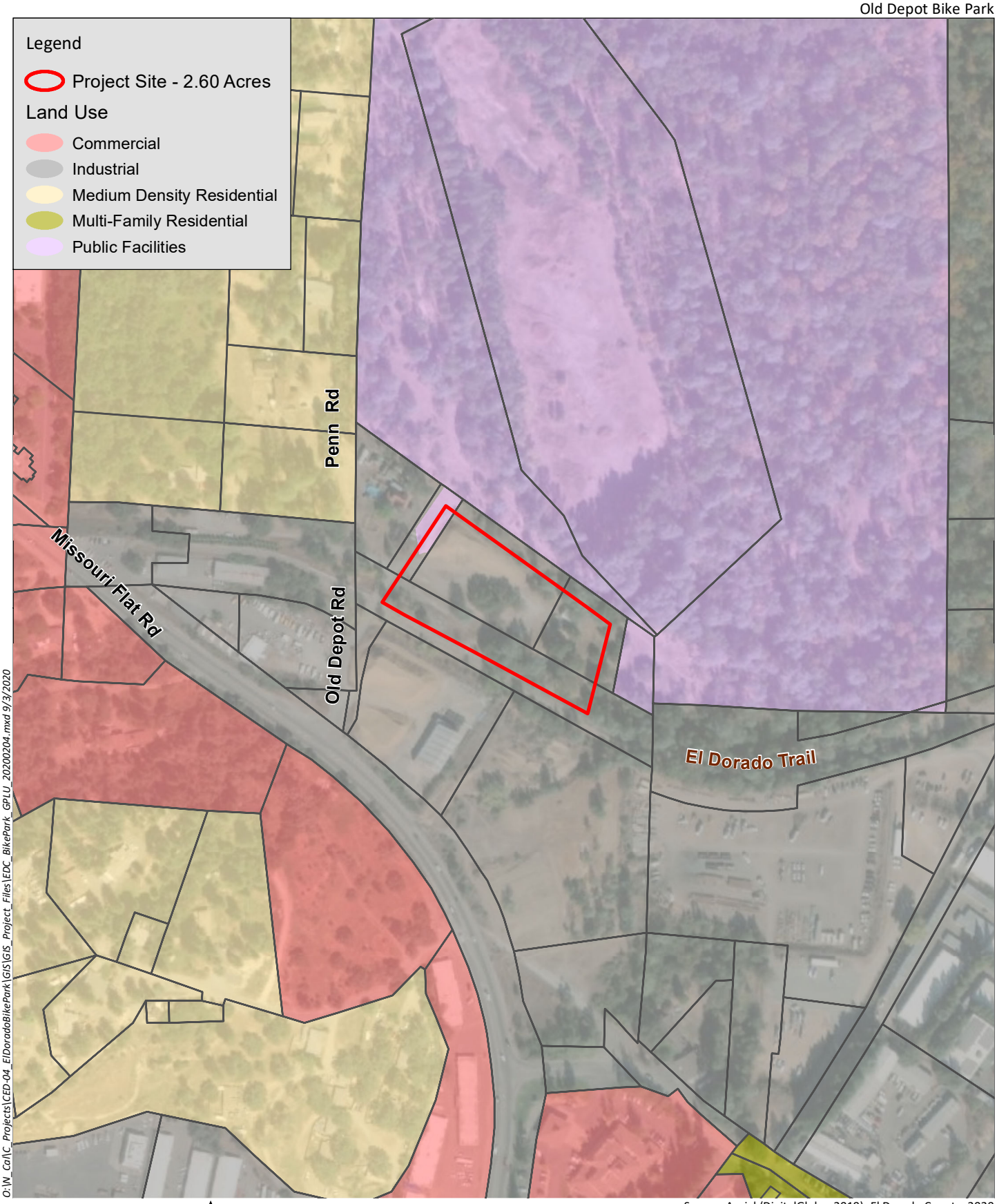
Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2018); FEMA, 2008

HELIX Environmental Planning

FEMA Map

Figure 4

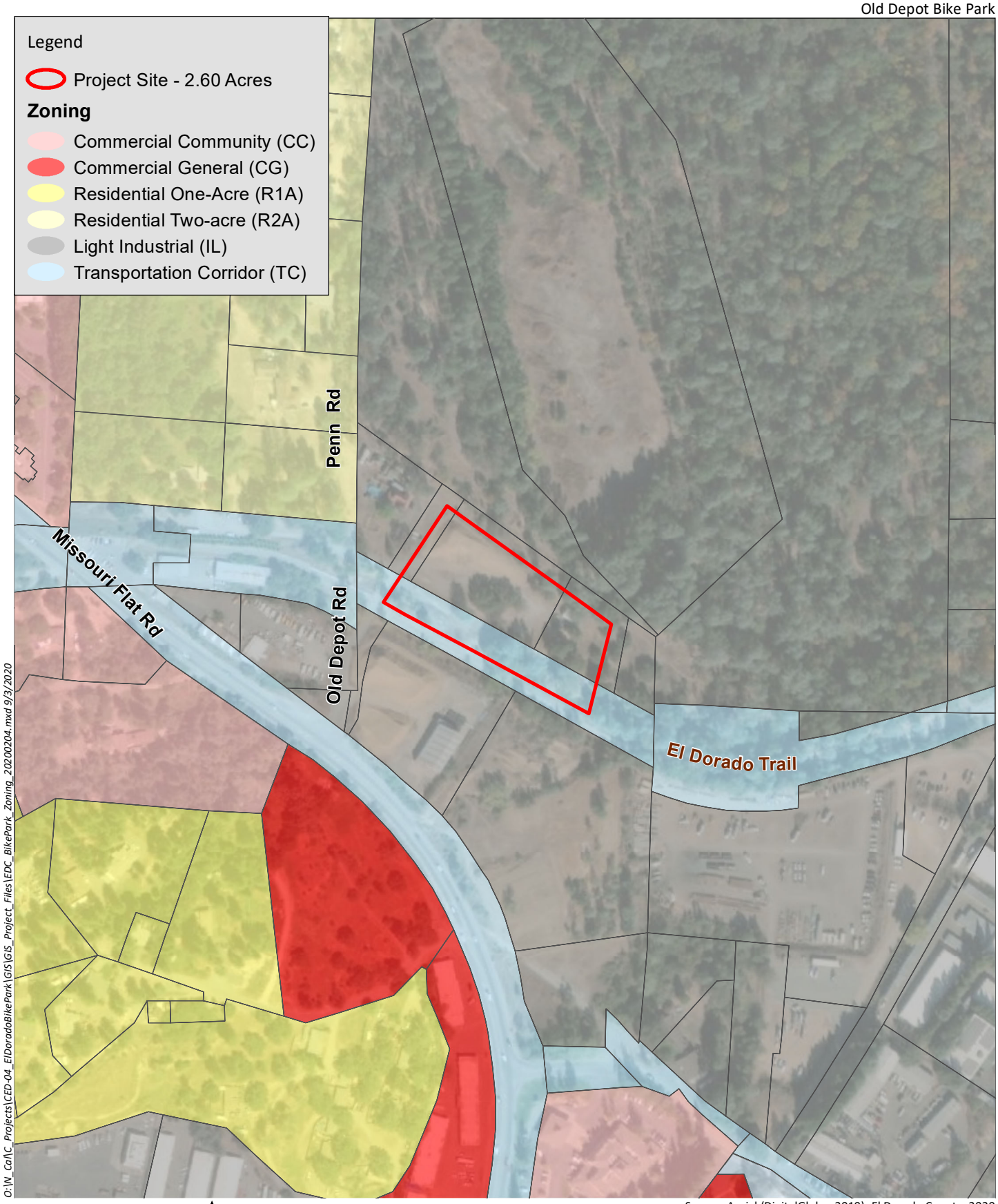


Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2019); El Dorado County, 2020

HELIX Environmental Planning

General Plan Land Use

Figure 5



Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2019); El Dorado County, 2020

Zoning

Figure 6

Appendix B

Conceptual Design

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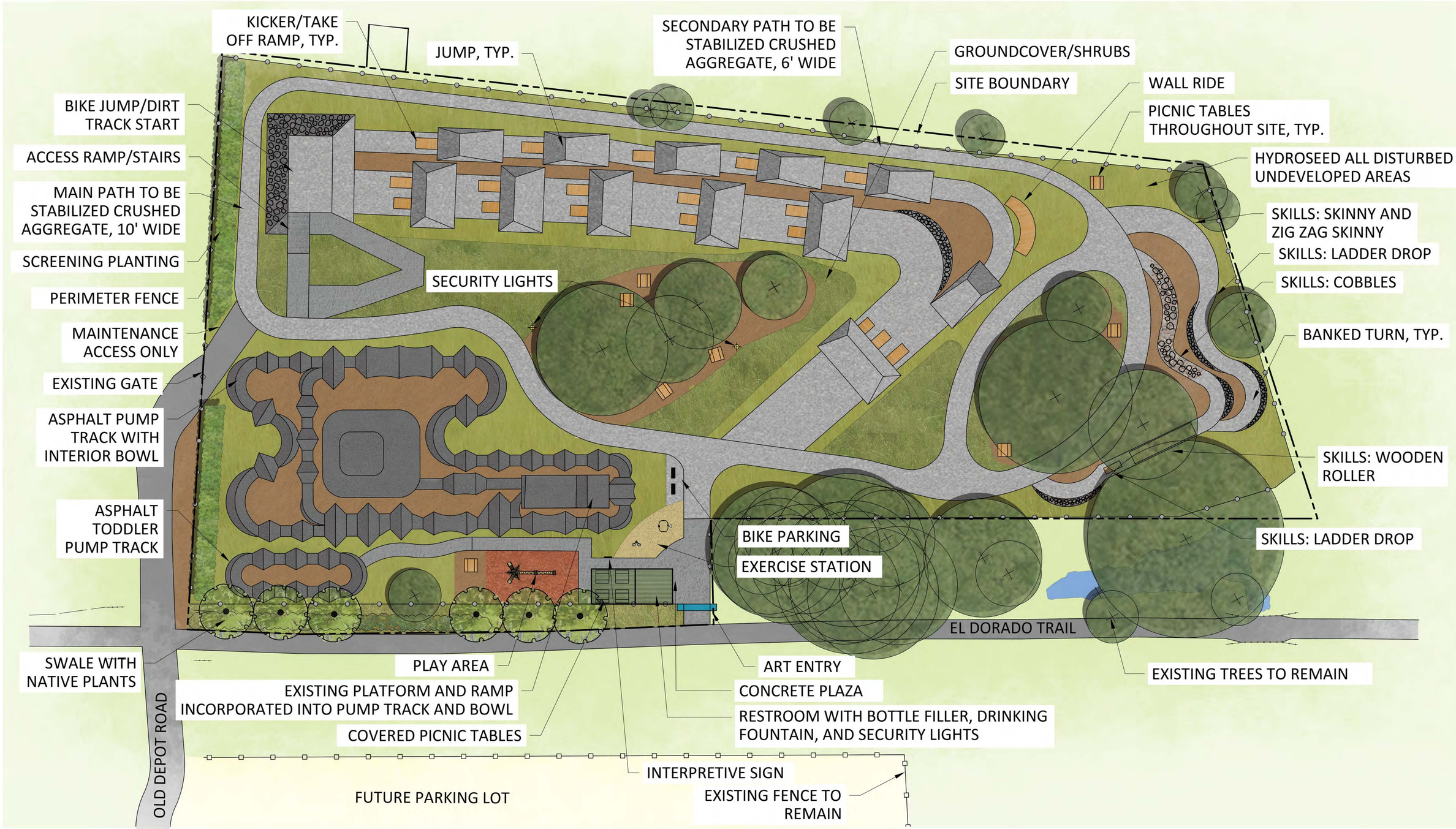

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OLD DEPOT BIKE PARK

EL DORADO COUNTY

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

DATE: 05/19/2020

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SCALE IN FEET

EL DORADO COUNTY

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Appendix C

Biological Resources Assessment

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El Dorado County Bike Park

Biological Resources Assessment

December 2019 | CED-04

Prepared for:

El Dorado County
3000 Fair Lane Court, Suite 1
Placerville, CA 95667

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
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El Dorado County Bike Park

Biological Resources Assessment

Prepared for:

El Dorado County
3000 Fair Lane Court, Suite 1
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Prepared by:

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December 2019 | CED-04

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDP	census-designated place
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CSA	California Special Animals
CWA	Clean Water Act
DBH	diameter at breast height
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
IPaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MSL	mean sea level
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
ORMP	Oak Resources Management Plan
ORTR	Oak Resources Technical Report
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RPZ	root protection zone
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) biologist Charlotte Marks conducted a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) on October 10, 2019 for the El Dorado County Bike Park Project (Project) [Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 327-250-37, and 327-250-38]. The project site is located at 40 Old Depot Road in the unincorporated community of Diamond Springs in El Dorado County, California. The site is located within Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 of the USGS 7.5-minute series *Placerville, CA* quadrangle. The approximate location of the Study Area is 38.703167° Latitude, -121.822719° Longitude.

The purpose of this BRA is to summarize the general biological resources on the site, to assess the suitability of the site to support special-status species and sensitive vegetation communities or habitats, and to provide recommendations for any regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required prior to development activities occurring on the site.

The ~2.60-acre Study Area includes the two parcels and the approximately 50-foot area south to the El Dorado Trail. The Study Area is comprised of non-native annual grassland (0.32 acre), disturbed/developed habitat (1.25 acres), and mixed oak-foothill pine (1.04 acres). Surrounding land uses include low-density residential to the west, commercial development along Missouri Flat Road to the south, Depot Lake reservoir to the north, and rural undeveloped land to the north and east.

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include:

- Potential habitat for special-status plants, including: Brandegee's clarkia (*Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae*), Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii*), chaparral sedge (*Carex xerophila*), Sierra clarkia (*Clarkia virgata*), Red Hills soaproot (*Chlorogalum grandiflorum*), and oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*);
- Potential overwintering habitat for western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*);
- Potential habitat for coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*);
- Potential roosting and foraging habitat for pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), silver haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*);
- Potential foraging and nesting habitat for western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*);
- Protected oak trees and oak woodland habitat regulated by El Dorado County; and
- Sensitive habitats including potential waters of the U.S. and State, including wetlands, that are subject to regulation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the State Water Resource Control Board.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment completed by HELIX for the El Dorado County Bike Park project located in El Dorado County, California. This document addresses the onsite physical features, plant communities present, and the common plant and wildlife species occurring or potentially occurring in the Study Area. Furthermore, the suitability of habitats to support special-status species and sensitive habitats are analyzed, and recommendations are provided for any regulatory permitting or further analysis required prior to development activities occurring on the site.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will construct a bike park in the Study Area. Detailed plans for the proposed project are not available as of the preparation of this report.

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal, State, and local environmental laws, regulations, and policies relevant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process are summarized below. Applicable CEQA significance criteria are also addressed in this section.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) in 1973 to protect species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA is intended to operate in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

FESA prohibits the "take" of endangered or threatened wildlife species. "Take" is defined to include harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such conduct (FESA Section 3 [(3) (19)]). Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns (50 CFR §17.3). Harass is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns (50 CFR §17.3). Actions that result in take can result in civil or criminal penalties.

In the context of the proposed project, FESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) would be initiated if development resulted in the potential for take of a threatened or endangered species or if issuance of a Section 404 permit or other federal agency action could result in take of an endangered species or adversely modify critical habitat of such a species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Raptors (birds of prey), migratory birds, and other avian species are protected by a number of State and federal laws. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Interior.

2.1.3 The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles with limited exceptions. Under the Eagle Act, it is a violation to "*take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle commonly known as the American eagle, or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg, thereof.*" Take is defined to include pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, and disturb. Disturb is further defined in 50 CFR Part 22.3 as "*to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.*"

2.2 STATE JURISDICTION

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA is similar to the FESA but pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires state agencies to consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), when preparing CEQA documents. The purpose is to ensure that the State lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction, or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code §2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species. It also directs CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur and allows CDFW to identify "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to the project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State's prohibition against take of a listed species if the "take" of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (Fish & Game Code § 2081).

2.2.2 California Department of Fish and Game Codes

A number of species have been designated "fully protected" species under Sections 5515, 5050, 3511, and 4700 of the Fish and Game Code, but are not listed as endangered (Section 2062) or threatened (Section 2067) species under CESA. Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited. The California Fish and Game Code defines take as "*hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.*" Additionally, Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the CDFG Code prohibits the killing of birds or the destruction of bird nests.

2.2.3 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), enacted in 1977, allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants protected under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants, with some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations and emergencies. Vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and certain other situations require proper advance notification to CDFW.

2.3 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

2.3.1 Federal Jurisdiction

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). "Discharges of fill material" is defined as the addition of fill material into waters of the U.S., including, but not limited to the following: placement of fill that is necessary for the construction of any structure, or impoundment requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other material for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, and other uses; causeways or road fills; fill for intake and outfall pipes and subaqueous utility lines [33 C.F.R. §328.

Waters of the U.S. include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, and wet meadows. Boundaries between jurisdictional waters and uplands are determined in a variety of ways depending on which type of waters is present. Methods for delineating wetlands and non-tidal waters are described below.

- Wetlands are defined as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" [33 C.F.R. §328.3(b)]. Presently, to be a wetland, a site must exhibit three wetland criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology existing under the "normal circumstances" for the site.

- The lateral extent of non-tidal waters is determined by delineating the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) [33 C.F.R. §328.3(c)(6)]. The OHWM is defined by the Corps as "that line on shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas" [33 C.F.R. §328 and §329].

