

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

FINAL

Tribal Environmental Impact Report



Prepared for:

Chicken Ranch Rancheria

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Acronyms

µg/m ³	microgram per cubic meter
AB	assembly bill
ADF	average daily flow
APCD	air pollution control district
ARB	Air Resources Board
ATCM	airborne toxic control measure
BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BMP	best management practice
BOD ₅	5-day biochemical oxygen demand
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CBC	California Building Code
CDC	California Department of Conservation
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFC	California Fire Code
CFC	chlorofluorocarbons
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRPR	California rare plant ranking
CTC	California Transportation Commission
CTP 2040	California Transportation Plan 2040
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency

CWA	Clean Water Act
dBA CNEL	decibels community noise equivalent level
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EHD	Environmental Health Department
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FRA	Federal Responsibility Area
GHG	greenhouse gas
gpd	gallon per day
HCFC	hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFC	hydrofluorocarbons
HFHSZ	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
IPaC	Information, Planning, and Consultation System
ISA	International Society of Arboriculture
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LOS	level of service
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCAB	Mountain Counties Air Basin
mg/L	milligram per liter
MSL	mean sea level
MT	metric ton
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NES	Natural Environmental Study
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NOA	naturally occurring asbestos
NOAA	
Fisheries	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO _x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPR	Office of Planning and Research

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PFC	perfluorocarbon
PM	post mile
PM10	particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter
PM2.5	particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter
ppd	pound per day
ppm	parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
Pub. L.	Public Law
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REHS	registered environmental health specialist
ROG	reactive organic gas
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SF6	sulfur hexafluoride
SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO2	sulfur dioxide
SPCC	Spill Prevention and Countermeasure Control
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCAPCD	Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District
TCR	Transportation Concept Report
TDA	[California] Transportation Development Act
TEIR	Tribal Environmental Impact Report
TEPO	Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance
TIMF	Traffic Impact Mitigation Fee
TPPA	Tuolumne Public Power Agency
tpy	ton per year
TPZ	tree protection zone
TSS	total suspended solids
TUD	Tuolumne Utilities District
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

UV ultraviolet
VMT vehicle miles traveled
WWTP Wastewater Treatment Plant

Executive Summary

ES.1 Project Summary

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) proposes to construct a new hotel and casino (proposed project) located on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land (reservation) in Tuolumne County (county), California (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The proposed project would be implemented pursuant to federal law and the Tribal-State Compact (Compact) between the Tribe and the state of California (**Appendix A**). The Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist (checklist) in **Appendix B** has been used to evaluate potential off-reservation environmental impacts of the proposed project.

ES.2 Issues of Concern

The Tribe issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the proposed project on January 28, 2021, initiating a 30-day comment period that closed on February 26, 2021 (**Appendix C**). The NOP described the proposed project and solicited public input regarding the scope and content of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR). The NOP was delivered to the California State Clearinghouse, Tuolumne County, and interested parties, as well as residents located within 1,000 feet of the proposed project. The NOP was also posted in *The Union Democrat* newspaper, as well as on the Tribe's website. In response to a comment from the public, a notice was also posted on the adjacent neighborhood social media page. Six comment letters were received in response to the NOP (**Appendix C**).

ES.3 Project Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, further discussed in Section 4.1 of this TEIR, the proposed project would not be constructed, and the current casino would continue to operate in its current form and capacity. Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project site would continue to remain undeveloped. However, the property may have other tribal uses in the future.

ES.4 Impacts and Mitigation

Section 3 addresses potentially significant off-reservation environmental impacts of the proposed project and discusses feasible mitigation measures, taking into consideration off-reservation jurisdictional constraints. After completing all mitigation measures, all potentially significant off-reservation impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

1 Introduction

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria (Tribe) proposes to construct a new hotel and casino located on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land (reservation) in Tuolumne County (county), California (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Preparation of this Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) is consistent with Section 10.8 of the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California (**Appendix A**), as well as the Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance (TEPO) Number 01-0105-1. This TEIR analyzes the potential for off-reservation environmental impacts to occur as a result of implementation of the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project (proposed project) and has been conducted pursuant to an Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist for off-reservation impacts (**Appendix B**). This checklist provides an initial assessment of the potentially significant off-reservation impacts and determine which issue areas to carry forward for further analysis. Potentially significant impacts identified in the checklist have been evaluated in detail in Section 3.

This TEIR fulfills the requirements of both the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact and the TEPO.

Section 10.8 of the Compact requires the Tribe to adopt an environmental ordinance and prepare an environmental study before “any expansion or any significant renovation or modification of an existing Gaming Facility, or any significant excavation, construction, or development associated with the Tribe’s Gaming Facility or proposed Gaming Facility.” According to the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact, the Tribe will do the following.

- “Make a good faith effort to incorporate the policies and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act consistent with the Tribe’s governmental interests.”
- “Consult” with local jurisdictions (cities and counties), and if requested, “meet with them to discuss mitigation of significant adverse off-reservation environmental impacts.”
- Make “good faith” efforts to mitigate off-reservation environmental impacts.

1.1 Background

Currently, the Tribe has a gaming operation called the Chicken Ranch Casino, which consists of more than 600 Class II and Class III games. The existing casino added 175 Class II slot machines in 2019 and is currently operating near capacity.

1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Project

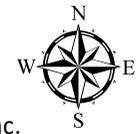
Completing the proposed project would meet the following objectives:

- Improve the socioeconomic status of the Tribe by providing an augmented revenue source that could be used to strengthen the tribal government, enhance self-sufficiency, and fund a variety of social, governmental, administrative, educational, health, and welfare services to improve the quality of life of tribal members.