An aquatic feature is determined to be a water of the U.S. based on nexus with a traditionally navigable water pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in the consolidated cases Rapanos v. United States and Carabell v. United States (126 S. Ct. 2208) and agency guidance subsequent to this decision. Under these rules, the Corps asserts jurisdiction over wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters, relatively permanent non-navigable tributaries (i.e., waters that have a continuous flow at least three months out of the year), and wetlands that abut relatively permanent tributaries. The Corps determines jurisdiction over waters that are non-navigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent, and wetlands adjacent to these tributaries, by making a determination whether such waters "significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of other jurisdictional waters more readily understood as "navigable."

Finally, the Corps generally does not consider the following to be "waters of the United States": swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent or short duration flow) and ditches "wholly in and draining only uplands…which do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water." Navigable waters of the United States are defined as waters that have been used in the past, are now used, or are susceptible to use as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce up to the head of navigation.

2.3.2 State Jurisdiction

Regional Water Quality Control Board

Discharges of fill or waste material to waters of the State are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) through its Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under Section 401 of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code). All waters of the U.S. are also considered waters of the State. In addition, other aquatic features that are not subject to Corps' jurisdiction, such as roadside ditches or isolated wetlands, may be considered waters of the State. This determination will be made by RWQCB staff on a case-by-case basis.

Section 401 of the CWA requires an applicant to obtain "water quality certification" to ensure compliance with State water quality standards before certain federal licenses or permits may be issued. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires any person discharging waste, including dredged or fill material, or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The permits subject to Section 401 include CWA Section 404 permits issued by the Corps. Waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act were typically waived for projects that required certification. Discharges to waters of the State that are not subject to a CWA Section 404 permit rely on the report of waste discharge process.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The CDFW is a trustee agency that has jurisdiction under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code. Under Sections 1602 and 1603, a private party must notify CDFW if a proposed project will "*substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds…except when the department has been notified pursuant to Section 1601.*" Additionally, CDFW asserts jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over four inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that will allow protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they may enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures. Generally, CDFW recommends submitting an application for a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) for any work done within the lateral limit of water flow or the edge of riparian vegetation, whichever is greater.

2.4 CEQA SIGNIFICANCE

Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by

projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study Checklist contained in Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;

- Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;

- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;

- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and

- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.

An evaluation of whether or not an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, State, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of, an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

2.4.1 California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a rank of plant species native to California that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. Potential impacts to populations of CNPS-ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. The following identifies the definitions of the CNPS Rare Plant Ranking System:

- Rank 1A: Plants presumed Extinct in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
- Rank 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
- Rank 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

- Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – A Review List
- Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

All plants appearing on CNPS Rank 1 or 2 are considered to meet CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. While only some of the plants ranked 3 and 4 meet the definitions of threatened or endangered species, the CNPS recommends that all Rank 3 and Rank 4 plants be evaluated for consideration under CEQA.

2.4.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

Some additional invertebrate, fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species may receive consideration by CDFW and lead agencies during the CEQA process, in addition to species that are formally listed under FESA and CESA or are fully protected. These species are included on the *Special Animals List*, which is maintained by CDFW. This list tracks species in California whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be in decline. In addition to "Species of Special Concern" (SSC), the *Special Animals List* includes species that are tracked in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) but warrant no legal protection. These species are identified as "California Special Animals" (CSA).

2.5 COUNTY OF EL DORADO POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

2.5.1 General Plan

In addition to federal and State regulations described above, the *El Dorado County Adopted General Plan* (General Plan) includes goals, objectives, and policies regarding biological resources within the County limits (El Dorado County 2018). Applicable sections of the General Plan are included in Appendix A.

2.5.2 Oak Resources Management Plan

The County of El Dorado (County) adopted the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP) on October 24, 2017 and it went into effect on November 23, 2017 (El Dorado County 2017). The ORMP designates three classes of protected oak resources: oak woodlands that have at least 10 percent oak canopy; Heritage trees, defined as native oaks with a total trunk DBH of 36 inches or greater; and individual oak trees, defined as native oak trees with a trunk DBH of 6 inches or greater that are not located in oak woodlands. An oak woodland removal permit is required prior to removal of oak trees that are part of an oak woodland and an oak tree removal permit is required prior to removal of Heritage trees and individual oak trees. Mitigation for impacts to oak woodlands is based on the total area impacted ranging from 1:1 mitigation for zero to 50 percent removal to 2:1 mitigation for more than 75 percent removal. Mitigation may be completed with a combination of the following options: acquisition of an off-site conservation easement, payment of in-lieu fees, or either on- or off-site replacement planting of up to 50 percent of the required mitigation area. Mitigation for removal of Heritage or individual oak trees requires on- or off-site replacement planting or payment of in-lieu fees at a 3:1 or 1:1 ratio, respectively, to the number of trunk inches removed. Any oak woodland preserved onsite and all mitigation planting areas must be protected in perpetuity through deed restrictions or a conservation easement.

3.0 METHODS

Available information pertaining to the natural resources of the region was reviewed and all references reviewed for this assessment are listed in Section 6.0. The following site-specific published information was reviewed for this report:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2019. California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB); For: *Coloma, Garden Valley, Slate Mountain, Shingle Springs, Placerville, Camino, Latrobe, Fiddletown, and Aukum* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangles. [Accessed on September 20, 2019].

- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2019. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-03 0.39) For *Coloma, Garden Valley, Slate Mountain, Shingle Springs, Placerville, Camino, Latrobe, Fiddletown, and Aukum* U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangles). [Accessed on September 20, 2019].

- USDA, NRCS. 2019. *Web Soil Survey*. Available online at: http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov. [Accessed on September 20, 2019];

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2019. *Information for Planning and Conservation* (IPaC) *Placerville Project, El Dorado County, California*. [Accessed on September 20, 2019]; and

- U.S. Geological Society (USGS). 2015. *Placerville, California*. 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangles. United States Department of Interior.

Prior to conducting the field survey, existing information concerning known habitats and special-status species that may occur in the Study Area was reviewed. The results of the records search and five-mile radius CNDDB query for the Study Area are summarized in Tables 1-3 of Appendix B. The field survey was conducted on October 10, 2019, by HELIX biologist Charlotte Marks. The weather during the field survey was sunny, with a mild, smoky-haze in the air, and an approximately six to eight miles per hour (mph) wind. Temperatures throughout the day ranged between 59 degrees and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. The Study Area was systematically surveyed on foot, walking meandering transects, to ensure total search coverage, and special attention was given to portions of the Study Area with the potential to support special-status species and sensitive habitats. Binoculars were used to further extend site coverage and identify species observed. All plant and animal species observed were recorded (Appendix C), and all biological communities occurring onsite were characterized. Following the field survey, the potential for each species identified in the records search to occur within the Study Area was determined based on the site survey, soils, habitats present within the survey area, and species-specific information, as shown in Appendix B. During the field survey, resources of interest (i.e., trees and aquatic resources) were mapped using a Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) hand-held unit with sub-meter accuracy. Survey data was combined with habitat data developed by aerial photo interpretation and field observations in ArcGIS 10.6.1.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The ±2.60-acre Study Area is located in the in the unincorporated community of Diamond Springs in El Dorado County, California (Figure 1, *Vicinity Map*). The Study Area is bordered by Old Depot Road and rural residential development to the west, El Dorado Trail and commercial development to the south, Lake Depot reservoir to the north, and rural undeveloped land to portions of the north and east. The Study Area is located within Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 of the USGS 7.5-minute series *Placerville, California* quadrangle. The approximate location of the Study Area is 38.703167° Latitude, and -121.822719° Longitude (Figure 1). An aerial of the Study Area is provided in Figure 2 (*Project Site).*

4.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

4.2.1 Topography and Drainage

The general topography of the Study Area is mild, undulating hills, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,784 feet (544 meters) above mean sea level (MSL) in the southeastern corner to approximately 1,810 feet (552 meters) above MSL in the northcentral portion of the Study Area. The Study Area is located in the South Fork American River watershed, USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 18020129. A depressional seasonal wetland is located in the southeastern portion of the Study Area. Depot Lake is located approximately 100 feet north, on El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) property, outside of the Study Area. The hydrological regime onsite is direct seasonal precipitation and stormwater run-off from the surrounding upland landscape.

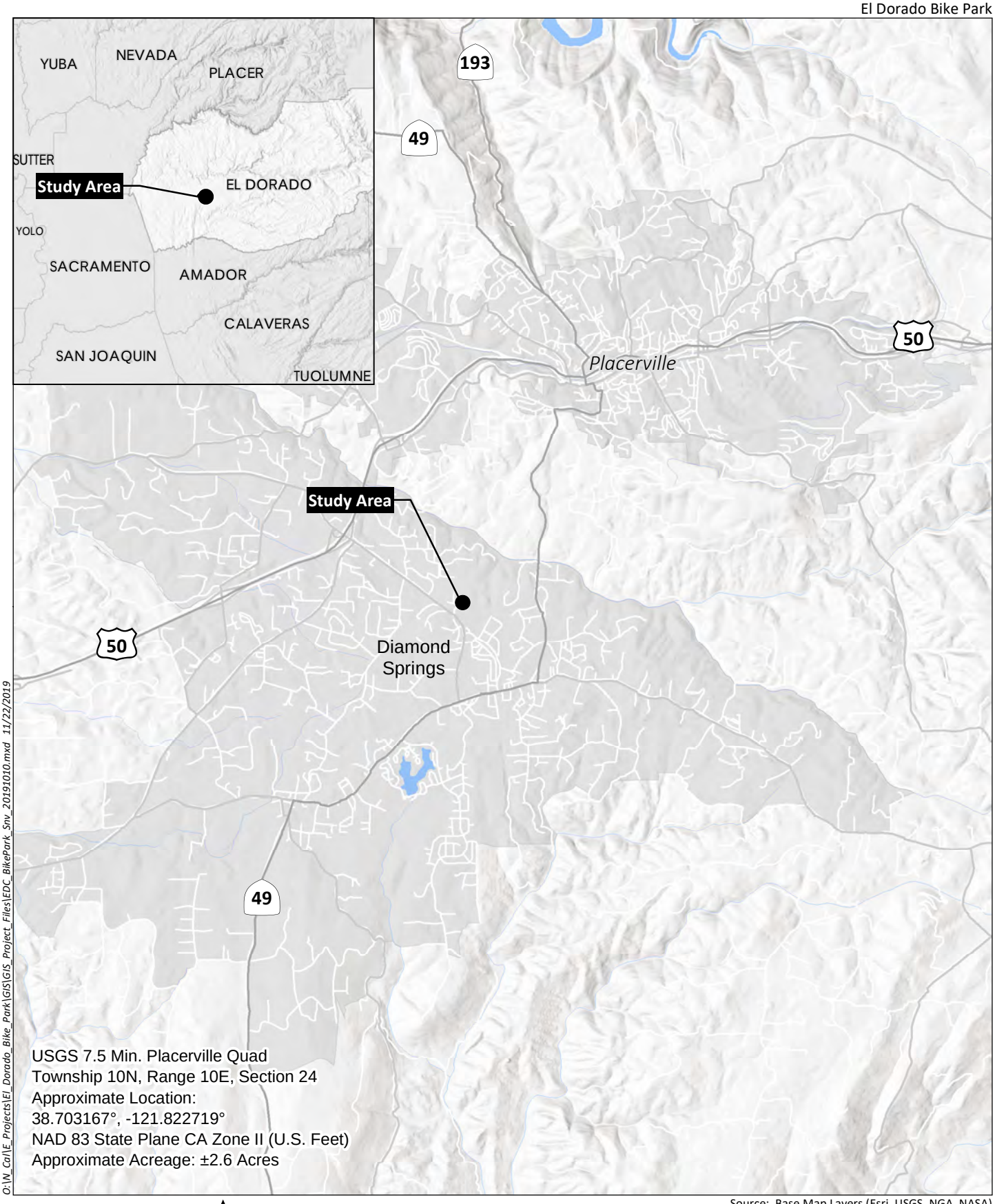
4.2.2 Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has mapped one soil unit within the Study Area (Figure 3, *Soils*): Placer Diggings. The general characteristics and properties associated with these soil types are described below.

(PrD) Placer Diggings: This soil type is found in landform channels and consists of areas of stony, cobbly, and gravelly material, commonly in beds of creeks and other streams or of areas that have been mined. This soil has parent material consisting of alluvium derived from mixed sources. The available water holding capacity is very low (about 1.2 inches). This soil is composed of 90 percent Placer diggings and 10 percent of an unnamed soil component. This soil type is not identified as hydric (USDA, NRCS 1974 and 2019). This soil type occurs throughout the entire Study Area.

4.3 BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Three biological communities including, mixed oak-foothill pine, non-native annual grassland, and disturbed/developed occur within the Study Area (Figure 4, *Biological Communities*). These communities are described in more detail below. A comprehensive list of all plant species observed within the Study Area is provided in Appendix C. Representative site photographs are included in Appendix D.



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Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Vicinity Map

Figure 1

Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2018)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Project Site

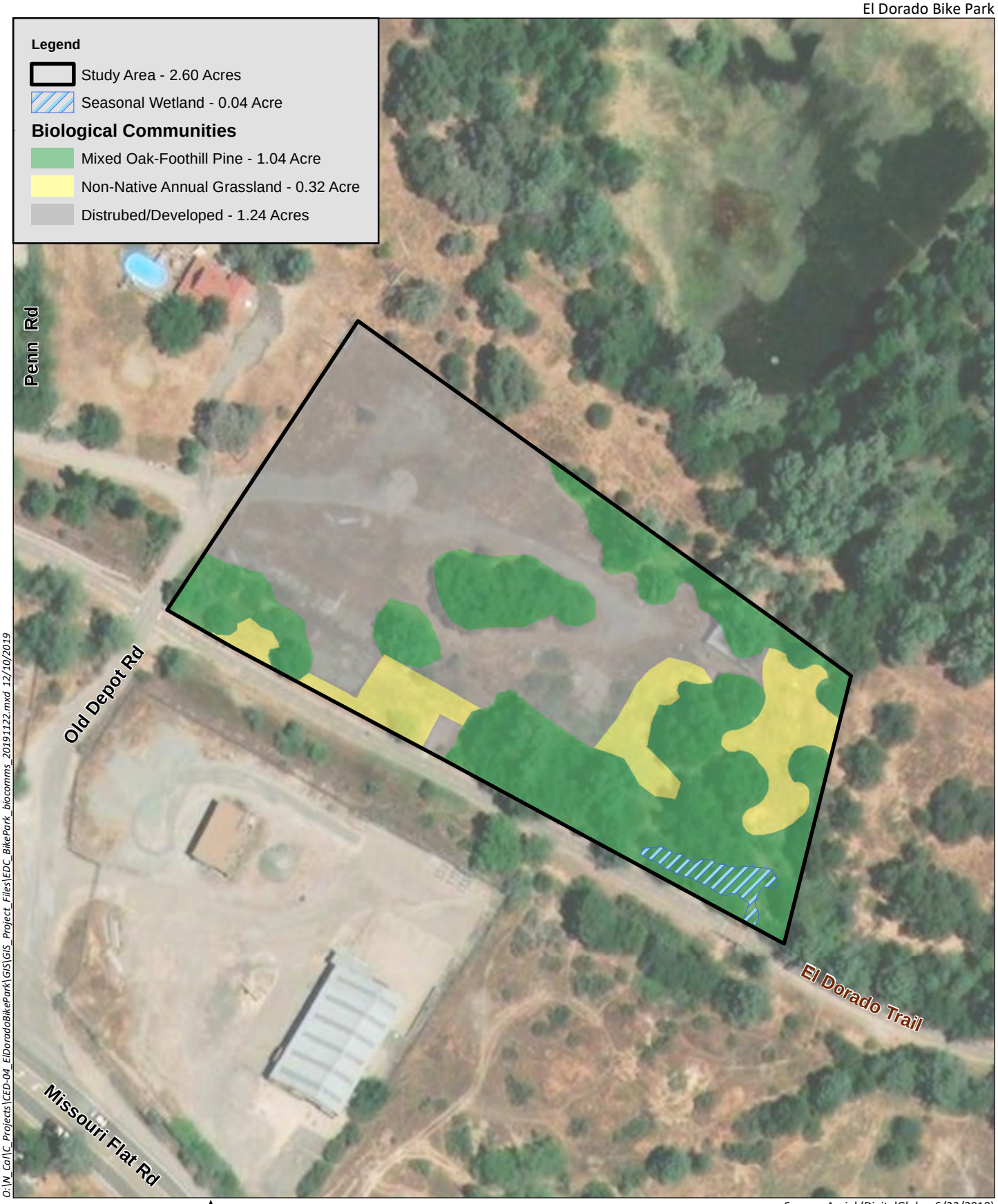
Figure 2

Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 2018)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Soils

Figure 3



Source: Aerial (DigitalGlobe, 6/22/2018)

HELIX Environmental Planning

Biological Communities

Figure 4

4.3.1 Mixed Oak-Foothill Pine

A total of 1.11 acres of mixed oak-foothill pine habitat was observed primarily in the central and eastern portions of the Study Area (Figure 4). Mixed oak-foothill pine is similar to the Blue Oak-Foothill Pine vegetative community identified by CDFW, except that valley oaks and a limited shrub layer are also supported within this community (Zeiner et al. 1988-1990). Dominant overstory vegetation includes blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Dominant understory includes coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), and herbaceous vegetation associated with the non-native annual grassland described in Section 4.3.2, below. A depressional seasonal wetland was identified within this biological community and is further discussed below in Section 4.4.

4.3.2 Non-Native Annual Grassland

A total of 0.32 acres of non-native annual grassland habitat was observed in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the Study Area (Figure 4). This habitat is primarily characterized by an assemblage of non-native grasses and herbaceous species. Dominant vegetation includes dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), field parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), and rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*).

4.3.3 Disturbed/Developed

A total of 1.25 acres of disturbed/developed habitat was observed within the majority of the Study Area (Figure 4). The disturbed/developed habitat consists of the paved and dirt roads, a barn, a shed, remnant loading dock and ramp, remnant concrete slabs, a calisthenics fitness area, and a large soil stockpile. Dominant vegetation observed within this community includes yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), and filaree (*Erodium* spp.).

4.4 AQUATIC RESOURCES

One depressional seasonal wetland was identified within the Study Area. A formal aquatic resource delineation report has not prepared or submitted to the Corps for verification at this time.

4.4.1 Depressional Seasonal Wetland

A total of 0.04 acre of depressional seasonal wetland was mapped within the Study Area (Figure 4). It is located within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat. Depressional seasonal wetlands exhibit a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation, rather than inundation. Depressional seasonal wetlands exhibit a concave landform that are capable of supporting hydrophytic plant species and hydric soils. Plant species in depressional seasonal wetlands are adapted to withstand short periods of saturation or saturated soils conditions but will not withstand prolonged periods of inundation. Dominant vegetation observed in this feature includes, rush (*Juncus* spp.), fiddle dock (*Rumex pulcher*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), and Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*). This potentially jurisdictional aquatic feature has not been verified by the Corps.

4.5 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special-status species are plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, State, or local resource agencies or organizations. Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Special-status species are defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing under CESA or FESA;
- Protected under other regulations (e.g., Migratory Bird Treaty Act);
- Included on the CDFW Special Animals List;
- Identified as Rare Plant Rank 1 to 4 by CNPS; or
- Receive consideration during environmental review under CEQA.

Special-status species considered for this analysis are based on queries of the CNDDB, the USFWS IPaC list, and CNPS list of ranked species (online versions) for the *Placerville* USGS quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles. Appendix B includes the common name and scientific name for each species, regulatory status (federal, State, local, CNPS), habitat descriptions, and potential for occurrence within the Study Area. The following set of criteria has been used to determine each species' potential for occurrence within the Study Area:

- **Present**: Species known to occur within the Study Area based on CNDDB records and/or observed within the Study Area during the biological survey.

- **High**: Species known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area (based on CNDDB records within five miles and/or based on professional expertise specific to the Study Area or species) and there is suitable habitat within the Study Area.

- **Low**: Species known to occur in the vicinity of the Study Area and there is marginal habitat within the Study Area **-OR-** Species is not known to occur in the vicinity of the Study Area, however, there is suitable habitat on the Study Area.

- **None**: Species is not known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area and there is no suitable habitat within the Study Area -**OR-** Species was surveyed for during the appropriate season with negative results **-OR-** The Study Area occurs outside of the known elevation or geographic ranges.

Only those species that are known to be *present* or have a *high* or *low* potential for occurrence are discussed further in the following sections.

4.5.1 Listed and Special-Status Plants

According to the records search, 28 special-status plant species have the potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the Study Area. Based on field observations and literature review, three special-status plant species that have a *high* potential to occur within the Study area are Brandegee's clarkia, Red Hills soaproot, and oval-leaved viburnum. Three special-status plant species that have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area are chaparral sedge, Humboldt lily, and Sierra clarkia.

Special-Status Plant Species with a High Potential for Occurrence

Brandegee's Clarkia

Brandegee's clarkia is ranked as a CNPS 4 species, which are plants of limited distribution that are on a watch list. It is an annual herb found often in roadcuts within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest habitats from 250 to 3,000 feet (75 to 915 meters) above MSL. The identification period for this species is from May through July. There are two documented CNDDB records of this species occurring within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The mixed oak-foothill pine, and disturbed/developed within the Study Area provides habitat for this species. The species was not observed in the Study Area, but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for this species. Therefore, due to presence of suitable habitat and documented occurrences within close proximity to the site, Brandegee's clarkia has a *high* potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

Red Hills Soaproot

Red Hills soaproot is ranked as a CNPS 1B species, which are plants that are rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere. It is a perennial bulbiferous herb found on gabbro, serpentine, or other soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 4,070 feet (245 to 1,240 meters) above MSL. The identification period for this species is from May through June. There is one documented CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The mixed oak-foothill pine habitat within the Study Area provides habitat for this species. The species was not observed in the Study Area, but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for this species. Therefore, due to presence of suitable habitat and documented occurrences within close proximity to the site, Red Hills soaproot has a *high* potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

Oval-Leaved Viburnum

Oval-leaved viburnum is ranked as a CNPS 2B species, which are plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere. It is a perennial deciduous shrub found in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and chaparral from 705 to 4,600 feet (215 to 1,400 meters) above MSL. The identification period for this species is from May through June. There is one documented CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provides habitat for this species. The species was not observed in the Study Area, but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for this species. Therefore, due to presence of suitable habitat and a documented occurrence within close proximity to the site, oval-leaved viburnum has a *high* potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

Special-Status Plant Species with a Low Potential for Occurrence

Chaparral Sedge

Chaparral sedge is ranked as a CNPS 1B species. It is a perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 1,444 and 2,526 feet (440 to 770 meters) above MSL. The identification period for this species is from March to June. There are no documented CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provide habitat for this species. The species was not observed in the Study Area,

but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for this species. Therefore, due to presence of suitable habitat, but lack of documented occurrences in the vicinity, chaparral sedge has a *low* potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

Humboldt Lily

Humboldt lily is ranked as a CNPS 4 species. It is a perennial bulbiferous herb found in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 295 to 4,199 feet (90 to 1,280 meters) above MSL. The identification period for this species is from May through August. There are no documented CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species. The species was not observed in the Study Area, but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for this species. Therefore, due to presence of suitable habitat, but lack of documented occurrences in the vicinity, Humboldt lily has a *low* potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

Sierra Clarkia

Sierra clarkia is ranked as a CNPS 4 species. It is an annual herb found within cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forests from 1,312 and 5,299 feet (400 to 1,615 meters) above MSL. The identification period for this species is from May to August. There are no documented CNDDB records for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provides habitat for this species. The species was not observed in the Study Area, but the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for this species. Therefore, due to presence of suitable habitat, but lack of documented occurrences in the vicinity, Sierra clarkia has a *low* potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

4.5.2 Listed and Special-Status Wildlife

According to the records search, 18 listed and special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur onsite or in the vicinity of the Study Area (CDFW 2019; USFWS 2019). Based on field observations, published information, and literature review, five listed and special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur within the Study Area. In addition to these special-status species, migratory birds and raptors also have potential to occur within the Study Area. Silver haired bat and Yuma myotis have a *high* potential to occur within the Study Area. Western pond turtle, coast horned lizard, pallid bat, and western bumble bee have a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Special-Status Wildlife with a High Potential for Occurrence

Silver Haired Bat

Silver-haired bat is on the California Special Animals List (CSA) as designated by CDFW. This species occurs primarily in forested habitats, often coniferous, which are adjacent to lakes, ponds, or streams, including areas altered by human disturbance. During migration and summer, females roost alone or in maternity colonies, while males roost alone. Breeding occurs in late summer and early fall, and the young are born from June to July. Summer roosts and nursery sites occur in coniferous or deciduous tree foliage, within tree cavities, or under loose bark, and sometimes in buildings. Overwintering sites can include caves, mines, houses, rock crevices, under loose bark and in hollow trees. This species may enter a torpid state during periods of reduced food availability, or may hibernate during winter (Zeiner et al.

1988-1990). There are two documented CNDDB records for this species occurring within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provides suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures (i.e., barn) provide suitable roosting habitat for this species within the Study Area. This species was not observed within the Study Area during the biological survey. However, due to presence of suitable habitat and documented occurrences within close proximity to the site, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Yuma Myotis

Yuma myotis bat is on the CSA as designated by CDFW. This species is found in a wide variety of habitats ranging from sea level to 11,000 feet (3,353 meters) above MSL; however, they are rarely found above 8,000 feet (2,438 meters). Ideal foraging habitats include open forests and woodlands that include a water source (e.g., ponds, streams, and stock tanks), and provide prey (i.e., flying insects) for feeding. Roosting sites occur in buildings, attics, under bridges, mines, caves, crevices, and within abandoned cliff swallow nests (Zeiner et al. 1988-1990). There is one documented CNDDB record for this species occurring within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provides suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures provide suitable roosting habitat for this species within the Study Area. This species was not observed within the Study Area during the biological survey. However, due to presence of suitable habitat and a documented occurrence within close proximity to the site, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Nesting Migratory Birds and Raptors

Migratory birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10; this also includes feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). All raptors, including common species not considered special-status, are protected under the CDFG Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513). Removal or destruction of an active raptor nest is considered a violation of this Fish and Wildlife Code. Migratory birds and raptors have a *high* potential to nest on or adjacent to the Study Area. Suitable nest locations may include, but are not limited to trees, shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation, bare ground, stockpiles and human-made structures.

Special-Status Wildlife with a Low Potential for Occurrence

Western Pond Turtle

Western pond turtle is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is typically found along quiet streams and ponds with basking sites and muddy bottoms, feeding on aquatic plants, fishes, and invertebrates (Zeiner et al. 1988-1990 and Rosenberg et al. 2009). They are generally associated with permanent or nearly permanent water sources (CDFW 2019) and prefer areas of deep water with low velocity and high temperatures (Reese and Hartwell 1997a). Upland habitats adjacent to creeks and ponds are used throughout the year for nesting and overwintering. Turtles may also overwinter within a pond by burrowing into the mud on the pond bottom (CDFW 2018 and Riensche et al. 2013). Although studies have shown that the typical terrestrial use area can extend up to 500 meters from the edge of the aquatic habitat, the weighted average of recorded terrestrial use is 94 meters, or approximately 300 feet. Western pond turtles prefer to overwinter in areas with moderate woody vegetation and leaf litter, and are unlikely to use annual grasslands (Reese and Hartwell 1997b, Davis 1998, Pilliod et al.

2013, and Rathbun et al. 2002). Eggs are laid between May and August and hatch in approximately 80 days. Hatchlings often stay in or around the nest through the winter. Nests are generally found within 100 feet (30 meters) of water in areas with little vegetative cover and good sun exposure (Rathbun et al. 2002). Little is known about dispersal patterns of western pond turtles, but genetic analysis shows most movement is along drainages (Riensche et al. 2013).

There is five documented CNDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The Study Area does not provide suitable aquatic habitat; however, Depot Lake, located approximately 120 feet north of the Study Area provides potential aquatic habitat for this species. Therefore, if this species occurs in Depot Lake, then the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat provides suitable upland/overwintering habitat for this species. This species was not observed within the Study Area during the biological survey. Due to the presence of suitable upland/overwintering habitat, close proximity to Depot Lake, but no documented occurrences within Deport Lake, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Coast Horned Lizard

Coast horned lizard is a California Species of Special Concern. Coast horned lizard inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains from sea level to 8,000 feet (2,438 meters) above MSL. This species is typically found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. This species is often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills (Zeiner et al. 1988). There are no documented CNDDB records for this species occurring within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The open areas and friable soil within the mixed oak-foothill pine, disturbed/developed, and non-native annual grassland habitats within the Study Area provide suitable habitat for this species. This species was not observed within the Study Area during the biological survey. However, due to presence of suitable habitat this species, but lack of documented occurrences coast horned lizard has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Pallid Bat

Pallid bat is a California Species of Special Concern. This species is mostly found in desert habitats, including scrub and canyons with rocky outcrops, and in oak woodland, savannah, and riparian habitats generally below 6,562 feet (2,000 meters). Maternity roosts occur in rock crevices, in buildings and in other human-made structures. Day roosting sites include caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings, while nighttime roosts may occur in more open areas, such as porches or open buildings (Zeiner et al. 1990). There are no CNDDB records of this species listed within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provides suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures (i.e., barn) provide suitable roosting habitat for this species within the Study Area. This species was not observed within the Study Area during the biological survey. However, due to the presence of suitable habitat, but lack of documented occurrences pallid bat has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

Western Bumble Bee

Western bumble bee is on the California Special Animals (CSA) List as designated by CDFW. Western bumble bee is found in open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows. Host plant species utilized for foraging include, ceanothus (*Ceanothus* sp.), thistle

(*Centaurea* sp./*Cirsium* sp.), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.), geranium (*Geranium* sp.), gumplant (*Grindelia* sp.), lupine (*Lupinus* sp.), sweetclover (*Melilotus* sp.), monardella (*Monardella* sp.), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.), and clover (*Trifolium* sp.). Nesting occurs underground in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities (IUCN 2019). There are no CNDDB records for this sensitive invertebrate species within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019). The underground burrows throughout the mixed oak-foothill pine and non-native grassland communities provide suitable breeding habitat, and host plant species, including thistle, geranium, goldenrod, clover and blackberry, provide suitable foraging habitat for this species within the Study Area. This species was not observed within the Study Area during the biological survey. However, due to the presence of suitable habitat, but lack of documented occurrences western bumble bee has a *low* potential to occur within the Study Area.

4.6 SENSITIVE HABITATS

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or those that are protected under CEQA. Riparian areas are regulated under Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, wetlands and other waters of the U.S. are regulated under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, and oak trees and oak woodland habitat are protected under the specific policies outlined in the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan.

4.6.1 Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and State

A total of approximately 0.04 acre of a depressional seasonal wetland is located within the Study Area. This feature is planned to be avoided by the proposed project, but the project plan has not yet been finalized. Therefore, if any impacts from the proposed project are anticipated to occur to potentially jurisdictional aquatic features, then a formal aquatic resources delineation report should be prepared and verified by the Corps.

As discussed in Section 2.3, waters of the U.S. are subject to regulation under Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. Aquatic features not subject to regulation under the CWA may still be considered waters of the State regulated by the RWQCB. Prior to initiation of any construction activities that would impact potentially jurisdictional aquatic features, the extent of aquatic resources within the Study Area should be verified by the Corps, and applicable 404 and 401 permit applications, as well as potentially a waste discharge permit, should be prepared and submitted to the regulatory agencies. Any conditions included in the final permits including, prescribed mitigation measures, would be required to be implemented prior to filling of these features.

4.6.2 Oak Trees and Oak Woodland

A total of 41 protected oak trees, and 1.04 acres of mixed oak-foothill pine habitat were mapped within the Study Area (Figure 4; Appendix E). Since the project plan has not yet been finalized, impacts to oak resources will be assessed upon determination of a final design. As discussed in Section 2.5, if a project will result in impacts to individual oak trees or oak woodland habitat, then the County would require mitigation for impacts to oak resources under the ORMP. An Oak Resources Technical Report (ORTR) has been prepared in conjunction with this report, outlining detailed information regarding the oak resources within the Study Area (HELIX 2019).

4.6.3 Wildlife Migration Corridors

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by development creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. Fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat; for instance, when woodland or scrub habitat is altered or converted into grasslands after a disturbance such as fire, mudslide, or grading activities. Wildlife corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by: (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) on population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other needs. During the biological survey, several medium-sized tunnels, as well as large gaps were observed along the perimeter fence of the project site. While these areas appear to be actively utilized by wildlife, the Study Area does not impede movement from the surrounding landscape. The proposed project development is not anticipated to create barriers much different than current fencing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not create any new barriers that would restrict wildlife movements.

4.6.4 Important Biological Corridors

The *El Dorado County General Plan* identifies a number of Important Biological Corridors (IBC). The Study Area is not located within an IBC and will not create a barrier to wildlife movement. The proposed project will not cause a significant reduction in the ecological functions or current ability to facilitate wildlife movement, as a result of minimal structures developed within a small portion of the Study Area.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2.60-acre Study Area is comprised of approximately 1.11 acre of mixed-oak foothill pine woodland, 0.32 acre of non-native annual grassland, and 1.25 acres of disturbed/developed habitats, and includes a 0.04-acre depressional seasonal wetland. No special-status plants or special-status wildlife were observed within the Study Area during the biological survey; however, special-status plants and wildlife species may occur within the Study Area. Recommendations, including avoidance and minimization measures to limit or avoid impacts to special-status plants and wildlife species that may occur are included in Section 5.1.

Known or potential biological constraints in the Study Area include:

- Potential habitat for special-status plants, including: Brandegee's clarkia, Humboldt lily, chaparral sedge, Sierra clarkia, Red Hills soaproot, and oval-leaved viburnum;
- Potential habitat for coast horned lizard;
- Potential roosting and foraging habitat for pallid bat, silver haired bat, and Yuma myotis;
- Potential foraging and nesting habitat for western bumble bee;

- Protected oak trees and oak woodland habitat regulated by El Dorado County; and

- Sensitive habitats including potential waters of the U.S. and State, including wetlands, that are subject to regulation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the State Water Resource Control Board.

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.1 Special-Status Plants

A qualified botanist should conduct a botanical survey within the evident and identifiable blooming periods for potential special-status plants that have the potential to occur within the Study Area, including Brandegee's clarkia (May to July), chaparral sedge (March to June), Humboldt lily (May to August), Sierra clarkia (May to August), Red Hills soaproot (May to June), and oval-leaved viburnum (May to June). One survey, conducted in May or June, will satisfy the blooming periods for all six plants. If no special-status plants are observed, the botanist should document the findings in a letter report and no additional measures are recommended.