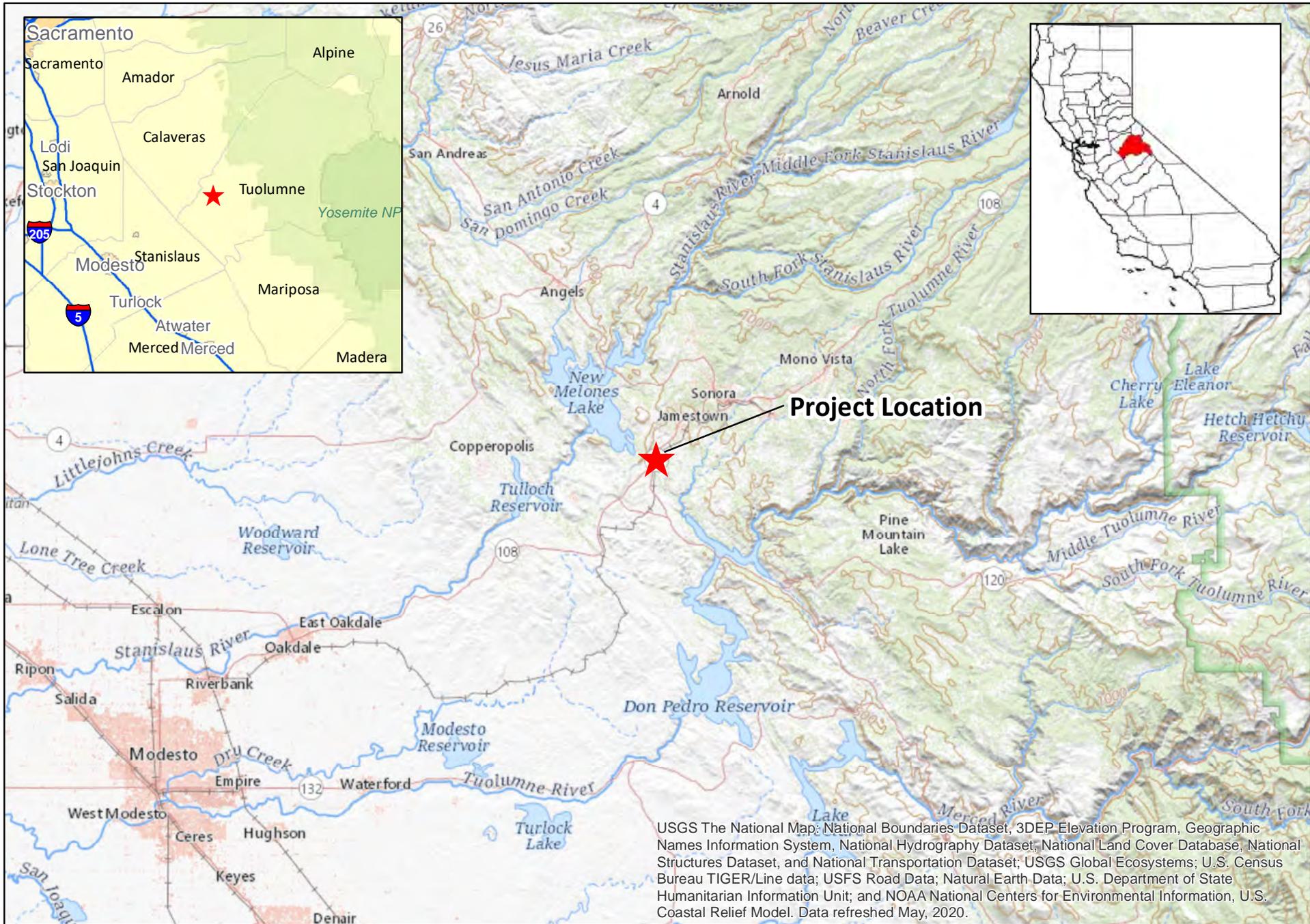


Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 1 Regional Location

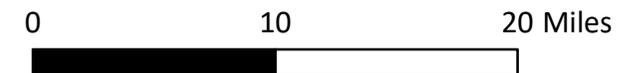


Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:500,000
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet

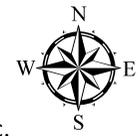


Date: 3/2/2021



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 2 Project Location



Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:15,000
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

- Create approximately 250 new jobs for tribal members and non-tribal members.
- Provide additional amenities to existing patrons.
- Allow tribal members to enhance their economic self-sufficiency.

1.3 Notice of Preparation

As required by Section 10.8.2 of the Compact, the Tribe issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the proposed project on January 28, 2021, initiating a 30-day comment period that closed on February 26, 2021 (**Appendix C**). The purpose of the NOP was to describe the proposed project and solicit public input regarding the scope and content of the TEIR. The NOP was delivered to the California State Clearinghouse, Tuolumne County, and interested parties, as well as residents located within 1,000 feet of the proposed project. The NOP was also posted in *The Union Democrat* newspaper, as well as on the Tribe's website. In response to a comment from the public, a notice was also posted on the adjacent neighborhood social media page.

In response to the NOP, six comment letters were received from Tuolumne County, California; Department of Transportation; Native American Heritage Commission; Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQB); Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center; and one letter from a private resident (**Appendix C**). Comment letters and commenters expressed concerns regarding lighting and aesthetics, water resources, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, transportation, public services, utilities, and noise. Relevant concerns were considered while preparing this TEIR.