If any of the non-listed special-status plants are identified within areas of potential construction disturbance, they should be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If the plants cannot be avoided, the plants and/or the seedbank should be transplanted to a suitable habitat near the project site. If non-listed special status plants are found during the recommended botanical surveys, a qualified biologist should prepare an avoidance and mitigation plan detailing protection and avoidance measures, transplanting procedures, success criteria, and long-term monitoring protocols.

In addition, a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of special-status plants to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as outlined in Section 5.1.2, below.

5.1.2 Coast Horned Lizard

Coast horned lizard has the potential to occur within the Study Area. The open areas and friable soil within the mixed oak-foothill pine, disturbed/developed, and non-native annual grassland habitats within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species.

A qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction surveys for coast horned lizard within 14 days prior to ground disturbing activities including, vegetation clearing and removal of trees, and grading operations. If no coast horned lizards are observed, then a letter report should be prepared to document the results of the survey and provided to the project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work.

If coast horned lizards are present in the Study Area, then agency consultation may be required to determine appropriate buffers and additional measures to reduce impacts to these species. Additional avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to, having a qualified biologist conduct a second pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, and having qualified biologist present on-site during initial ground-clearing and grading activities for the purpose of

relocating any coast horned lizards found within the construction footprint to a suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the Study Area.

In addition, a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. The training should include identification of coast horned lizard, required practices to be implemented prior to and during construction, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the project, penalties for non-compliance, boundaries of the non-disturbance buffer zones, and what to do/whom to contact should a coast horned lizard be observed onsite during construction. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel should sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction should be kept on file with the project proponent.

5.1.3 Western Pond Turtle

The western pond turtle has the potential to occur to overwinter within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat within the Study Area. If construction begins during the winter months (between October and April), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for western pond turtle within 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. If western pond turtle is not observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the results of the survey and provided to project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey should be conducted prior to resuming or starting work. If construction begins outside of the overwintering period, then no surveys are required.

If western pond turtle is observed within the Study Area, then a qualified biologist should establish an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the area observed (likely the intermittent stream) and wildlife exclusion fencing shall be installed. This fencing should be comprised of silt fencing and will be installed in an area recommended by the designated biologist. The fencing should remain in place the duration of construction and should be removed upon the completion of construction. The qualified biologist should also conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as outlined in Section 5.1.2, above. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

5.1.4 Special-Status Bats

Pallid bat, silver-haired bat, and Yuma myotis have the potential to occur within the Study Area. The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provide suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures provide suitable roosting habitat for these bat species within the Study Area.

A qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bat species within 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. If no bats are observed, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and provided to project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work.

If special-status bats are present and roosting in the Study Area or the surrounding 100 feet of the Study Area, the qualified biologist should establish an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the roost site prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities or development. No trees should be removed until the biologist has determined that a roost site is no longer active, and no bats are present. If avoidance is not feasible, then the CDFW should be consulted for additional avoidance measures and additional mitigation measures, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures.

A qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as outlined in Section 5.1.2 for coast horned lizard. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings.

5.1.5 Western Bumble Bee

Western bumble bee has the potential to occur within the Study Area. The underground burrows throughout the mixed oak-foothill pine and non-native grassland communities provide suitable breeding habitat, and host plant species provide suitable foraging habitat for this species within the Study Area. If vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities occur within the mixed oak-foothill pine or non-native grassland habitats, then impacts could occur to potential underground burrow nesting habitat for the western bumble bee. However, since new nests are established annually, loss of a single nest is expected to have no significant impact on this species. Therefore, no mitigation measures are recommended for this species.

5.1.6 Protected Nesting Migratory Birds and Raptors

Migratory birds and raptors have the potential to forage and nest within the Study Area. No active avian nests were observed at the time of the field survey, but the Study Area has the potential to support nesting birds within various trees and shrubs, bare ground, grasses and weeds, stockpiles. and human-made structures. Active nests and nesting birds are protected by the CDFG Code Sections 3500, 3503.5, and 3513 and the MBTA. Ground-disturbing and other development activities including grading, vegetation clearing, or tree removal, could impact nesting birds if these activities occur during the nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31). To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all vegetation removal should be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible.

If development activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist should conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the Study Area. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the Study Area should be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and with binoculars, as necessary. The nesting bird survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other development activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report should be prepared to document the survey and provided to the project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work.

If active nests are found, the qualified biologist should establish species-specific buffer zones to prohibit development activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that a nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 20 feet for most songbirds up to 250 to 500 feet for most raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain

phases of development to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted by construction activities. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, an appropriate buffer should be established around the tree and all trees within the buffer should not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and is no longer active.

In addition, a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of nesting birds to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. This training shall follow the same guidelines as outlined in Section 5.1.2, above. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings. Furthermore, if construction occurs outside of the nesting bird season (September 1 to January 31) a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.

5.1.7 Aquatic Resources

Approximately 0.04 acre of depressional seasonal wetland was delineated within the Study Area. A site design plan for the proposed project has not yet been finalized. However, this feature occurs outside of the project site boundaries, and is anticipated to be avoided. However, should it be determined that the proposed project would result in impacts to this feature, then a formal aquatic resources delineation report should be prepared and verified by the Corps. Impacts to any regulated aquatic features would require a Section 404 Authorization by the USACE and additionally a 401 Water Quality Certification would likely be required by the RWQCB. If aquatic features are determined not to be subject to federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act, these features may still be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act should the proposed project result in impacts to these features. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredged or fill material may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge will be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required.

5.1.8 Oak Trees and Oak Woodland

To date, a site design plan has not yet been finalized for the proposed project; therefore, final impacts and mitigation, if any, will be assessed when a design plan has been completed. As discussed in Section 2.5, if a project will result in impacts to individual oak trees or oak woodland habitat, then the County would require mitigation for impacts to oak resources under the ORMP. Prior to removal of any trees, a tree removal permit would need to be obtained from the County.

For all protected oak trees to be preserved within 20-feet of the impact area, then protection measures shall be implemented in order minimize impacts to protected trees. Protection measures include:

- Install tree Protection Fencing, consisting of a minimum 4-foot tall high-visibility fence (orange plastic snow fence or similar), to be placed around the perimeter of the root protection zone (RPZ) (dripline radius + one foot) for all protected trees. The RPZ is the minimum distance for placing protective fencing, but tree protection fencing should be placed as far outside of the RPZ

as possible. Signs shall be placed along the fence at approximately 50-foot intervals. Each sign shall be a minimum of two feet by two feet and shall include the following:

TREE PROTECTION ZONE
DO NOT MOVE OR RELOCATE FENCE
UNTIL PROJECT COMPLETION WITHOUT
PERMISSION OF PROJECT ARBORIST
OR COUNTY OF EL DORADO

- Whenever possible, fence multiple trees together in a single RPZ;
- If permanent site improvements (e.g., paving and sidewalks) encroach into the RPZ, install fence at limit of work. If temporary impacts (e.g., grading, utility installation) require encroachment into the RPZ, move fence to limit of work during active construction of item and return to edge of RPZ once work is completed;
- Tree protection fencing shall not be moved without prior authorization from the Project Arborist or as detailed on approved plans;
- Avoid paving within RPZ. If paving cannot be avoided, use porous materials where feasible;
- Parking, portable toilets, dumping or storage of any construction materials, including oil, gas, or other chemicals, or other infringement by workers or domesticated animals shall be prohibited in the RPZ;
- No signs, ropes, cables, metal stakes, or any other items shall be attached to a protected tree, unless recommended by the Project Arborist;
- Grading, excavation, or trenching within the RPZ should be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. Under no circumstances should fill soil be placed against the trunk of an existing tree;
- Any grading or ground disturbance within 20 feet of the edge of the RPZ shall be supervised by the Project Arborist and recommendations by the Project Arborist regarding root avoidance and other excavation measures shall be implemented to the extent feasible;
- Underground utilities should be avoided in the RPZ, but if necessary, shall be bored or drilled. No trenching is allowed within the RPZ unless specifically approved by the Project Arborist;
- Drains shall be installed according to County specifications to avoid harm to existing oak trees due to excess watering;
- Pruning of living limbs or roots shall be done under the supervision of the Project Arborist. All pruning should be done by hand, air knife, or water jet, in accordance with ISA standards using tree maintenance best practices. Climbing spikes should not be used on living trees. Limbs should be removed with clean cuts just outside the crown collar;
- Cover exposed roots or cut root ends in trenches with damp burlap to prevent drying out;

- Minimize disturbance to the native ground surface (e.g., grass, leaf, litter, or mulch) under preserved trees to the greatest extent feasible;

- Native woody plant material (trees and shrubs to be removed) may be chipped or mulched on the site and placed in a 4- to 6-inch deep layer around existing trees to remain. Mulch shall not be placed in contact with the trunk of preserved trees;

- Deep water preserved trees that have had roots cut during project activities once a month throughout the summer as needed or as recommended by the Project Arborist;

- Appropriate fire prevention techniques shall be employed around all trees to be preserved. This includes cutting tall grass, removing flammable debris within the RPZ, and prohibiting the use of tools that may cause sparks, such as metal-bladed trimmers or mowers;

- No open flames shall be permitted within 15 feet of the tree canopy;

- Damage to any protected tree during construction shall be immediately reported to the Project Arborist and to El Dorado County Planning Services. Damage shall be corrected as required by the County representative; and

- Any landscaping within the RPZ should minimize ground disturbance and may include drought-tolerant plants, bark mulch, or natural vegetative cover. Rock mulches such as cobbles, boulders, or gravel shall not be used. All landscaping shall be kept at least four feet from trunk.

5.2 SUMMARY OF AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

Implementation of the following measures is recommended to minimize impacts to biological resources within the Study Area prior to development:

- Conduct one special-status plant surveys, in May or June, prior to the start of construction;

- Conduct pre-construction surveys for coast horned lizard, western pond turtle, special-status bats and nesting migratory birds and raptors (during the nesting season) 14 days prior to the initiation of construction or ground disturbing activities. If construction or ground disturbing activities do not commence within 14 days, or halt for more than seven days, additional surveys are required prior to resuming or starting work;

- Conduct a pre-construction clearance survey 24 hours prior to the start of construction for coast horned lizard, if needed;

- If needed based on the results of the pre-construction surveys, conduct a worker environmental awareness training for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work for special-status plants, coast horned lizard, western pond turtle, special-status bats and nesting migratory birds and raptors;

- Determine final mitigation compensation based on arborist survey data and proposed tree removals, if any, obtain a tree removal permit, as needed, and implement tree protection measures for all protected trees to be preserved onsite;

- Prepare a formal an Aquatic Resources Delineation report for potential jurisdictional features and submit to the Corps for verification, if project will directly impact seasonal wetland; and

- Obtain 404 and 401 permits for any impacts to waters of the U.S. and file a waste discharge report for impacts to waters of the State not subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act, if project will directly impact seasonal wetland.

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Appendix A

Applicable Sections of the El Dorado County Adopted General Plan

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Appendix A
Applicable Sections of the El Dorado County Adopted General Plan

Conservation and Open Space Element

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES

GOAL 7.3: WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Conserve, enhance, and manage water resources and protect their quality from degradation.

OBJECTIVE 7.3.1: WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION

Preserve and protect the supply and quality of the County's water resources including the protection of critical watersheds, riparian zones, and aquifers.

Policy 7.3.1.1 Encourage the use of Best Management Practices, as identified by the Soil Conservation Service, in watershed lands as a means to prevent erosion, siltation, and flooding.

Policy 7.3.1.2 Establish water conservation programs that include both drought tolerant landscaping and efficient building design requirements as well as incentives for the conservation and wise use of water.

Policy 7.3.1.3 The County shall develop the criteria and draft an ordinance to allow and encourage the use of domestic gray water for landscape irrigation purposes. (See Title 22 of the State Water Code and the Graywater Regulations of the Uniform Plumbing Code).

OBJECTIVE 7.3.2: WATER QUALITY

Maintenance of and, where possible, improvement of the quality of underground and surface water.

Policy 7.3.2.1 Stream and lake embankments shall be protected from erosion, and streams and lakes shall be protected from excessive turbidity.

Policy 7.3.2.2 Projects requiring a grading permit shall have an erosion control program approved, where necessary. El Dorado County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element July 2004 (Amended October 2017) Page 145.

Policy 7.3.2.3 Where practical and when warranted by the size of the project, parking lot storm drainage shall include facilities to separate oils and salts from storm water in accordance with the recommendations of the Storm Water Quality Task Force's California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbooks (1993).

Policy 7.3.2.4 The County should evaluate feasible alternatives to the use of salt for ice control on County roads.

Policy 7.3.2.5 As a means to improve the water quality affecting the County's recreational waters, enhanced and increased detailed analytical water quality studies and monitoring should be implemented to identify and reduce point and non-point pollutants and contaminants. Where such studies or monitoring reports have identified sources of pollution, the County shall propose means to prevent, control, or treat identified pollutants and contaminants.

OBJECTIVE 7.3.3: WETLANDS

Protection of natural and man-made wetlands, vernal pools, wet meadows, and riparian areas from impacts related to development for their importance to wildlife habitat, water purification, scenic values, and unique and sensitive plant life.

Policy 7.3.3.1 For projects that would result in the discharge of material to or that may affect the function and value of river, stream, lake, pond, or wetland features, the application shall include a delineation of all such features. For wetlands, the delineation shall be conducted using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetland Delineation Manual

Policy 7.3.3.3 The County shall develop a database of important surface water features, including lake, river, stream, pond, and wetland resources.

Policy 7.3.3.4 The Zoning Ordinance shall be amended to provide buffers and special setbacks for the protection of riparian areas and wetlands. The County shall encourage the incorporation of protected areas into conservation easements or natural resource protection areas.

Exceptions to riparian and wetland buffer and setback requirements shall be provided to permit necessary road and bridge repair and construction, trail construction, and other recreational access structures such as docks and piers, or where such buffers deny reasonable use of the property, but only when appropriate mitigation measures and Best Management Practices are incorporated into the project. Exceptions shall also be provided for horticultural and grazing activities on agriculturally zoned Conservation and Open Space Element El Dorado County General Plan Page 146 (Amended October 2017) July 2004 lands that utilize “best management practices (BMPs)” as recommended by the County Agricultural Commission and adopted by the Board of Supervisors. Until standards for buffers and special setbacks are established in the Zoning Ordinance, the County shall apply a minimum setback of 100 feet from all perennial streams, rivers, lakes, and 50 feet from intermittent streams and wetlands. These interim standards may be modified in a particular instance if more detailed information relating to slope, soil stability, vegetation, habitat, or other site- or project-specific conditions supplied as part of the review for a specific project demonstrates that a different setback is necessary or would be sufficient to protect the particular riparian area at issue.

For projects where the County allows an exception to wetland and riparian buffers, development in or immediately adjacent to such features shall be planned so that impacts on the resources are minimized. If avoidance and minimization are not feasible, the County shall make findings, based on documentation provided by the project proponent, that avoidance and minimization are infeasible.

Policy 7.3.3.5 Rivers, streams, lakes and ponds, and wetlands shall be integrated into new development in such a way that they enhance the aesthetic and natural character of the site while disturbance to the resource is avoided or minimized and fragmentation is limited.

OBJECTIVE 7.3.4: DRAINAGE

Protection and utilization of natural drainage patterns.

Policy 7.3.4.1 Natural watercourses shall be integrated into new development in such a way that they enhance the aesthetic and natural character of the site without disturbance.

Policy 7.3.4.2 Modification of natural stream beds and flow shall be regulated to ensure that adequate mitigation measures are utilized.

CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

GOAL 7.4: WILDLIFE AND VEGETATION RESOURCES

Identify, conserve, and manage wildlife, wildlife habitat, fisheries, and vegetation resources of significant biological, ecological, and recreational value.

OBJECTIVE 7.4.2: IDENTIFY AND PROTECT RESOURCES

Identification and protection, where feasible, of critical fish and wildlife habitat including deer winter, summer, and fawning ranges; deer migration routes; stream and river riparian habitat; lake shore habitat; fish spawning areas; wetlands; wildlife corridors; and diverse wildlife habitat.

Policy 7.4.2.1 The County will coordinate wildlife and vegetation protection programs with appropriate Federal and State agencies.

Policy 7.4.2.2 The County shall continue to support the Noxious Weed Management Group in its efforts to reduce and eliminate noxious weed infestations to protect native habitats and to reduce fire hazards.

Policy 7.4.2.3 Consistent with Policy 9.1.3.1 of the Parks and Recreation Element, low impact uses such as trails and linear parks may be provided within river and stream buffers if all applicable mitigation measures are incorporated into the design.

Policy 7.4.2.4 Protect and preserve wildlife habitat corridors within public parks and natural resource protection areas to allow for wildlife use. Recreational uses within these areas shall be limited to those activities that do not require grading or vegetation removal.

Policy 7.4.2.5 Setbacks from all rivers, streams, and lakes shall be included in the Zoning Ordinance for all ministerial and discretionary development projects.

Policy 7.4.2.8 Conserve contiguous blocks of important habitat to offset the effects of increased habitat loss and fragmentation elsewhere in the County through a Biological Resource Mitigation Program (Program). The Program will result in the conservation of:

1. Habitats that support special status species;
2. Aquatic environments including streams, rivers, and lakes;
3. Wetland and riparian habitat;
4. Important habitat for migratory deer herds; and
5. Large expanses of native vegetation.

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Appendix B

Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

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Appendix B
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 1 — Legally Protected Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
El Dorado bedstraw *Galium californicum ssp. sierrae*	FE; CR; --; 1B	Perennial herb found on gabbroic soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower coniferous forest from 100 to 585 meters in elevation.	May - June	**None.** The Study Area does not contain gabbroic soils to support this species.
Layne's butterweed (=ragwort) *Packera layneae*	FT; CR; --; 1B	Perennial herb found on serpentine or gabbroic, rocky soils in cismontane woodland and chaparral from 200 to 1,085 meters in elevation.	April - August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain gabbroic, rocky or serpentine soils to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Pine Hill ceanothus *Ceanothus roderickii*	FE; CR; --; 1B	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral or cismontane woodland on serpentine or gabbro soils from 245 to 630 meters in elevation.	April – June	**None.** The Study Area does not contain gabbroic, rocky or serpentine soils to support this species.
Pine Hill flannelbush *Fremontodendron decumbens*	FE; CR; --; 1B	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral and cismontane woodland on rocky gabbroic or serpentinite soils from 425 to 760 meters in elevation.	April – July	**None.** The Study Area does not contain gabbroic, rocky or serpentine soils to support this species.
Stebbins' morning glory *Calystegia stebbinsii*	FE; CE; --; 1B	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in openings of chaparral and cismontane woodland on gabbro or serpentinite soils from 185 to 1,090 meters in elevation.	April – July	**None.** The Study Area does not contain gabbroic, or serpentine soils to support this species.
Fish				
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT; CE; --; --	Found in estuarine waters. Majority of life span is spent within the freshwater outskirts of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface) within the Delta. Spawns in freshwater sloughs and channel edgewaters. Spawning occurs between December to July. Known almost exclusively in the Fresno-San Joaquin estuary.	Year - Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The Study Area is outside of the Designated Critical Habitat for this species.
Amphibians/Reptiles				
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT; CSC; --; --	Breeding sites are in aquatic habitats including pools and backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds and lagoons lagoons from 3,936 feet (1,200 meters) above MSL. They also frequently breed in artificial impoundments, such as stock ponds. During overwintering, can be found up to 300 feet away from aquatic habitat, and may disperse up to 2 miles between suitable aquatic habitat.	November – March (Breeding) June – August (Non-breeding)	**None.** The Study Area does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	--; CCT; SSC; --	Found in or adjacent to streams and rivers with rocky substrate in a variety of habitats including, valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed coniferous forests, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadows. Basking occurs on exposed rock surfaces that occur adjacent to water sources. Elevational ranges occur from sea level to 6,370 feet. Rarely encountered far from permanent water sources. Inactive periods (e.g., overwintering during cold weather) will seek refuge under rocks in streams or along the shore within a few meters from water. Sometimes found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters and deep shaded spring fed pools.	May – May (Breeding)	**None.** The Study Area does not contain suitable habitat for this species. There are four documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Birds				
Great gray owl *Strix nebulosa*	--; CE; --; --	Found in the Sierra Nevada range from 4,500 ft (1,400 m) and 7,500 ft (2,300 m) in the vicinity of Quincy and Plumas counties and extends south to the Yosemite region. Breeding occurs in old-growth forests, comprised of red fir, mixed conifer, or lodgepole pine communities, that occur near wet meadows. Nests occur in large, broken-topped snags (greater than 24-inch DBH, and between 25 ft to 72 ft tall). Primary prey species are voles and pocket gophers.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain suitable nest trees or foraging habitat for this species.

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	--; CT; --; -- Nesting	Found primarily in open riparian areas, grassland, brushland, wetlands, and cropland habitats. Nests in colonies within tunnels dug into sandy banks or cliffs near water. Forages over riparian areas and adjacent uplands.	February – October	**None.** The Study Area does not contain suitable habitat (i.e., cliffs or banks) to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Tri-colored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	--; CT; CSC; --	Breeding habitat is freshwater marshes that include cattails, tules, bulrushes and sedges. Nests are made in the dense vegetation of the marsh or thickets, and sometimes on the ground. In migration and winter, will inhabit open cultivated lands and pastures as well as marshes. Nests in large colonies of at least 50 pairs (up to thousands of individuals).	Year - Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain suitable habitat (i.e., cliffs or banks) to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).

Table 1 includes federal threatened or endangered species and eagles, and State threatened, endangered, or fully protected species.

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 2 — Species Subject to CEQA Review

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Chaparral sedge *Carex xerophila*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 440 to 770 meters in elevation.	March - June	**Low.** The mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species.
El Dorado mule ears *Wyethia reticulata*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial herb found on clay or gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 185 to 630 meters in elevation.	April - August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain clay, or gabbroic soils to support this species.
Jepson's onion *Allium jepsonii*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on serpentine or volcanic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and cismontane woodland from 300 to 1,320 meters in elevation.	April - August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine, or volcanic soils to support this species.
Oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	--; --; --; 2B	Perennial deciduous shrub found in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and chaparral from 215 to 1,400 meters in elevation.	May - June	**High.** The mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Parry's horkelia *Horkelia parryi*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial herb found on Ione formation soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 80 to 1,070 meters in elevation.	April – September	**None.** The Study Area does not contain Ione formation soils to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Pleasant Valley mariposa lily *Calochortus clavatus var. avius*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on lower montane coniferous forests sometimes on silt loam and volcanic soils from 305 to 1,800 meters in elevation.	May - July	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species.
Red Hills soaproot *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on gabbro, serpentine, or other soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 245 to 1,240 meters in elevation.	May – June	**High.** The mixed oak-foothill pine within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Sierra arching sedge *Carex cyrtostachya*	--; --; --; 1B	A perennial herb found in mesic areas of lower montane coniferous forest, in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and along the margins of riparian forests from 610 to 1,360 meters in elevation.	May – August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species.
Starved daisy *Erigeron miser*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial herb found in rocky soils within upper montane coniferous forest from 1,840-2,620 meters in elevation.	June - October	**None.** The Study Area is outside of the elevational range and does not contain rocky soils to support this species.
Van Zuuk's morning-glory *Calystegia vanzuukiae*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in gabbroic or serpentinite soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 500 to 1,180 meters in elevation.	May – August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain gabbroic or serpentine soils to support this species.
Amphibians/Reptiles				
Coast (California) horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	--; CSC; --; --	Grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose sandy soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills.	Year – Round	**Low.** The open areas and friable soil within the mixed oak-foothill pine, disturbed/developed, and non-native annual grassland habitats within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	--; CSC; --; --	Typically associated with permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches and canals, and marshes, or pools in intermittent drainages, usually lined with abundant vegetation and either rocky or muddy bottom substrates. Requires aquatic basking sites, such as logs, rocks, cattail mats or exposed banks. Turtles are active from February to November, in which breeding occurs from April to May. Overwintering occurs in upland terrestrial habitats (approximately 300 feet) close to water sources, in which they will bury themselves under loose soil.	Year – Round	**Low.** Although the Study Area does not provide suitable aquatic habitat, Depot Lake (approx. 120 feet north) provides potential aquatic habitat for this species, if present. Therefore, if this species occurs in Depot Lake, then the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat provides suitable upland/overwintering habitat for this species. There are five documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Birds				
Great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	--; CSA; --; -- (nesting)	Inhabits both freshwater and saltwater habitats and forages in grassland and agricultural field. Breeding colonies are located within 2 to 4 miles of feeding areas, often in isolated swamps or on islands, and near lakes and ponds bordered by forests.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Great egret *Ardea alba*	--; CSA; --; -- (nesting)	Found in marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, streams, lakes, ponds, fields and meadows. Nests primarily in tall trees, or in woods or thickets near water.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	--; CSC; --; -- (nesting)	Found in north coast coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest with cleared openings for foraging. Prefers to nest in conifer forests with an open understory. Nesting usually occurs on north facing slopes within red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffery pine and aspen trees that occur near water. Forages in wooded areas using snags or dead-topped trees for perching and observing prey. Typical territories range from 0.6 to 15 square miles. Found at elevations from 1,001 to 10,794 feet (305 to 3,290 meters) above MSL.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species.
Mammals				
Fisher - West Coast DPS *Pekania pennanti*	--; CT; CSC; --	Occur in the Cascades, Sierra Nevada and Klamath Mountains and in a few areas in the North Coast Ranges. Found in large, mature, dense forest stands with snags and greater than 50% canopy closure. Dens in a variety of protected cavities such as hollow logs, trees, and snags. Typically avoids areas with human activity.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
North American porcupine *Erethizon dorsatum*	--; CSA; --; --	Occurs primarily in northern and eastern, and a small area in southern California. Found in a variety of habitats that include dense forests, tundra, grasslands and desert shrub communities. This species is primarily nocturnal and does not hibernate. Dens are made in caves, decaying logs, and hollow trees.	Year – Round	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	--; CSC; --; --	Mostly are found in desert habitats, including scrub and canyons with rocky outcrops, and in oak woodland, savannah, and riparian habitats generally below 2,000 meters (6,562 feet). Maternity roosts in rock crevices, in buildings and other man-made structures. Day roosting sites include caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally in hollow trees and buildings, while nighttime roosts may occur in more open areas, such as porches or open buildings.	Year - Round	**Low.** The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provides suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures provide suitable roosting habitat for this species within the Study Area.
Silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in primarily coniferous forested areas adjacent to lakes, ponds, and streams. Summer roosts and nursery sites occur in coniferous or deciduous tree foliage, cavities or under loose bark, and sometimes in buildings. In winter, can be found in caves, mines, houses, rock crevices, under loose bark, and in hollow trees. Maternity colonies occur within dense foliage or hollow trees. A nearby water sources is required.	(February) March – October (Active)	**High.** The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provides suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures provide suitable roosting habitat for this species within the Study Area. There are two documented occurrences within two miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensis*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in a wide variety of habitats ranging from sea level to 11,000 feet in elevation; however, are rarely found above 8,000 feet. Ideal foraging habitats include open forests and woodlands that include water sources (e.g., ponds, streams, and stock tanks), in which provide prey (i.e., flying insects) for feeding. Roosting sites occur in buildings, attics, under bridges, mines, caves, crevices, and within abandoned cliff swallow nests. A nearby water source is required.	Winter (Hibernates) April – September (Breeding; Active)	**High.** The non-native annual grassland and mixed oak-foothill pine communities provides suitable foraging habitat, and the trees within the mixed oak-foothill pine and human-made structures provide suitable roosting habitat for this species within the Study Area. There is one documented occurrence within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).

Table 2 includes state and federal species of concern and Rank 1 and 2 CNPS species.

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 3 — Other Species of Interest

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Brandegee's clarkia *Clarkia biloba* ssp. *brandegeeae*	--; --; --; 4	An annual herb often found in roadcuts in the chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest from 75 to 915 meters in elevation.	May – July	**High.** The mixed oak-foothill pine, and disturbed/developed within the Study Area provides suitable habitat to support this species. There are two documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Bisbee Peak rush-rose *Crocanthemum suffrutescens*	--; --; --; 3	Perennial evergreen shrub found often on gabbroic or Ione soils, often in burned or disturbed areas and chaparral from 75 to 670 meters in elevation.	April - August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain habitat to support this species.
Congdon's onion *Allium sanbornii var. congdonii*	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in serpentinite or volcanic substrate in chaparral or cismontane woodland from 300 to 990 meters in elevation.	April - July	**None.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine or volcanic soils to support this species.
Ewan's larkspur Delphinium hansenii ssp. ewanianum	--; --; --; 4	Perennial herb found in rocky soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland from 60 to 600 meters in elevation.	March - May	**None.** The Study Area does not contain rocky soils to support this species.
Fresno ceanothus *Ceanothus fresnensis*	--; --; --; 4	Perennial evergreen shrub found in openings of cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 900 to 2,103 meters in elevation.	May - July	**None.** Although the openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species; the Study Area is outside of the elevational range for this species.
Hernandez bluecurls *Trichostema rubisepalum*	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found on serpentine, volcanic, or gravelly soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, broad-leafed upland forest, vernal pools and cismontane woodland from 300 to 1,435 meters in elevation.	June - August	**None.** The Study Area does not contain serpentine, volcanic, or gravelly soils to support this species.
Humboldt lily *Lilium humboldtii*	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest from 90 to 1,280 meters in elevation.	May – July (August)	**Low.** The openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Nissenan manzanita *Arctostaphylos nissenana*	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial evergreen shrub found on rocky substrate in closed cone coniferous forest and chaparral from 450 to 1,100 meters in elevation.	February – March (June)	**None.** The Study Area does not contain rocky substrate or habitat to support this species. There are five documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).
Sierra bolandra *Bolandra californica*	--; --; 4	Perennial herb found in moist, rocky soils in upper and lower montane coniferous forests from 975 to 2,450 meters in elevation.	June – July	**None.** The Study Area does not contain moist, rocky substrate to support this species.
Sierra clarkia *Clarkia virgata*	--; --; --; 4	An annual herb found within cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forests from 400 to 1,615 meters in elevation.	May – August	**Low.** The openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species.
Streambank spring beauty *Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora*	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found in rocky habitat within cismontane woodland from 250 to 1,200 meters in elevation.	February-May	**None.** The Study Area does not contain rocky substrate to support this species.
True's manzanita *Arctostaphylos mewukka ssp. truei*	--; --; --; 4	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forests, sometimes roadside from 425 to 1,390 meters in elevation.	February - July	**None.** The Study Area does not provide suitable habitat to support this species.
Yellow bur navarretia *Navarretia prolifera ssp. lutea*	--; --; 4	Annual herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 853 to 1,402 meters in elevation.	May – July	**None.** Although the openings within the mixed oak-foothill pine habitat within the Study Area provides suitable habitat for this species; the Study Area is outside of the elevational range for this species.
Invertebrates				
Cosumnes stripetail *Cosumnoperla hypocrena*	--; CSA; --; --	A stonefly found along freshwater intermittent streams at low to medium elevations (300 to 1,500 meters) of the Sierra Nevada range. Known to occur within El Dorado County and within the North Fork American, South Fork American, and the Upper Cosumnes watersheds.	Year - Round	**None.** The Study Area does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are three documented occurrences within five miles of the Study Area (CDFW 2019).

Appendix B (cont.)
Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	--; CSA; --; --	Found in open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows. They nest underground in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities. Associated host plant species include: ceanothus (*Ceanothus* sp.), thistle (*Centaurea* sp.), rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus* sp.), geranium (*Geranium* sp.), gumplant (*Grindelia* sp.), lupine (*Lupinus* sp.), sweetclover (*Melilotus* sp.), monardella (*Monardella* sp.), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.), and clover (*Trifolium* sp.).	February – November	**Low.** The Study Area contains underground burrows throughout the mixed oak-foothill pine, disturbed/developed, and annual grassland habitats, which provide suitable breeding habitat; and the host plant species (thistle, geranium, goldenrod, clover and blackberry) observed within the Study Area provide suitable foraging habitat for this species.

Table 3 includes Rank 3 and 4 CNPS species and non-listed invertebrates, which may not be subject to CEQA review.

Appendix C

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area

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Appendix C
Plant Species Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Native(N) / Non-Native (NN) / Invasive (I)
Fabaceae	*Acmispon americanus var. americanus*	Spanish lotus	N
Poaceae	*Avena* spp.	Oat	NN
Asteraceae	*Baccharis pilularis*	Coyote brush	N
Asteraceae	*Carduus pycnocephalus* ssp. *pycnocephalus*	Italian thistle	I
Asteraceae	*Centaurea solstitialis*	Yellow star-thistle	I
Asteraceae	*Centromadia fitchii*	Spikeweed	N
Poaceae	*Cynodon dactylon*	Bermuda grass	I
Poaceae	*Cynosurus echinatus*	Annual dogtail	NN
Cyperaceae	*Cyperus eragrostis*	Tall flatsedge	N
Poaceae	*Elymus caput-medusae*	Medusahead	I
Poaceae	*Festuca perennis*	Rye grass	I
Hypericaceae	*Hypericum perforatum* ssp. *perforatum*	Klamathweed	I
Juglandaceae	*Juglans hindsii*	Northern California black walnut	N
Juncaceae	*Juncus* spp.	Rush	--
Asteraceae	*Lactuca serriola*	Prickly lettuce	I
Asteraceae	*Leontodon saxatilis*	Hairy hawkbit	I
Asteraceae	*Madia* spp.	Tarweed, tarplant	N
Viscaceae	*Phoradendron* spp.	Mistletoe	N
Pinaceae	*Pinus sabiniana*	Foothill pine	N
Pinaceae	*Pinus* spp.	Pine	--
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago lanceolata*	English plantain	I
Poaceae	*Polypogon monspeliensis*	Rabbitfoot grass	I
Fagaceae	*Quercus douglasii*	Blue oak	N
Fagaceae	*Quercus kelloggii*	California black oak	N
Fagaceae	*Quercus lobata*	Valley oak	N
Fagaceae	*Quercus wislizeni*	Interior live oak	N
Rosaceae	*Rubus armeniacus*	Himalayan blackberry	I
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus*	Curly dock	I
Polygonaceae	*Rumex pulcher*	Fiddle dock	NN
Asteraceae	*Solidago* spp.	Goldenrod	--
Apiaceae	*Torilis arvensis*	Tall-sock destroyer	NN/I
Anacardiaceae	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*	Western poison oak	N
Fabaceae	*Trifolium hirtum*	Rose clover	I
Scrophulariaceae	*Verbascum* spp.	Mullein	--
Fabaceae	*Vicia* spp.	Vetch	--
Asteraceae	*Xanthium strumarium*	Cocklebur	N

Appendix C (cont.)
Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area

Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds			
Passeriformes	Corvidae	*Aphelocoma californica*	California scrub-jay
Passeriformes	Corvidae	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	American crow
Passeriformes	Corvidae	*Corvus corax*	Common raven
Piciformes	Picidae	*Melanerpes formicivorus*	Acorn woodpecker
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	*Sayornis nigricans*	Black phoebe
Passeriformes	Parulidae	*Setophaga coronata*	Yellow-rumped warbler
Passerine	Sittidae	Sitta carolinensis	White-breasted nuthatch
Columbiformes	Columbidae	*Zenaida macroura*	Mourning dove
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	White-crowned sparrow
Amphibians			
Anura	Hylidae	*Hyliola sierra* (formerly *Pseudacris sierra*)	Sierran tree frog
Reptiles			
Squamata	Phrynosomatidae	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	Western fence lizard

Appendix D

Representative Site Photographs

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Photo 1. Looking west across the project site at the oak trees disturbed/developed areas within the central portion of the site.