1.4 Draft TEIR

The Draft TEIR was distributed to federal, tribal, State, and local agencies; and other interested parties for a 45-day review and comment period. The review and comment period began on April 13, 2021 and ended on May 27, 2021. The Notice of Availability (NOA) and newspaper notice in the Union-Democrat newspaper on May 13, 2021 provided the locations for viewing the Draft TEIR, and information regarding the public hearing that was held on April 26, 2021. In addition, Clarke Broadcasting rotated a public service announcement for a week prior to the public hearing on the local radio stations, which included 93.5 FM (KKBN), 92.7 FM (KZSQ), and 1450 AM (KVML). Approximately 14 people attended this public hearing event. The Response to Comments document included in Appendix J includes all comments received during the public comment period, as well as responses to substantive comments. Notices and newspaper publications regarding the Draft TEIR are included in Appendix K. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is included as Appendix L. The Tribe considered the comments received and revisions have been made in this Final TEIR to reflect the content of these comments.

1.5 Final TEIR

Per Section 16.03.080 of the Gaming Facility Off-Reservation Environmental Assessment Ordinance No 01-0105-1, the Tribal Council may act on the proposed project in any of the following ways.

- Issue a Finding of No Significant Impact and proceed with the proposed project.

- Direct either tribal staff or the engaged consultant to consolidate all comments and views of both the affected local agency and the public on the Draft TEIR, with appropriate responses to all new information, and submit the consolidated Final TEIR to the Tribal Council, after which the Tribal Council will take one of the actions described in this section.
- Accept the Draft TEIR as the final report and proceed with the proposed project but subject to a good faith effort to implement whatever conditions or further mitigation measures that the Tribal Council may deem desirable.
- Accept the Draft TEIR but not proceed with the proposed project at that time.
- Reject the Draft TEIR and not proceed with the proposed project.

Whichever of the five actions the Tribal Council may take will be in the form of a written resolution which, taken together with all supporting documentation and information, will constitute the Tribe's final decision on the TEIR and the proposed project. There will be no appeal from such action by the Tribal Council, whose action is final for the Tribe. To the extent that such actions are feasible and consistent with the Tribe's governmental interest the Tribe will require a good faith effort to implement all mitigation measures recommended in the TEIR in any action to proceed with the proposed project. Any such resolution by which the Tribal Council proceeds with the proposed project will include findings that state mitigation measures will be implemented, even if some of those mitigation measures are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another agency ([Appendix L](#)).

2 Project Description

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California is the lead agency to prepare this TEIR for the proposed new Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino Resort (proposed project).

2.1 Project Setting and Existing Conditions

The proposed project would be located on an approximately 42-acre site located adjacent to the intersection of State Route (SR) 108/Highway 49 (SR 108/49) and Mackey Ranch Road, southwest of Jamestown in western Tuolumne County, California (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The proposed project would be constructed on the 42-acre site on Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land (reservation), which is already held in trust by the federal government. The reservation is located in the central lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada, an area above and east of the Great Central Valley and below the lower montane forest zone. The topography of the area within and immediately surrounding the proposed project area is generally characterized by moderately rolling hills. The elevation within the proposed project area ranges from approximately 1,340 feet to 1,480 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The topography is highest in the western portion of the proposed project area adjacent to the existing casino and descends in an easterly direction to the lowest topographical point at the far east of the proposed project area near SR 108/49. The proposed project area is located within portions of Section 20 and Section 21 within Township 1 North, Range 14 East on the U.S. Geological Survey Sonora, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The approximate location of the center of the proposed project area is at the following coordinates: 37° 55'40.106 North, 120° 26' 54.931 West.

The primary land uses surrounding the proposed project area include the Chicken Ranch Casino and associated buildings to the west, residential homes to the north, the existing tribal administration building to the northwest, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the north and south. Aside from the existing roads and structures, the majority of the proposed project area consists of grassland and blue oak woodland. Structures within the proposed project area include the existing wastewater treatment facility and dispersal fields, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. Barbed wire fencing associated with the boundaries of adjacent parcels occurs along the borders of the proposed project area.

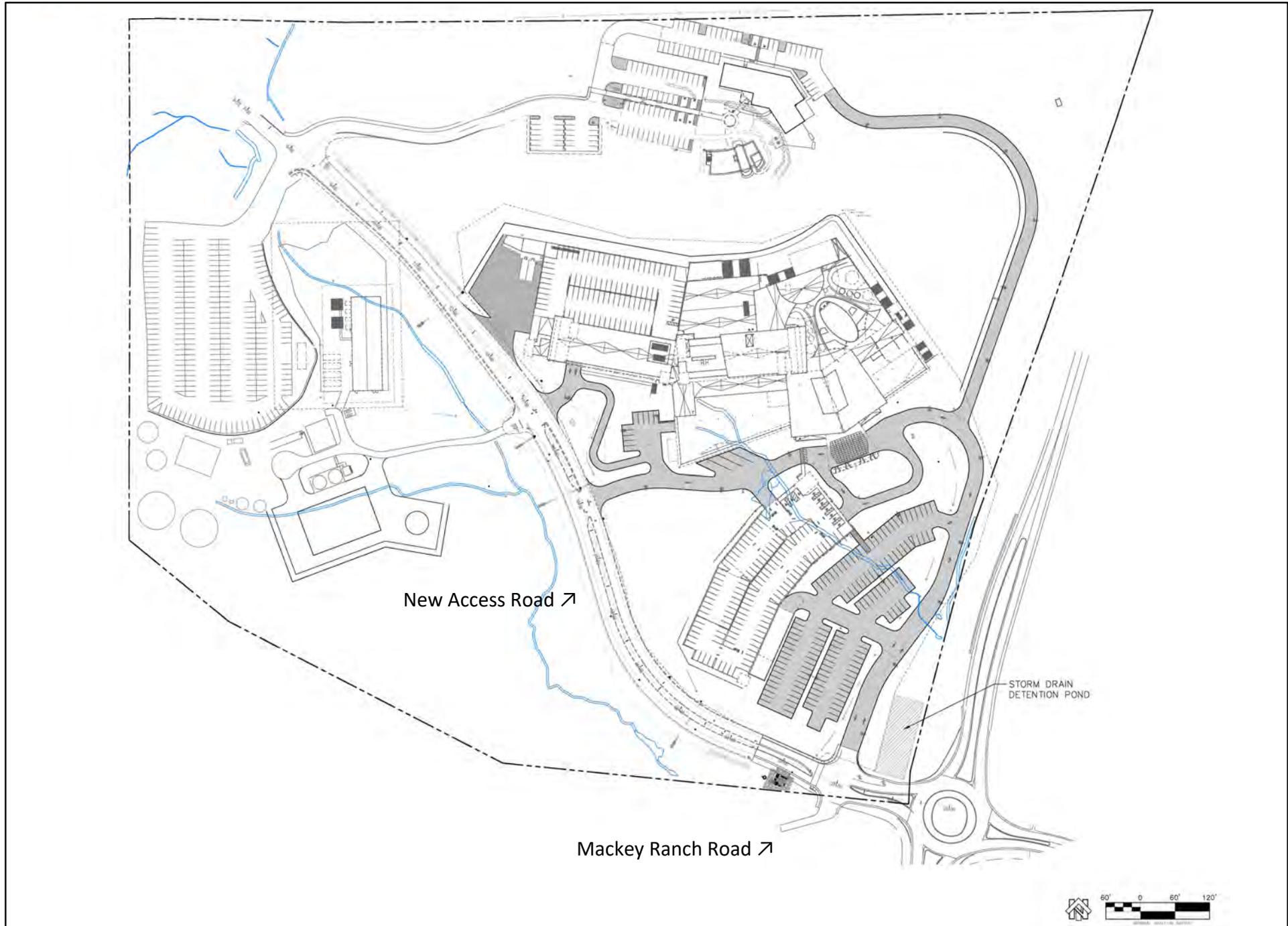
2.2 Description of the Proposed Project

The proposed 4 story hotel and 3 story casino resort will be approximately 398,000 square feet. The resort would include approximately 900 to 1,000 slot machines and 12–14 table games with a casino center bar, 100-seat sports bar, 75-seat three-concept food area, and a 180–200 room attached hotel with a 3.5-star property rating, a pool deck, full-service spa, and rooftop restaurant (Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5). The proposed project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the proposed project begins operations. The Bingo Hall will remain in operation.