Photo 2. Looking east across the site at the shed and barn structures.

Photo 3. Looking north at the large soil stockpile in the northwest corner of the Study Area.

Photo 4. Looking northeast at the fitness area immediately north of the El Dorado trail, within the Study Area.

Photo 5. Looking west across the depressional seasonal wetland within the southeast corner of the Study Area.

Photo 6. Looking south across the Study area at the mixed oak-foothill pine woodland and non-native annual grassland biological communities.

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Appendix E

Oak Tree Survey Data

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Appendix E
Oak Tree Survey Data

Tree #	Species	# of Trunks	DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	Height (feet)	Condition		Notes
						Health	Structure	
1	Interior Live Oak	4	2, 6, 4, 2	10	15	Fair	Fair	No tag; codominant at 2ft, included bark, slight lean, dieback
2	Interior Live Oak	8	3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1	12	15	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	No tag; multiple trunks at 1ft, trunk rot, moderate dieback, pruning cuts, included bark
3	Interior Live Oak	4	3, 3, 3, 3	10	17	Fair	Fair	No tag; included bark, multiple trunks at the base, slight lean
4	Interior Live Oak	2	7,3	10	17	Fair	Fair	No tag; lean, included bark, multiple trunks at the base, dieback
5	Interior Live Oak	12	2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1	10	12	Fair	Fair	No tag; multiple trunks at the base, included bark, dieback
6	Interior Live Oak	1	7	8	15	Fair	Fair	No tag; included bark, slight lean, dieback
253	Blue Oak	3	11, 8, 7	15	20	Fair	Fair	multiple trunks at 1ft, included bark, minor trunk rot, limb rot, trunk scar
254	Interior Live Oak	5	16, 10, 11, 10, 11	20	22	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** lean, multiple trunks at the base, basal cavity, included bark, dieback, limb death, mistletoe, trunk cavity
255	Interior Live Oak	4	16, 12, 11, 12	20	25	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** trunk rot, lean, multiple trunks at 1ft, included bark, pruning cuts, lean
256	Interior Live Oak	1	46	30	25	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** trunk rot, trunk cavity, lean, fungus, woodpecker damage, included bark, trunk scar, limb rot
257	Interior Live Oak	9	6, 7, 4, 4, 9, 5, 7, 6, 10	15	22	Fair	Fair	**Heritage;** new pruning cuts, multiple trunks at the base, lean, included bark, bark damage
258	Interior Live Oak	2	6, 8	15	25	Poor-Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetrical canopy, included bark, pruning cuts, severe dieback, minor limb rot
259	Interior Live Oak	1	7	25	15	Fair	Poor-Fair	severe lean, bark scar, included bark
260	Interior Live Oak	1	11	20	27	Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetrical canopy, included bark, new pruning cuts
261	Interior Live Oak	1	11	20	25	Fair	Fair	dieback, lean, new pruning cuts, included bark, trunk cavity, minor trunk rot

Appendix E
Oak Tree Survey Data

Tree #	Species	# of Trunks	DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	Height (feet)	Condition		Notes
						Health	Structure	
262	Interior Live Oak	2	8, 7	25	27	Fair	Fair	new pruning cuts, included bark, lean, asymmetrical canopy
263	Interior Live Oak	1	6	10	27	Fair	Fair	slight lean, included bark, dieback
264	Interior Live Oak	1	10	30	27	Fair	Fair	new pruning cuts, asymmetrical canopy, lean, included bark
265	Interior Live Oak	1	10	25	30	Fair	Fair	lean, included bark, moderate dieback, asymmetrical canopy, new pruning cuts
266	Interior Live Oak	2	6, 11	25	27	Fair	Fair	minor limb rot, moderate dieback, lean, new pruning cuts, asymmetrical canopy
267	Interior Live Oak	2	9, 6	35	37	Fair	Poor-Fair	included bark, lean, asymmetrical canopy, moderate dieback, new pruning cuts, bark damage, minor limb rot
268	Interior Live Oak	1	19	20	35	Fair	Fair	included bark, lean, dieback, limb rot
269	Interior Live Oak	1	14	15	40	Fair	Fair	lean, trunk scar, dieback, included bark
270	Interior Live Oak	1	8	22	27	Fair	Fair	lean, new pruning cuts, included bark, dieback,
271	Interior Live Oak	1	13	35	30	Fair	Poor-Fair	severe lean, included bark, pruning cuts
272	Interior Live Oak	5	7, 5, 5, 15, 16	30	40	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** trunk damage, trunk rot, limb rot, severe lean, trunk cavity
273	Interior Live Oak	1	7	30	22	Fair	Poor-Fair	severe lean, dieback, new pruning cuts
274	Interior Live Oak	2	13, 16	27	32	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	limb rot, trunk rot, pruning cuts, woodpecker damage, lean, asymmetrical canopy
275	Interior Live Oak	2	17, 17	27	27	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	included bark, lean, new pruning cuts, asymmetrical canopy, basal cavity, dieback, bark scar
276	Interior Live Oak	3	5, 4, 4	15	15	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	lean, new pruning cuts, severe dieback, limb rot
277	Blue Oak	1	12	0	1	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	moderate dieback, trunk rot, trunk cut, lean, trunk wound, included bark, exfoliating bark, asymmetrical canopy
278	Interior Live Oak	2	6, 6	12	15	Fair	Fair	included bark, pruning cuts, bark damage
279	Valley Oak	3	19, 24, 12	45	47	Fair	Fair	**Heritage;** dieback, limb rot, included bark, lean
280	Interior Live Oak	2	11, 7	12	12	Fair	Fair	codominant trunks, included bark, dieback

Appendix E
Oak Tree Survey Data

Tree #	Species	# of Trunks	DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	Height (feet)	Condition		Notes
						Health	Structure	
281	Interior Live Oak	1	17	15	17	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	trunk rot, trunk cavity, slight lean, moderate dieback, pruning cuts, limb rot
282	Interior Live Oak	2	22, 22	25	35	Fair	Fair	**Heritage;** trunk cavity, included bark, codominant trunks, sprinkler spigot at base of the trunk, embedded wire, limb rot, slight lean
283	Interior Live Oak	2	28, 22	25	47	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** hollow trunk, included bark, bark damage, severe trunk, lean, nailed wood plank to the trunk, dead trunk
284	Interior Live Oak	1	32	35	40	Poor-Fair	Fair	trunk cavity, included bark, limb rot, trunk rot, woodpecker damage, moderate dieback
285	Interior Live Oak	2	11, 13	15	27	Fair	Fair	included bark, dieback, slight lean
286	Interior Live Oak	2	7, 10	12	22	Fair	Fair	multiple trunks at the base, dieback, included bark
287	Interior Live Oak	1	16	15	25	Poor-Fair	Fair	limb rot, trunk rot, included bark

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Appendix D

Oak Resources Technical Report

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El Dorado County Bike Park

Oak Resource Technical Report

December 2019 | CED-04

Prepared for:

El Dorado County
3000 Fair Lane Court, Suite 1
Placerville, CA 95667

Prepared by:

HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
590 Menlo Drive, Suite 5
Rocklin, CA 95765

El Dorado County Bike Park

Oak Resource Technical Report

Prepared for:

El Dorado County
3000 Fair Lane Court, Suite 1
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December 2019 | CED-04

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
County	El Dorado County
DBH	diameter at breast height
DLR	dripline radius
GPS	Global Positioning System
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
OWMP	Oak Woodland Management Plan
RPZ	root protection zone

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the oak woodland and tree survey conducted for the El Dorado County Bike Park in Placerville, El Dorado County, California. The purpose of this report is to present information on the species, size, and condition of protected oak trees, mapping of oak woodland, an analysis of impacts to oak resources from the proposed project, mitigation requirements consistent with the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan, and tree protection recommendations for trees to be preserved onsite.

1.1 REGIONAL LOCATION

The project site is located at 40 Old Depot Road in the unincorporated community of Diamond Springs in El Dorado County, California. The site is located within Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 of the USGS 7.5-minute series *Placerville, CA* quadrangle. The approximate location of the Study Area is 38.703167° Latitude, -121.822719° Longitude (Figure 1, *Vicinity Map*). The Study Area included the two parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers; APN: 327-250-37 and 327-250-38) and the approximately 50-foot area south to the El Dorado Trail (Figure 2, *Oak Resources*). Land uses surrounding the site include low-density residential to the west, commercial development along Missouri Flat Road to the south, Depot Lake reservoir to the north, and rural undeveloped land to the north and east.

1.2 PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project will construct a bike park in the Study Area. Detailed plans for the proposed project are not available as of the preparation of this report.

1.3 OAK RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

The County of El Dorado (County) adopted the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP) on October 24, 2017 and the ORMP went into effect on November 24, 2017 (El Dorado County 2017). The ORMP designates three classes of protected oak resources: oak woodlands, Heritage oak trees, and individual native oak trees. According to the ORMP, there are six primary native oak tree species in El Dorado County, which include blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), and Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*). Additionally, one hybrid, known as oracle oak (*Quercus* x *morehus*) also occurs within the County. These species comprise the County's oak woodlands and also occur as isolated individuals or small groups. Woodland habitats include biological communities that range in structure and density. Major oak woodland habitats within El Dorado County include blue oak-foothill pine, blue oak woodland, montane hardwood, montane hardwood-conifer, and valley oak woodland. Additionally, any oak stand that either currently or historically supports a greater than 10 percent oak canopy cover is considered an oak woodland, even if it is located within a larger non-woodland habitat. A Heritage tree is a protected oak tree that has a single main trunk that measures 36 inches DBH or greater, or a multiple trunk with an aggregate diameter at breast height (DBH) measuring 36 inches or greater. Trees of this size are regulated individually whether located within or outside of an oak woodland. An individual oak tree located outside of an oak woodland is regulated under the ORMP if it has a single main trunk that measures greater than six inches in DBH as measured at four feet six inches from the ground, or a multiple trunk with an aggregate DBH measuring greater than ten inches in DBH and is not a Heritage tree.

A permit is required prior to impacting or removing protected oak resources. Impacts to oak trees include pruning, grading within the root zone, or any other disturbance to the tree. Oak woodland is considered impacted by any development activity, such as clearing, grading, and other modifications for roads, buildings, landscaping, or other development activities.

Mitigation is required for impacts to protected oak resources. Mitigation for individual oak trees is based on an inch-for-inch basis; Heritage tree replacement is required at a 3:1 ratio. Oak woodland mitigation requirements depend on the percentage of oak woodland impacted, as shown in Table 1, below. Additionally, a conservation easement or deed restriction must be placed over any retained on-site woodlands to protect them in perpetuity.

Table 1
OAK WOODLAND MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS

Existing Oak Woodland Impacted	Mitigation Ratio (Acres)
≤50.0%	1:1
50.0%< and <75.0%	1.5:1
75.0< to 100%	2:1

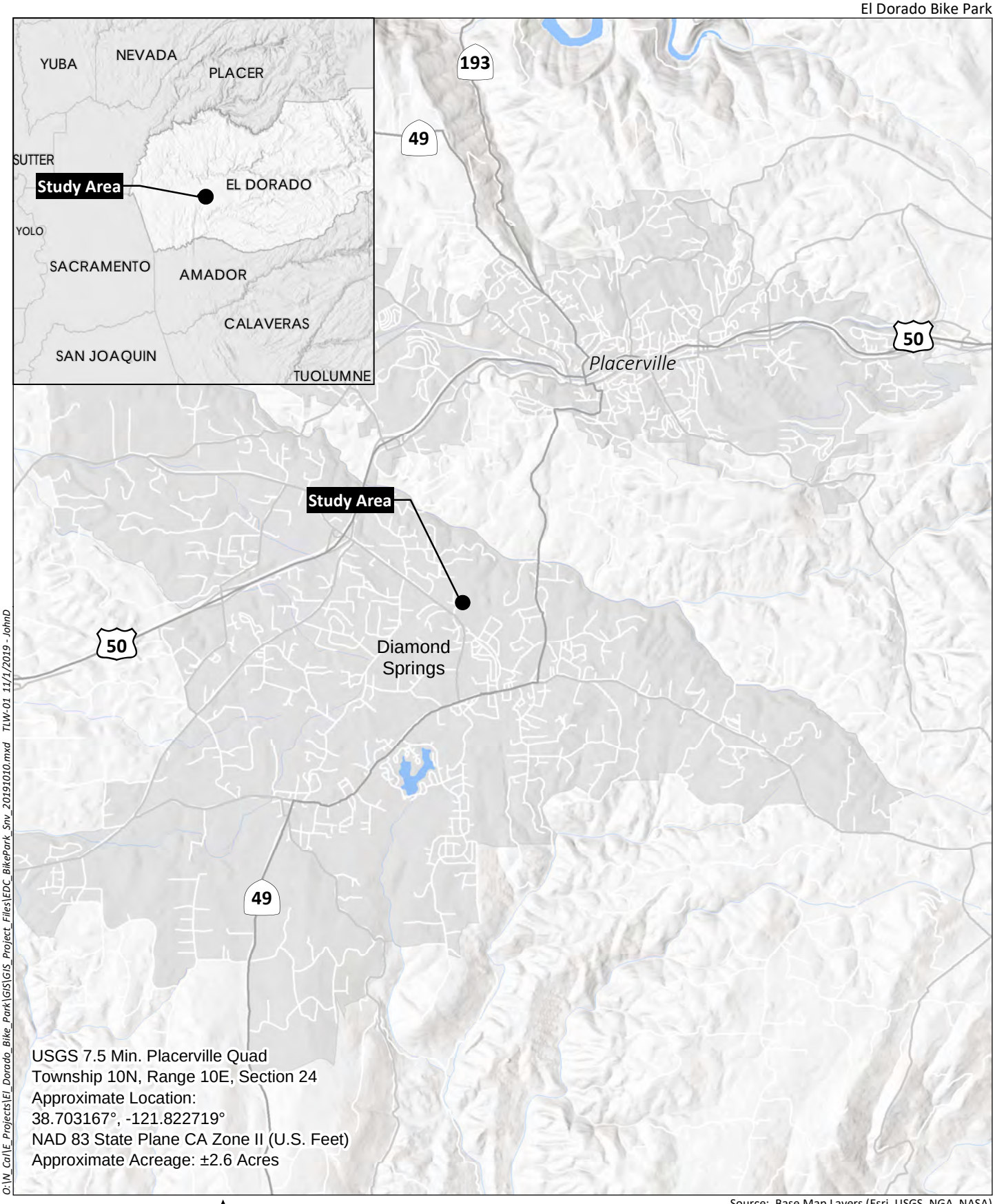
Mitigation under the ORMP may be completed with a combination of the following options: on- or off-site replacement plantings, payment of in-lieu fees, or establishment of an off-site conservation easement for oak woodlands. Payment of in-lieu fees are currently set at $8,285 per acre for oak woodlands, $153 per trunk inch for individual trees, and $459 per trunk inch for Heritage trees. Replacement planting is limited to 50 percent of the total required mitigation. Various plant sizes may be used in mitigation planting, as shown in Table 2, below.

Table 2
TREE MITIGATION REPLACEMENT RATIOS

Replacement Tree Size	Number of Trees Required
Oak Woodland	
1-gallon/TreePot 4	1 per tree required*
Acorn	3 per tree required*
Individual/Heritage Trees	
15-gallon	1 per inch removed
5-gallon	1.5 per inch removed (rounded up)
1-gallon/TreePot 4	2 per inch removed
Acorn	3 per inch removed

* Number of trees required based on actual density of trees removed.

Mitigation planting density is based on the actual tree density of the oak woodland removed, with a maximum planting density of 200 trees per acre. All mitigation trees shall be maintained and monitored for a period of seven years following the initial planting. Overplanting is acceptable in order to achieve the required density and acreage at the end of the 7-year monitoring period. If mitigation planting is implemented, then a Replacement Planting Plan is required, and the planting area must be protected in perpetuity through deed restrictions or a conservation easement.



Source: Base Map Layers (Esri, USGS, NGA, NASA)

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HELIX
Environmental Planning

Vicinity Map

Figure 1

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HELIX Environmental Planning

Oak Resources

Figure 2

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The Study Area was surveyed by International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist, Charlotte Marks (WE-10519A) on October 10, 2019. All oak trees within and overhanging the Study Area, up to 50 feet surrounding the site, where accessible, were inventoried. A diameter tape was used to verify each trunk diameter at breast height, which is 54 inches above the ground. The measurement from the trunk to the end of the longest lateral limb was used as the dripline radius (DLR). All accessible surveyed trees were identified with an aluminum tag that corresponds to the numbering in Appendix A. Trees that were inaccessible were not tagged and were arbitrarily numbered from 1 to 6 (Appendix A). Approximate tree locations were mapped using a Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) hand-held unit with sub-meter accuracy. Tree data was combined with habitat data developed by aerial photo interpretation and field observations in ArcGIS 10.6.1.