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

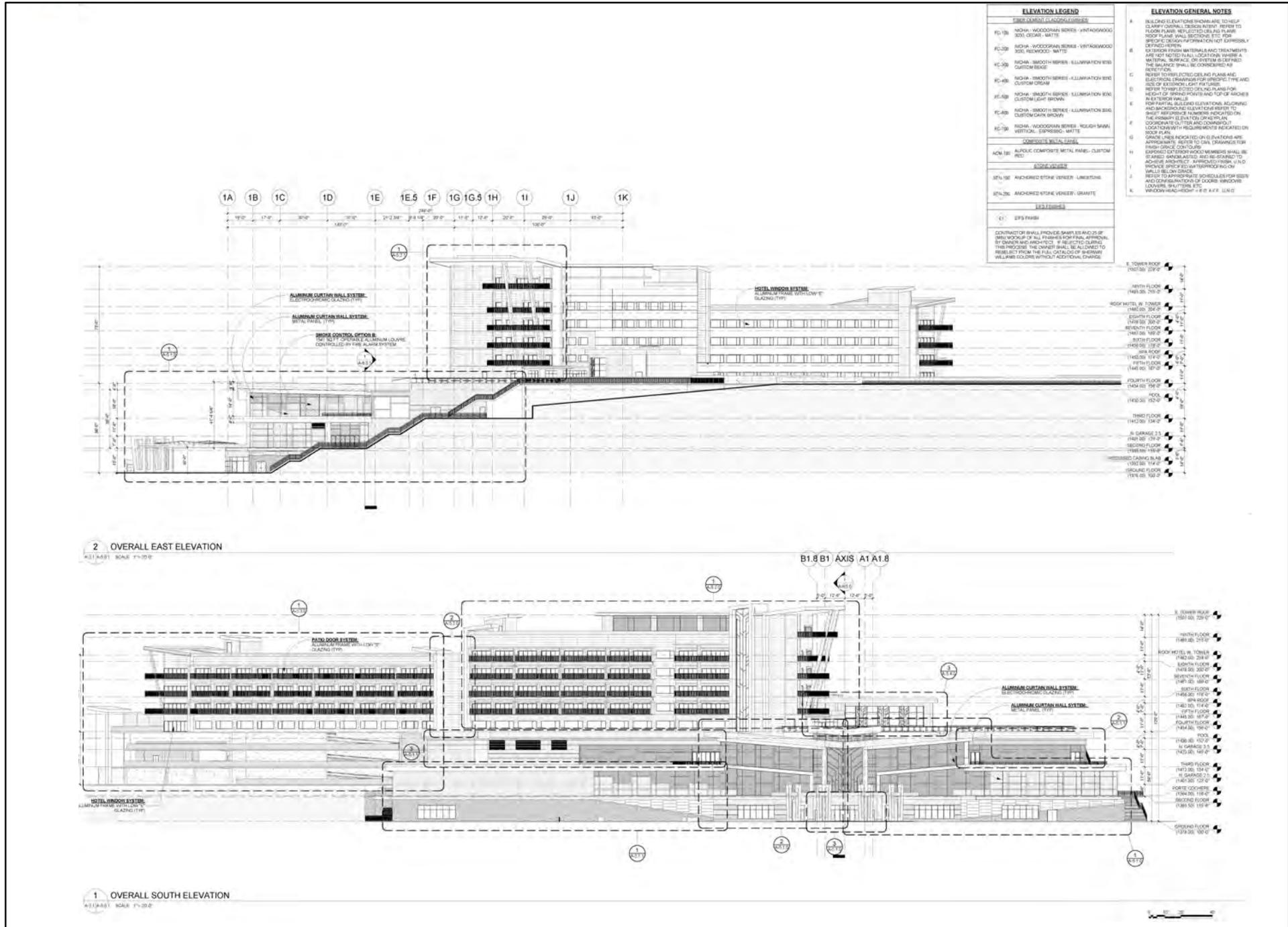
Figure 3 Site Plan





Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

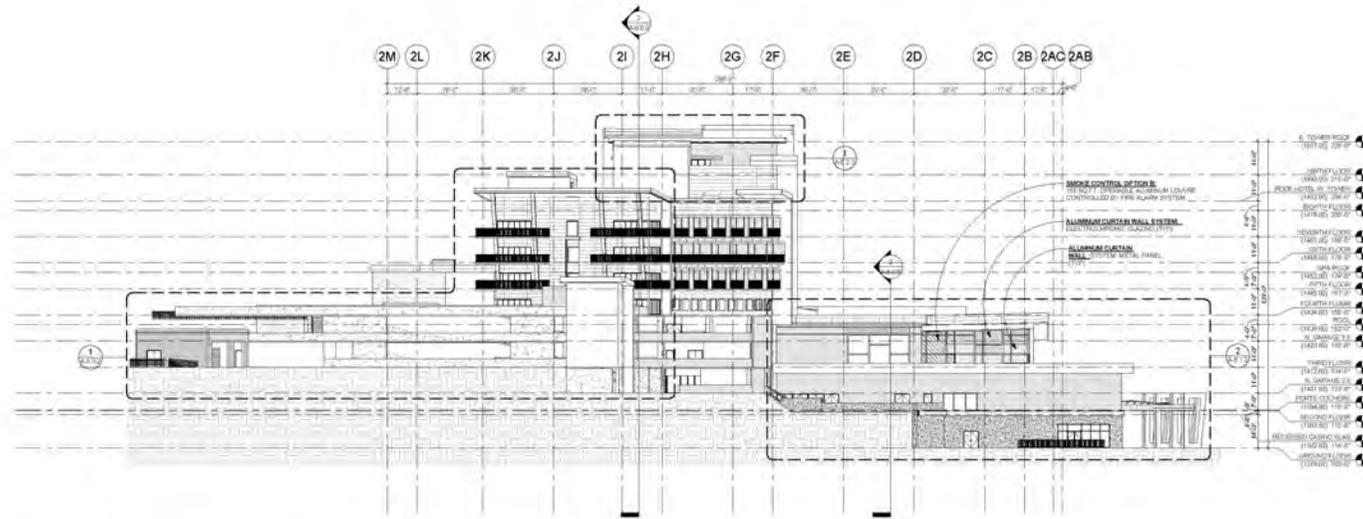
Figure 4 Schematic Drawings





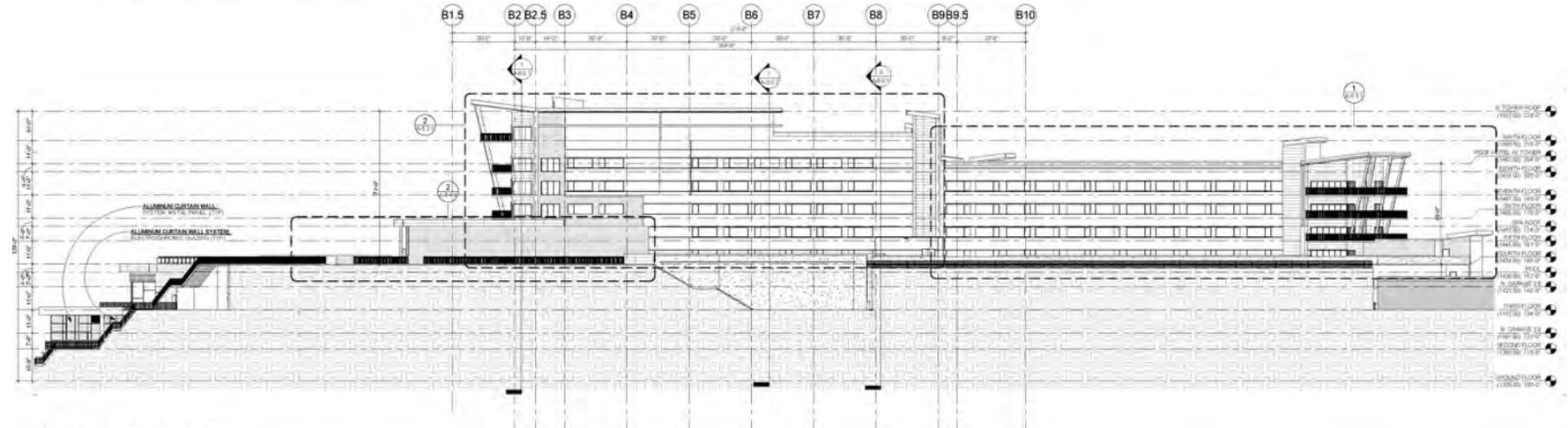
Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 5 Schematic Drawings



- ELEVATION GENERAL NOTES**
- A. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - B. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - C. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
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 - Q. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - R. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - S. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - T. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - U. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - V. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - W. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - X. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - Y. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.
 - Z. ELEVATION DIMENSIONS FOR SPECIFIC ITEMS AND MATERIALS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM MANUFACTURERS AND TYPICALS.

3 OVERALL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



4 OVERALL NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

The proposed project will contribute to the economy of both Tuolumne County and the Tribe by providing a safe and secure entertainment and restaurant venue. The proposed project would provide approximately 250 additional permanent job opportunities for tribal and non-tribal members. This is not including temporary construction related jobs.

The proposed casino would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. It is projected that the casino will attract approximately 3,200 visitors per day by its third year of operation.

2.3 Parking Garages and Surface Parking

The proposed project would include two, four-story parking structures and a surface parking lot, for a total of approximately 1,160 parking spaces. This includes an approximate 430-space, 182,000 square foot, four-story north side parking structure that would service the hotel and employee parking, as well as an additional approximately 500-space, 178,000 square foot, four-story parking structure located on the south side of the resort that would serve the gaming facility. In addition, there would be an approximate 130-space surface parking lot that would be located adjacent to the south side parking garage.

There is an existing parking lot on the west side of the proposed project area that is currently serving the existing casino. This parking lot would be reconfigured to include a portion of the utilities, provide bus and RV parking, as well as serve as additional resort employee parking.

2.4 Site Access

The proposed project site is currently accessible from SR 108/49 via Chicken Ranch Road, a 2-lane paved road that also connects to adjacent residential streets to the north of the site. Several parking lots surrounding the casino building are accessible through driveways on Chicken Ranch Road. South of Chicken Ranch Road, Mackey Ranch Road is currently an access road that connects Chicken Ranch Casino and abutting residences to SR 108/49. Both Chicken Ranch Road and Mackey Ranch Road intersections on SR 108/49 are currently side-street stop-controlled (SSSC).

The proposed project intends to access the surrounding roadway system via a new access road that would form the west leg of the proposed SR 49-108 / Mackey Ranch Road roundabout intersection. The proposed access road would also connect to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino roadway network to the northwest. The proposed project would have three (3) new driveway access points along the new access road:

- One-way ingress driveway just north of the SR 49-108 / Mackey Ranch Road roundabout that would serve traffic traveling to the casino parking structure, surface parking lot, and porte-cochere.
- One-way egress driveway just south of the resort building that would serve traffic traveling from the casino parking structure, surface parking lot, and porte-cochere.
- Two-way driveway adjacent to the northwest side of the resort that would serve the hotel/employee parking structure.

The existing parking lot located to the west of the proposed project would be accessed from the existing Chicken Ranch Casino roadway network that will have a direct connection to the proposed project access road. There will also be a new access drive running along the east side of the project site between the porte-cochere and the existing Tribal Administration Building cul-de-sac to the north. The new access drive on the east side of the proposed project site will be for emergency access and service vehicles.

~~Ingress and egress to the proposed project will be provided along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. There will be a two-way driveway to access the south side of the resort, including the surface parking, parking structure and front entrance Porte Cochere to access the gaming component of the resort. This access would provide a one-way exit back onto the People of the Mountain Road. In addition, there will be a 2-way entrance on the north side of the resort to access the hotel parking structure (Figure 3).~~

~~In addition, the access to the existing parking lot located to the west of the proposed project, which would service employees of the gaming facility and other resort amenities, would be from the south on the new extension of Mackey Ranch Road. The employees would then be shuttled from this parking area to the resort along a new paved pathway.~~

2.5 Energy-Saving and Sustainable Design Features

The proposed project would offer a number of energy-saving and sustainable design features beyond compliance with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. These features will include, but not limited to:

- Reduction in GHG emissions from electricity use, water and wastewater transport, and waste transport through the installation of energy efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems, low-flow appliances, and recycling receptacles;
- Adequate ingress and egress to minimize vehicle idling and preferential parking for vanpools and carpools to reduce project-related trips;
- Use of low-flow appliances;
- Provide “Save Water” signs near water faucets;
- Use of Energy-efficient LED lighting;
- Use of energy-efficient appliances;
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system will use high efficiency variable speed chillers, high efficiency low emission hot water boilers, variable speed hot water and chilled water pumps, variable air volume air handling units;
- An energy recovery chiller will be provided to recover waste heat and preheat the heating hot water system;
- Domestic hot water to be generated from heat exchangers from the high efficiency boiler plant;

- A direct digital control (DDC) system will be provided and allow for high efficiency controls including air side economizer (free cooling), dead band temperature sensor control, air handler temperature reset, chilled water and heating water temperature rest, and variable motor speeds during reduced loads;
- Demand control ventilation to be provided in high occupancy spaces to reduce ventilation when the spaces are unoccupied;
- Kitchen exhaust systems to be provided with demand control ventilation to reduce exhaust and make-up air when cooking loads are reduced;
- Guestrooms to be provided with controls to setback temperatures when unoccupied. Exhaust and outside air will also be reduced when the room is unoccupied;
- Dimming and occupancy sensor controls to be provided to improve energy efficiency;
- Light pollution and glare reduction measures include regulating light power, brightness, and sensor controls and downcast lighting in the parking areas; and
- The exterior pool deck will include color-changing, moveable lights for entertainment purposes. These light fixtures will be directed against the buildings and pool deck and do not constitute a high intensity source or create glare.