The health and structural condition of each tree was rated according to Table 3. The health rating considers factors such as the size, color, and density of the foliage; the amount of deadwood within the canopy; bud viability; evidence of wound closure; and the presence or evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and insect infestation. The structural rating reflects the trunk and branch configuration; canopy balance; the presence of included bark and other structural defects such as decay; and the potential for structural failure. In cases where conditions fall between the Good, Fair, and Poor ratings, intermediate ratings Fair-Good and Fair-Poor were used.

Table 3
TREE RATING SYSTEM

Rating	Tree Health
Good	There is an average or below-average amount of deadwood/dieback with respect to the tree's size and growing environment; leaf size, color, and density are typical for the species; buds are normal size, viable, abundant, and uniform throughout the canopy; current and past growth increments are generally average or better; any callusing is vigorous. This health rating indicates that there is very little, if any, evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation.
Fair	There is an above-average amount of deadwood/dieback with respect to the tree's size and growing environment; leaf size, color, and density may be below what is typically expected for the species; buds are normal size and viable, but slightly sparse throughout the canopy; current and past growth increments may be below average; tree may be slow to callus around old wounds. This health rating indicates that there is moderate evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation.
Poor	There is an extreme amount of deadwood/dieback with respect to the tree's size and growing environment; leaf size, color, and density are clearly compromised; very few viable buds are present throughout the canopy; current and past growth increments are meager; no evidence of callusing around old wounds. This health rating indicates that there is widespread evidence of stress, disease, nutrient deficiency, and/or insect infestation.
	Tree Structure
Good	No wounds, cavities, decay, or indication of hollowness are evident in the root crown, trunk, or primary and secondary limbs; no anchor roots are exposed; no codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments are present; very little included bark at branch attachments exists; no dead primary or secondary limbs are present in canopy; there have been no major limb failures; limbs are not overburdened; branching structure is appropriate for species; any decay is limited to small dead branches/stubs. This structure rating represents a low potential for failure.
Fair	With respect to the size of the tree, small to moderate wounds, cavities, decay, and indication of hollowness may be evident in the root crown, trunk, and/or primary and secondary limbs; some anchor roots may be exposed; codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments may be present, but included bark does not exist or is not well developed; minor to moderate amounts of included bark at branch attachments may exist; there may be small to moderate amounts of large dead limbs in canopy, but there is no evidence of large limb failures; limbs may be slightly overburdened; branching structure and/or canopy balance may be moderately altered by the tree's growing environment. This structure rating represents a moderate potential for failure.
Poor	With respect to the size of the tree, significant wounds, cavities, decay, and/or indication of hollowness may be evident in the root crown, trunk, and/or primary and secondary limbs; anchor roots may be exposed and/or the tree may have lost anchorage; codominant branching or multiple trunk attachments may be present; significant amounts of included bark may exist in trunk and branch attachments; there may be significant amounts of large dead limbs in the canopy; there may be evidence of trunk or large limb failures; limbs may be severely overburdened; branching structure and/or canopy balance may be drastically altered by the tree's growing environment. This structure rating represents a high potential for failure.

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 SURVEYED TREES

The Study Area contains approximately 1.04 acres of mixed oak-foothill pine habitat (Figure 2). This biological community is characterized primarily by blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Dominant understory vegetation includes coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), common periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), field parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), and rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*).

A total of 41 protected oak trees, consisting of 38 interior live oaks, two blue oaks, and one valley oak occur within the Study Area. Eight Heritage trees (#254, #255, #256, #257, #272, #279, #282, and #283) are present within the Study Area (Figure 2). Table 4 shows the condition of the trees based on health and structure ratings. A total of 23 trees (56 percent) were rated as Fair, and the remaining 18 trees (44 percent) had a structure and/or health condition rating of Poor-Fair. Detailed tree data for all surveyed trees is included in Appendix A. Approximate locations of surveyed trees are shown on Figure 2.

Table 4
NUMBER OF TREES BY HEALTH AND STRUCTURE RATINGS

		Health					
		Good	**Fair-Good**	**Fair**	**Poor-Fair**	**Poor**	**Total Trees**
Structure	**Good**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Fair-Good	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Fair	0	0	23	3	0	**26**
	Poor-Fair	0	0	4	11	0	**15**
	Poor	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Total Trees	**0**	**0**	**27**	**14**	**0**	**41**

Overall, the data shows the majority of the surveyed trees are in Fair health and structure. Trees in Poor-Fair to Poor condition demonstrated decay, structural lean, included bark, moderate to severe dieback of the foliage, asymmetrical canopy and codominant branching. While trees may fail as a result of being structurally compromised, failure does not appear to be imminent, but may worsen over time and lead to failure. Trees in this condition should be more closely considered for removal during the design process if they will pose a potential threat to persons or structures.

3.2 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

To date, a site design plan has not yet been finalized for the proposed project; therefore, final impacts and mitigation, if any, will be assessed when a design plan has been completed.

For all protected trees to be preserved within 20-feet of the impact area, then protection measures shall be implemented in order minimize impacts to protected trees. Protection measures include:

- Install Tree Protection Fencing, consisting of a minimum 4-foot tall high-visibility fence (orange plastic snow fence or similar) on steel posts placed a maximum of 8-feet on center, shall be

placed at the edge of the woodland habitat and around the perimeter of the root protection zone (RPZ) (dripline radius x 1.3) for the trees to remain, whichever is greater. The RPZ is the minimum distance for placing protective fencing, but tree protection fencing should be placed as far outside of the RPZ as possible. Signs shall be placed along the fence at approximately 50-foot intervals. Each sign shall be a minimum of two feet by two feet and shall include the following:

TREE PROTECTION ZONE
DO NOT MOVE OR RELOCATE FENCE
UNTIL PROJECT COMPLETION WITHOUT
PERMISSION OF PROJECT ARBORIST
OR THE COUNTY OF EL DORADO

- If permanent site improvements (e.g., paving, buildings, and structures) encroach into the protected area, install fence at limit of work. If temporary impacts (e.g., grading, utility installation) require encroachment into the protected area, move fence to limit of work during active construction of item and return to edge of protected area once work is completed.

- Protection fencing shall not be moved without prior authorization from the Project Arborist or County of El Dorado or as detailed on approved plans.

- Avoid paving within protected area. If paving cannot be avoided, porous materials will be used.

- No parking, portable toilets, dumping or storage of any construction materials, including oil, gas, or other chemicals, or other infringement by workers or domesticated animals is allowed in the protected area.

- No signs, ropes, cables, metal stakes, or any other items shall be attached to a protected tree, unless recommended by an ISA-Certified Arborist.

- Grading, excavation, or trenching within RPZ of existing native oaks should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Under no circumstances should fill soil be placed against the trunk of an existing tree.

- Underground utilities should be avoided in the RPZ, but if necessary, shall be bored or drilled. No trenching is allowed within the RPZ unless specifically approved by the Project Arborist.

- Drains shall be installed according to County specifications to avoid harm to existing oak trees due to excess watering.

- Pruning of living limbs or roots shall be done under the supervision of an ISA-Certified Arborist. All pruning should be done by hand, air knife, or water jet, in accordance with ISA standards using tree maintenance best practices. Climbing spikes should not be used on living trees. Limbs should be removed with clean cuts just outside the crown collar.

- Cover exposed roots or cut root ends in trenches with damp burlap to prevent drying out.

- Minimize disturbance to the native ground surface (grass, leaf, litter, or mulch) under preserved trees to the greatest extent feasible.

- Native woody plant material (trees and shrubs to be removed) may be chipped or mulched on the project site and placed in a 4- to 6-inch deep layer around existing trees to remain. Do not place mulch in contact with the trunk of preserved trees.

- Deep water preserved trees that have had roots cut during project activities once a month throughout the summer as needed or as recommended by the Project Arborist.

- Appropriate fire prevention techniques shall be employed around all trees to be preserved. This includes cutting tall grass, removing flammable debris within the RPZ, and prohibiting the use of tools that may cause sparks, such as metal-bladed trimmers or mowers.

- No open flames shall be permitted within 15 feet of the tree canopy.

- Damage to any protected tree during construction shall be immediately reported to the County of El Dorado Planning Services. Damage shall be corrected as required by the County representative.

4.0 REFERENCES

El Dorado County. 2017. *El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan*. Available online at: https://www.edcgov.us/Government/longrangeplanning/environmental/Documents/Reso-129-2017-Exhibit-A-ORMP-10-24-2017.pdf. Dated September 2017. 208 pages.

Appendix A

Tree Survey Data

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Appendix A
Tree Survey Data

Tree #	Species	# of Trunks	DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	Height (feet)	Condition		Notes
						Health	Structure	
1	Interior Live Oak	4	2, 6, 4, 2	10	15	Fair	Fair	No tag; codominant at 2ft, included bark, slight lean, dieback
2	Interior Live Oak	8	3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1	12	15	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	No tag; multiple trunks at 1ft, trunk rot, moderate dieback, pruning cuts, included bark
3	Interior Live Oak	4	3, 3, 3, 3	10	17	Fair	Fair	No tag; included bark, multiple trunks at the base, slight lean
4	Interior Live Oak	2	7,3	10	17	Fair	Fair	No tag; lean, included bark, multiple trunks at the base, dieback
5	Interior Live Oak	12	2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1	10	12	Fair	Fair	No tag; multiple trunks at the base, included bark, dieback
6	Interior Live Oak	1	7	8	15	Fair	Fair	No tag; included bark, slight lean, dieback
253	Blue Oak	3	11, 8, 7	15	20	Fair	Fair	multiple trunks at 1ft, included bark, minor trunk rot, limb rot, trunk scar
254	Interior Live Oak	5	16, 10, 11, 10, 11	20	22	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** lean, multiple trunks at the base, basal cavity, included bark, dieback, limb death, mistletoe, trunk cavity
255	Interior Live Oak	4	16, 12, 11, 12	20	25	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** trunk rot, lean, multiple trunks at 1ft, included bark, pruning cuts, lean
256	Interior Live Oak	1	46	30	25	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** trunk rot, trunk cavity, lean, fungus, woodpecker damage, included bark, trunk scar, limb rot
257	Interior Live Oak	9	6, 7, 4, 4, 9, 5, 7, 6, 10	15	22	Fair	Fair	**Heritage;** new pruning cuts, multiple trunks at the base, lean, included bark, bark damage
258	Interior Live Oak	2	6, 8	15	25	Poor-Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetrical canopy, included bark, pruning cuts, severe dieback, minor limb rot
259	Interior Live Oak	1	7	25	15	Fair	Poor-Fair	severe lean, bark scar, included bark
260	Interior Live Oak	1	11	20	27	Fair	Fair	lean, asymmetrical canopy, included bark, new pruning cuts
261	Interior Live Oak	1	11	20	25	Fair	Fair	dieback, lean, new pruning cuts, included bark, trunk cavity, minor trunk rot

Appendix A
Tree Survey Data

Tree #	Species	# of Trunks	DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	Height (feet)	Condition		Notes
						Health	Structure	
262	Interior Live Oak	2	8, 7	25	27	Fair	Fair	new pruning cuts, included bark, lean, asymmetrical canopy
263	Interior Live Oak	1	6	10	27	Fair	Fair	slight lean, included bark, dieback
264	Interior Live Oak	1	10	30	27	Fair	Fair	new pruning cuts, asymmetrical canopy, lean, included bark
265	Interior Live Oak	1	10	25	30	Fair	Fair	lean, included bark, moderate dieback, asymmetrical canopy, new pruning cuts
266	Interior Live Oak	2	6, 11	25	27	Fair	Fair	minor limb rot, moderate dieback, lean, new pruning cuts, asymmetrical canopy
267	Interior Live Oak	2	9, 6	35	37	Fair	Poor-Fair	included bark, lean, asymmetrical canopy, moderate dieback, new pruning cuts, bark damage, minor limb rot
268	Interior Live Oak	1	19	20	35	Fair	Fair	included bark, lean, dieback, limb rot
269	Interior Live Oak	1	14	15	40	Fair	Fair	lean, trunk scar, dieback, included bark
270	Interior Live Oak	1	8	22	27	Fair	Fair	lean, new pruning cuts, included bark, dieback,
271	Interior Live Oak	1	13	35	30	Fair	Poor-Fair	severe lean, included bark, pruning cuts
272	Interior Live Oak	5	7, 5, 5, 15, 16	30	40	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** trunk damage, trunk rot, limb rot, severe lean, trunk cavity
273	Interior Live Oak	1	7	30	22	Fair	Poor-Fair	severe lean, dieback, new pruning cuts
274	Interior Live Oak	2	13, 16	27	32	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	limb rot, trunk rot, pruning cuts, woodpecker damage, lean, asymmetrical canopy
275	Interior Live Oak	2	17, 17	27	27	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	included bark, lean, new pruning cuts, asymmetrical canopy, basal cavity, dieback, bark scar
276	Interior Live Oak	3	5, 4, 4	15	15	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	lean, new pruning cuts, severe dieback, limb rot
277	Blue Oak	1	12	0	1	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	moderate dieback, trunk rot, trunk cut, lean, trunk wound, included bark, exfoliating bark, asymmetrical canopy
278	Interior Live Oak	2	6, 6	12	15	Fair	Fair	included bark, pruning cuts, bark damage
279	Valley Oak	3	19, 24, 12	45	47	Fair	Fair	**Heritage;** dieback, limb rot, included bark, lean
280	Interior Live Oak	2	11, 7	12	12	Fair	Fair	codominant trunks, included bark, dieback

Appendix A
Tree Survey Data

Tree #	Species	# of Trunks	DBH (inches)	DLR (feet)	Height (feet)	Condition		Notes
						Health	Structure	
281	Interior Live Oak	1	17	15	17	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	trunk rot, trunk cavity, slight lean, moderate dieback, pruning cuts, limb rot
282	Interior Live Oak	2	22, 22	25	35	Fair	Fair	**Heritage;** trunk cavity, included bark, codominant trunks, sprinkler spigot at base of the trunk, embedded wire, limb rot, slight lean
283	Interior Live Oak	2	28, 22	25	47	Poor-Fair	Poor-Fair	**Heritage;** hollow trunk, included bark, bark damage, severe trunk, lean, nailed wood plank to the trunk, dead trunk
284	Interior Live Oak	1	32	35	40	Poor-Fair	Fair	trunk cavity, included bark, limb rot, trunk rot, woodpecker damage, moderate dieback
285	Interior Live Oak	2	11, 13	15	27	Fair	Fair	included bark, dieback, slight lean
286	Interior Live Oak	2	7, 10	12	22	Fair	Fair	multiple trunks at the base, dieback, included bark
287	Interior Live Oak	1	16	15	25	Poor-Fair	Fair	limb rot, trunk rot, included bark

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Appendix E

2020 Biological Resources Database Queries

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE RareFind

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Coloma (3812078) OR Garden Valley (3812077) OR Slate Mtn. (3812076) OR Shingle Springs (3812068) OR Placerville (3812067) OR Camino (3812066) OR Latrobe (3812058) OR Fiddletown (3812057) OR Aukum (3812056))

Print Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Accipiter gentilis	northern goshawk	Birds	ABNKC12060	433	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	955	1	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Monocots	PMLIL022V0	26	2	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	420	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	Dicots	PDERI040V0	13	11	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest
Ardea alba	great egret	Birds	ABNGA04040	43	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Brackish marsh, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Wetland
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	Birds	ABNGA04010	156	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Brackish marsh, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Wetland
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	Insects	IICOL58010	80	1	None	None	G3	S1S2	null	null	Aquatic
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24250	281	2	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	null
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	Monocots	PMLIL0D095	131	2	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	Dicots	PDCON040H0	15	8	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Calystegia vanzuukiae	Van Zuuk's morning-glory	Dicots	PDCON040Q0	13	1	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.3	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Carex cyrtostachya	Sierra arching sedge	Monocots	PMCYP03M00	28	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	null	Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp,

												Meadow & seep, Riparian forest
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	Monocots	PMCYP03M60	15	6	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	Dicots	PDRHA04190	9	6	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	Inland Waters	CARA2443CA	11	1	None	None	GNR	SNR	null	null	null
Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream	Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream	Inland Waters	CARA2421CA	5	1	None	None	GNR	SNR	null	null	null
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Monocots	PMLIL0G020	137	31	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Dicots	PDONA05053	89	10	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2	SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	Insects	IIPLE23020	15	9	None	None	G2	S2	null	null	Aquatic
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Dicots	PDCIS020F0	31	8	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2	null	Chaparral, Ione formation, Ultramafic
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02030	1398	8	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	Mammals	AMAFJ01010	523	3	None	None	G5	S3	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	Dicots	PDSTE03030	12	5	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	Dicots	PDRUB0N0E7	17	13	Endangered	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	Dicots	PDROS0W0C0	44	13	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ione formation
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	Mammals	AMACC02010	139	3	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern,	Lower montane coniferous

											WBWG_M-Medium Priority	forest, Oldgrowth, Riparian forest
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	Mammals	AMACC01020	265	2	None	None	G5	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority	Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Dicots	PDAST8H1V0	48	27	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley, SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Pekania pennanti	fisher - West Coast DPS	Mammals	AMAJF01021	743	1	Endangered	Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Riparian forest
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	ARACF12100	784	4	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01050	2468	13	None	Endangered	G3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01022	1574	1	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Artificial standing waters, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	Birds	ABPAU08010	298	1	None	Threatened	G5	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream	Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream	Inland Waters	CARA2130CA	1	1	None	None	GNR	SNR	null	null	null
Strix nebulosa	great gray owl	Birds	ABNSB12040	79	3	None	Endangered	G5	S1	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	Dicots	PDCPR07080	39	1	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland,

												Lower montane coniferous forest
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	Dicots	PDAST9X0D0	25	15	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic

CNPS California Native Plant Society

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.