2.6 Gas and Electric Utilities

The Tribe currently purchases Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) energy from the Tuolumne Public Power Agency (TPPA), a California-recognized Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed originally in 1983 to serve low-cost electrical energy to local government agencies. The Tribe would continue to purchase energy WAPA energy to service the proposed project.

In addition, the proposed project includes the installation of diesel-powered generators, which would be served by two 20,000-gallon diesel tanks. This would allow for approximately 48 hours of power in case of emergencies.

Currently propane is supplied to the Tribe by J.S. West. A new, approximately 20,000-gallon propane tank will be installed to provide gas to the new facility.

2.7 Stormwater Drainage Facilities

Runoff from the proposed project site generally drains from west to east along the access road and north to south along the east property frontage on the State Highway. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be implemented in accordance with federal guidelines. Implementing best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution prevention and control of silts and sediments would be provided. Additionally, a site drainage and grading plan is currently being prepared for the proposed project and will be carefully followed. The design of all stormwater facilities proposed as part of the proposed project will consider and incorporate the existing drainage patterns of the site and adjacent drainage structures.

2.8 Water Supply

Potable water for the reservation is currently provided to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino and Tribal Administrative Office by Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). Homes on the reservation and the tribal Facilities shop are currently supplied with water from domestic wells with limited supply.

The original well that used to provide water to the casino is set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply. The water can be treated onsite and is stored in a 10,000-gallon tank in the casino parking lot. The yield of this well is approximately 28,800 gallons per day (gpd). In addition, the Tribe is now exploring potential new wells within the tribal lands as additional backup to the water produced by the original well and TUD supply. The Tribe is also constructing a water project (see section 3.15.1, *Table 10 Known Past, Current, and Potential Projects*), that would provide water for the growing needs of the reservation. This water system would be in place prior to the operation of the proposed project. The operation of the proposed project would rely on the water that would be supplied from this new water project. The water produced by the potential new wells, along with the TUD supply, would provide the water needed during the construction phase of the proposed project, as well as during periods when the future water system is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply.

The current average day water demand for the reservation, including the existing casino, is approximately 15,000 gpd. With the proposed project, the estimated average daily potable water demand would be 139,500 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 208,200 on weekend days. These demands include 45,000 gpd for the cooling tower. The proposed project plans to use reclaimed wastewater in lieu of potable for this water demand reducing the average daily potable demand to 94,500 gpd and 163,200 gpd on weekends. This water supply requirement does not include landscape water. The proposed project would supply reclaimed wastewater for landscape needs.

As part of proposed project development, two new water storage tanks (190,000-gallon and 640,000-gallon) will be constructed adjacent to the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The tanks will provide storage for code-required water for firefighting. The tanks will also provide potable water storage for peak daily water demand. Adjacent to these tanks will be a pump station to pump the potable water into the distribution pipe network for daily domestic demands as well as for emergency fire hydrant and fire sprinkler demands.

2.9 Wastewater Service

The wastewater of the existing casino is currently being handled by an existing on-site water treatment system. The system is sized to treat up to 20,000 gpd with expansion to 40,000 gpd with an additional unit. Currently, the treated wastewater is pumped to two 25,000-gallon bolted steel tanks for temporary storage. The treated wastewater is then pumped from a constructed masonry pump house to six drip irrigation zones for dispersal using more than 20,000 linear feet of drip tubing. The drip field was installed in an area of dense trees and rock.

This current system is not capable of handling the amount of wastewater that is anticipated to be generated from the proposed project, as well as the growing needs of the reservation. The

projected average daily wastewater generation from the proposed project is approximately 80,000 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 145,000 gpd.

The Tribe will be upgrading their wastewater treatment to serve the growing needs of the reservation. The new wastewater treatment facility would be located on trust land as shown on Figure 6, which would be constructed prior to the operation of the proposed project.

Treatment would be provided to treat the wastewater to a tertiary level suitable for unrestricted reuse on landscape vegetation, subsurface dispersal, cooling tower water and agricultural crop irrigation (feed and fodder crops). Wastewater effluent would contain less than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand, 10 mg/L of total suspended solids, and 10 mg/L of nitrate/nitrite. The effluent would be filtered and disinfected before discharge, making it suitable for unrestricted reuse on landscapes that could come into contact with the public.

Primary components of the new WWTP would include the following.

- Above-grade influent equalization storage tank.
- Below-grade influent pump station located west of the State highway, and valve/meter vault.
- The new WWTP enclosed within a building housing the following equipment.
 - Headworks screens
 - Aerobic/anoxic basins
 - Membrane filtration tanks
 - Biosolids dewatering equipment
 - Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection (closed vessel UV)
 - Process pumps and aeration blowers
 - Effluent pumps
 - Flow meters and process control monitoring equipment
 - Electrical and instrumentation control equipment
 - Onsite laboratory testing area.
- Above-grade effluent storage tank.
- Covered area for temporary storage of dewatered biosolids in either a dump truck or dump trailer.
- Underground piping to the landscape irrigation areas, dispersal fields, cooling towers and agricultural irrigation areas.

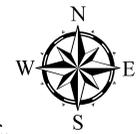
Treated wastewater flows will be dispersed to both fee and trust land. Dispersal methods include the following.

- Cooling tower evaporative cooling estimated at 45,000 gpd.
- Below-grade landscape drip irrigation. Seasonal flows vary from 2,500 gpd to 11,000 gpd.
- Below grade drip dispersal zones. Ten zones at 8,000 gpd per zone.