Plant List

28 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 4],
FESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Candidate, Not Listed],
CESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Rare, Not Listed], Found in Quads 3812078, 3812077, 3812076, 3812068, 3812067, 3812066, 3812058 3812057 and 3812056;

Modify Search Criteria | Export to Excel | Modify Columns | Modify Sort | Remove Photos

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank	Photo
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2	 2009 George W. Hartwell
Allium sanbornii var. congdonii	Congdon's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	4.3	S3	G4T3	 2012 Lynn Robertson
Arctostaphylos mewukka ssp. truei	True's manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Jul	4.2	S3	G4?T3	

								2004 Dean Wm. Taylor
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar(Jun)	1B.2	S1	G1	 1992 David Graber
Bolandra californica	Sierra bolandra	Saxifragaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	4.3	S4	G4	 2010 Barry Breckling
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G4T2	 2006 Dean Wm. Taylor
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1	 2002 Steve Tyron
Calystegia vanzuukiae	Van Zuuk's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	1B.3	S2	G2Q	 2014 Steven Perry
Carex cyrtostachya	Sierra arching sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2	no photo available
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2	no photo available
Ceanothus fresnensis	Fresno ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	May-Jul	4.3	S4	G4	

								 2007 Dean Wm. Taylor, Ph.D.
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1	 2011 Steven Perry
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3	 2004 George W. Hartwell
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4G5T4	 2008 Virginia Moran
Clarkia virgata	Sierra clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Aug	4.3	S3	G3	no photo available
Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora	streambank spring beauty	Montiaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	4.2	S3	G5T3	 2005 George W. Hartwell
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Aug	3.2	S2?	G2?Q	 2001 George W. Hartwell
	Ewan's larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	4.2	S3	G4T3	

Delphinium hansenii ssp. ewanianum								 2011 Debra L. Cook
Erigeron miser	starved daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S3?	G3?	 2008 Sierra Pacific Industries
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1	 2011 Steven Perry
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1	 2011 Steven Perry
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2	 2008 Chris Winchell
Lilium humboldtii ssp. humboldtii	Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G4T3	 2011 Dee E. Warenycia

Navarretia prolifera ssp. lutea	yellow bur navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.3	S3	G4T3	 2002 Steve Tyron
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2	 2011 Steven Perry
Trichostema rubisepalum	Hernandez bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Aug	4.3	S4	G4	 2011 Chris Winchell
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	2B.3	S3?	G4G5	 2006 Tom Engstrom
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2	 2002 Steve Tyron

Suggested Citation

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Questions and Comments
rareplants@cnps.org

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2811
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-08618
Project Name: Old Depot Road

September 03, 2020

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

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

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

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

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

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2811

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-08618

Project Name: Old Depot Road

Project Type: RECREATION CONSTRUCTION / MAINTENANCE

Project Description: Park

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/38.70314073858928N120.82268672865484W

Counties: El Dorado, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*	Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891
Species survey guidelines:
https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Layne's Butterweed *Senecio layneae*	Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

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Appendix F

Cultural Resources Assessment
(CONFIDENTIAL – bound separately)

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Appendix G

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

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Appendix G
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Biological Resources				
Mitigation Measure BIO-1 **Conduct pre-construction surveys.** Conduct pre-construction surveys for coast horned lizard, western pond turtle, and special-status bats 14 days prior to the initiation of construction or ground disturbing activities. If construction or ground disturbing activities do not commence within 14 days, or halt for more than seven days, additional surveys are required prior to resuming or starting work, as detailed below: • If no coast horned lizards are observed, then a letter report shall be prepared to document the results of the survey and provided to the project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended for coast horned lizard. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work. • If coast horned lizards are present in the project site, then agency consultation may be required to determine appropriate buffers and additional measures to reduce impacts to these species. Additional avoidance measures may include, but are not limited to, having a qualified biologist conduct a second pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, and having a qualified biologist present on-site during initial ground-clearing and grading activities for the purpose of relocating any coast horned lizards found within the construction footprint to a suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the project site. • If construction begins during the winter months (between October and April), a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for western pond turtle within 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. If western pond turtle is not observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the results of the survey and provided to project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an	Qualified Biologist	County	Pre-construction/ Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
additional survey shall be conducted prior to resuming or starting work. If construction begins outside of the overwintering period, then no surveys are required. • If western pond turtle is observed within the project site, then a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the area observed (likely the intermittent stream) and wildlife exclusion fencing shall be installed. This fencing will be comprised of silt fencing and will be installed in an area recommended by the designated biologist. The fencing shall remain in place the duration of construction and shall be removed upon the completion of construction. • A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bat species within 14 days prior to development or ground disturbing activities including grading, vegetation clearing, tree removal, or construction. If no bats are observed, a letter report shall be prepared to document the survey and provided to project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to resuming or starting work. • If special-status bats are present and roosting in the project site or the surrounding 100 feet of the project site, the qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate no disturbance buffer around the roost site prior to the commencement of ground disturbing activities or development. No trees will be removed until the biologist has determined that a roost site is no longer active, and no bats are present. If avoidance is not feasible, then the CDFW will be consulted for additional avoidance measures and additional mitigation measures, such as installation of bat boxes or alternate roost structures.				

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Mitigation Measure BIO-2 **Botanical Survey and Avoidance:** • A qualified botanist shall conduct a botanical survey within the evident and identifiable blooming periods for potential special-status plants that have the potential to occur within the project site, including Brandegee's clarkia (May to July), chaparral sedge (March to June), Humboldt lily (May to August), Sierra clarkia (May to August), Red Hills soaproot (May to June), and oval-leaved viburnum (May to June). One survey, conducted in May or June, will satisfy the blooming periods for all six plants. If no special-status plants are observed, the botanist will document the findings in a letter report and no additional measures are recommended. • If any of the non-listed special-status plants are identified within areas of potential construction disturbance, they will be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If the plants cannot be avoided, the plants and/or the seedbank will be transplanted to a suitable habitat near the project site. If nonlisted special status plants are found during the recommended botanical surveys, a qualified biologist will prepare an avoidance and mitigation plan detailing protection and avoidance measures, transplanting procedures, success criteria, and long-term monitoring protocols.	County/Qualified Biologist	County	Prior to Construction	
Mitigation Measure BIO-3 **Environmental Awareness Training:** • A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel prior to the initiation of work. • The training shall include identification of coast horned lizard, western pond turtles, special status bats, and special status plants; required practices to be implemented prior to and during construction; general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the project; penalties for non-compliance; boundaries of the non-disturbance buffer zones; and what to do/whom to contact should any sensitive wildlife or plant species be observed onsite during	County/Qualified Biologist	County	Pre-construction/ Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
construction. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction shall be kept on file with the project proponent.				
Mitigation Measure BIO-4 **Obtain applicable regulatory permits and implement associated mitigation.** Should the final design of the proposed project result in impacts to aquatic resources, then a formal aquatic resources delineation report shall be prepared and verified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The County shall obtain Clean Water Act Section 404 and 401 permits for any impacts to waters of the U.S. and file a waste discharge report for impacts to waters of the State not subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act. Impacts to any regulated aquatic features would require a Clean Water Act Section 404 Authorization by the USACE and additionally a Section 401 Water Quality Certification would likely be required by the RWQCB. If aquatic features are determined not to be subject to federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act, then these features may be subject to waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act should the proposed project result in impacts to these features. Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredged or fill material may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. A report of waste discharge will be filed for impacts to non-federal waters, if required. Mitigation measures and any other requirements contained in these permits shall be implemented.	County	County	Prior to Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Mitigation Measure BIO-5 **Avoid Impacts to Nesting Birds.** To avoid impacts to nesting birds, all vegetation removal should be completed between September 1 and January 31, if feasible. If development activities occur during the nesting season, a qualified biologist shall conduct a nesting bird survey to determine the presence of any active nests within the project site. Additionally, the surrounding 500 feet of the project site shall be surveyed for active raptor nests, where accessible, and with binoculars, as necessary. The nesting bird survey shall be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing or other development activities. If the nesting bird survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, a letter report will be prepared to document the survey and provided to the project proponent, and no additional measures are recommended. If development does not commence within 14 days of the nesting bird survey, or halts for more than seven days, an additional survey is required prior to starting or resuming work. If active nests are found, the qualified biologist shall establish species-specific buffer zones to prohibit development activities and minimize nest disturbance until the young have successfully fledged or the biologist determines that a nest is no longer active. Buffer distances may range from 20 feet for most songbirds up to 250 to 500 feet for most raptors. Nest monitoring may also be warranted during certain phases of development to ensure nesting birds are not adversely impacted by construction activities. If active nests are found within any trees slated for removal, an appropriate buffer shall be established around the tree and all trees within the buffer shall not be removed until a qualified biologist determines that the nest has successfully fledged and is no longer active.	County/Qualified Biologist	County	Pre-construction/ Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Mitigation Measure BIO-6 **Conduct Environmental Awareness Training for Nesting Birds for Construction During the Nesting Season (February 1 to August).** A qualified biologist shall conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel for the potential of nesting birds to occur onsite prior to the initiation of work. The training shall include identification of nesting birds, required practices to be implemented prior to and during construction, general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species as they relate to the project, penalties for non-compliance, boundaries of the non-disturbance buffer zones, and what to do/whom to contact should a nesting bird be observed onsite during construction. Upon completion of the training, all construction personnel shall sign a form stating that they have attended the training and understand all the measures. Proof of this instruction should be kept on file with the project proponent. As applicable, the pre-construction survey and environmental training may be combined with other recommended surveys and trainings. If construction occurs from September 1 to January 31st, which is outside of the nesting bird season, a nesting bird survey and environmental training for nesting birds would not be required.	County/Qualified Biologist	County	Pre-construction/ Construction	
Mitigation Measure BIO-7 **7a. Oak Woodland Removal Permit.** Project proponent will obtain an oak woodland removal permit. Required mitigation will be implemented on-site and integrated into the landscape plan. If on-site mitigation is not feasible, then mitigation will be completed through off-site mitigation or payment of in-lieu fees in accordance with the Oak Resources Management Plan. **7b. Oak Tree Protection Measures.** For all protected trees to be preserved within 20 feet of the impact area, then protection measures shall be	County/ Qualified Arborist	County	Prior to Construction/ During Permitting	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

implemented in order minimize impacts to protected trees. Protection measures include: • Install tree protection fencing, consisting of a minimum 4-foot tall high-visibility fence (orange plastic snow fence or similar) on steel posts placed a maximum of 8 feet on center, shall be placed at the edge of the woodland habitat and around the perimeter of the root protection zone (RPZ; dripline radius x 1.3) for the trees to remain, whichever is greater. The RPZ is the minimum distance for placing protective fencing, but tree protection fencing should be placed as far outside of the RPZ as possible. • Tree and vegetation removal will be limited to the extent needed to facilitate project construction and access to the site. • If permanent site improvements (e.g., paving, buildings, and structures) encroach into the protected area, install fence at limit of work. If temporary impacts (e.g., grading, utility installation) require encroachment into the protected area, move fence to limit of work during active construction of item and return to edge of protected area once work is completed. • Protection fencing shall not be moved without prior authorization from the Project Arborist or County of El Dorado or as detailed on approved plans. • Avoid paving within protected area. If paving cannot be avoided, porous materials will be used. • No parking, portable toilets, dumping or storage of any construction materials, including oil, gas, or other chemicals, or other infringement by workers or domesticated animals is allowed in the protected area. • No signs, ropes, cables, metal stakes, or any other items shall be attached to a protected tree, unless recommended by an ISA-Certified Arborist. • Grading, excavation, or trenching within RPZ of existing native oaks should be avoided to the greatest extent possible. Under no circumstances should fill soil be placed against the trunk of an existing tree. • Underground utilities should be avoided in the RPZ, but if necessary, shall be bored or drilled. • No trenching is allowed within the RPZ unless specifically approved by the Project Arborist.				

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
• Pruning of living limbs or roots shall be done under the supervision of an ISA-Certified Arborist or as approved by the County. • All pruning shall be done by hand, air knife, or water jet, in accordance with ISA standards using tree maintenance best practices. Climbing spikes shall not be used on living trees. Limbs shall be removed with clean cuts just outside the crown collar. • Cover exposed roots or cut root ends in trenches with damp burlap to prevent drying out. • Minimize disturbance to the native ground surface (grass, leaf, litter, or mulch) under preserved trees to the greatest extent feasible. • Native woody plant material (trees and shrubs to be removed) may be chipped or mulched on the project site and placed in a 4- to 6-inch deep layer around existing trees to remain. Do not place mulch in contact with the trunk of preserved trees. • If a tree to remain has had roots cut during construction, the tree shall be deep watered once a month during summer/fall months until construction is complete. • Appropriate fire prevention techniques shall be employed around all trees to be preserved. This includes cutting tall grass, removing flammable debris within the RPZ, and prohibiting the use of tools that may cause sparks, such as metal-bladed trimmers or mowers. • No open flames shall be permitted within 15 feet of the tree canopy. • Damage to any protected tree during construction shall be immediately reported to the County of El Dorado Planning Services. Damage shall be corrected as required by the County representative.				

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Cultural Resources				
Mitigation Measure CUL-1 **Worker Awareness Training Program**. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities all construction personnel shall be trained in the protection of cultural resources, the recognition of buried cultural remains, and the notification procedures to be followed upon the unanticipated discovery of archaeological materials, including Native American burials. The training shall be presented by an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology and will include recognition of both prehistoric and historic resources. Personnel will be instructed that unauthorized collection or disturbance of artifacts or other cultural materials is illegal, and that violators will be subject to prosecution under the appropriate state and federal laws. Supervisors shall also be briefed on the consequences of intentional or inadvertent damage to cultural resources.	County/ Construction Contractor	County	Pre-construction	
Mitigation Measure CUL-2 **Unanticipated Discovery Procedures.** If buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The archaeologist shall make recommendations to the lead agency concerning appropriate measures that will be implemented to protect the resources, including but not limited to excavation and evaluation of the finds, consistent with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Cultural resources could consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, wood, or shell artifacts, or features including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. In accordance with PRC Section 21082 and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, no further grading or construction activity shall occur within 50 feet of the discovery until the lead agency approves the measures to protect these resources**.**	County/Qualified Archaeologist	County	Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Mitigation Measure CUL-3 **Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains.** There is always the possibility that ground disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown human remains. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, PRC Section 5097.98 must be followed. If there is a discovery or recognition of human remains during project-related earthmoving activities, the following steps shall be taken: 1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the specific location or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the El Dorado County Coroner is contacted to determine if the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98; or 2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendent or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance: a. The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendent or the most likely descendent failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission; b. The descendent identified fails to make a recommendation; or c. The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendent, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.	County/Qualified Archaeologist	County	Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 Prior to construction, if it is determined that the existing water well would be abandoned and not used for the project, the County shall secure and abandon the existing water well in accordance with County requirements.	County	County	Prior to Construction	
Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 The County shall ensure that unused subsurface septic system structures will be properly abandoned in accordance with County requirements.	County	County	Prior to Construction	
Mitigation Measure HAZ-3 The County and/or construction contractor shall properly handle potentially asbestos-containing cement sheeting in the central portion of the site prior to or during construction of the project.	County	County	Prior to Construction	
Mitigation Measure NOI-1 **Construction Related Noise.** The following shall be implemented during construction activities: • The operation of tools or equipment used in construction, drilling, repair, alteration or demolition shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays. • No heavy equipment related construction activities shall be allowed on Sundays or holidays. • All stationary and other construction equipment shall be maintained in good working order and fitted with factory approved muffler systems.	County	County	Construction	
Mitigation Measure TCR-1 **Contact Tribal Representative.** If any suspected tribal cultural resources (TCRs) are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within 100 feet of the find, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the find. A Tribal Representative from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area shall be immediately notified and shall	County/Qualified Archaeologist	County	Construction	

Appendix G (cont.)
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Avoidance, Minimization, and/or Mitigation Measure (MM)	Implementing Responsibility	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification of Compliance (Initials/Date)
determine if the find is a TCR (PRC Section 21074). The Tribal Representative will make recommendations for further evaluation and treatment, as necessary. Preservation in place is the preferred alternative under CEQA and United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria protocols, and every effort must be made to preserve the resources in place, including through project redesign. Culturally appropriate treatment may be, but is not limited to, processing materials for reburial, minimizing handling of cultural objects, leaving objects in place within the landscape, returning objects to a location within the project area where they will not be subject to future impacts. The Tribe does not consider curation of TCR's to be appropriate or respectful and request that materials not be permanently curated, unless approved by the Tribe. The contractor shall implement any measures deemed by the CEQA Lead Agency to be necessary and feasible to preserve in place, avoid, or minimize impacts to the resource, including, but not limited to, facilitating the appropriate tribal treatment of the find, as necessary. Treatment that preserves or restores the cultural character and integrity of a Tribal Cultural Resource may include Tribal Monitoring, culturally appropriate recovery of cultural objects, and reburial of cultural objects or cultural soil. Work at the discovery location cannot resume until all necessary investigation and evaluation of the discovery under the requirements of the CEQA, including AB 52, has been satisfied.				