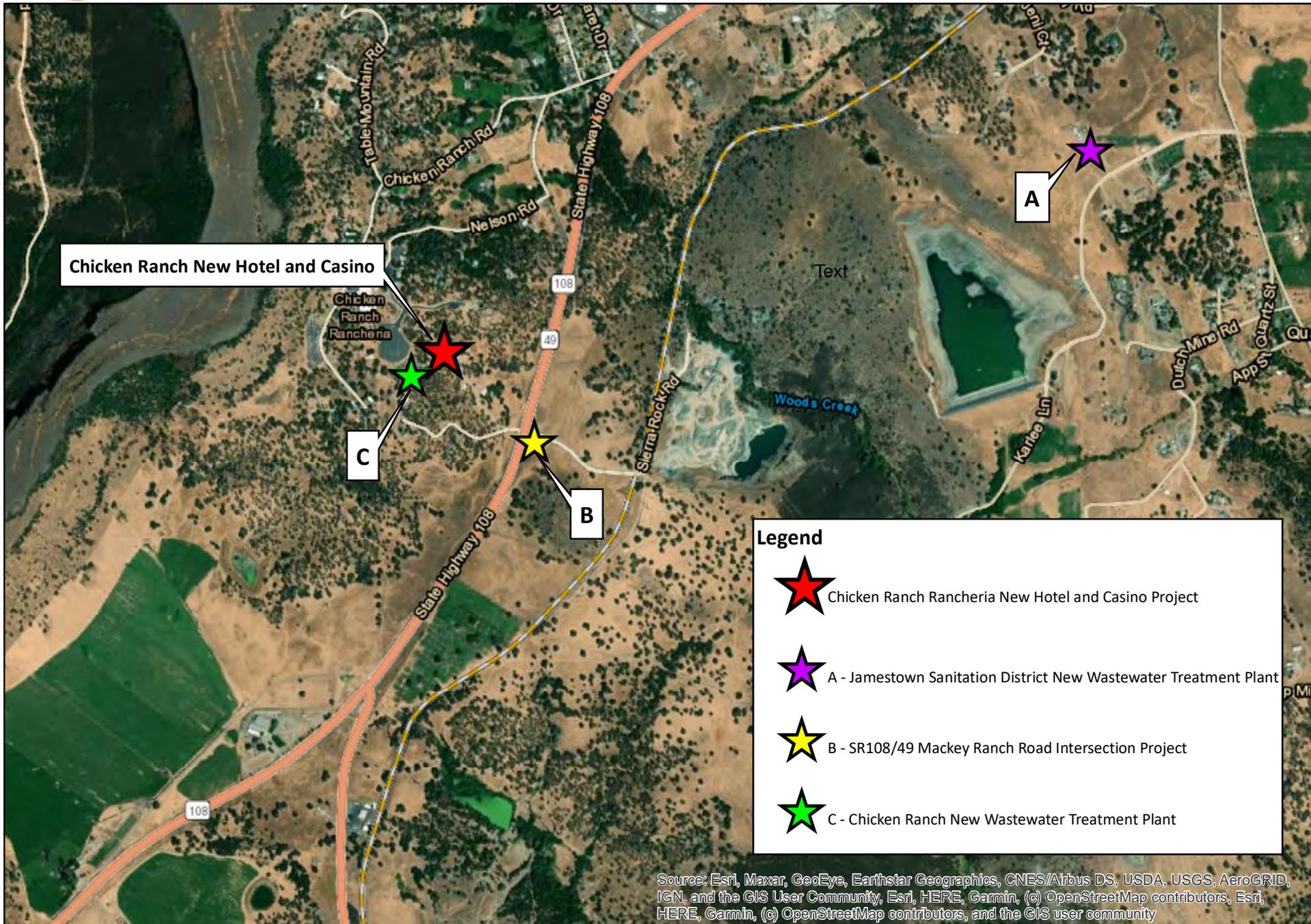


Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 6 Relevant Projects

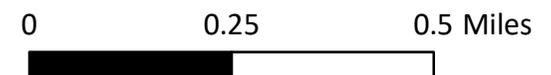


Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:15,000
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 4/7/2021

2.10 Construction Scenario

After detailed plans and specifications are prepared for the proposed project, a contractor will begin construction. Construction is expected to begin in late summer/early fall 2021. The analyses included herein assume that construction would take approximately 30 months, with a completion date in late 2023 to early 2024 and first full year of operation in 2024. The construction phases are as follows.

- Site preparation – vegetation removal
- Earthwork – trenching, grading, excavation, and backfill
- Concrete – forming, rebar placement, and concrete delivery and placement
- Structural steel work – assembly and welding
- Electrical/instrumentation work
- Masonry construction
- Utilities installation
- Installing mechanical equipment and piping
- Interior finishing.

Excavation and grading, including required cut and fill activities, would take place as part of the proposed project. Pipelines and/or other conveyance structures constructed as part of the proposed project would be installed on reservation land and would generally be buried.

Ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. If the new roundabout is not completed prior to the start of construction of the proposed project, construction vehicles would access the site from Chicken Ranch Road and vehicles would enter through the access road that is currently being construction on the reservation.

2.11 Regulatory Requirements, Permits and Approvals

The information contained in this Final TEIR may be used as the basis for the following project-related approvals.

- Section 404
- Section 401
- Issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general construction permit under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for stormwater drainage.
- General permit for minor source of emergency engines in Indian country

2.12 Project Alternative

As an alternative to the proposed project, developing the proposed project would not occur. The No-Action Alternative was analyzed as required by the Gaming Facility Off-Reservation Environmental Assessment Ordinance No. 01-0105-1. Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed, and the Tribe would continue to operate the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, located north of the proposed project site within the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land. Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project site would continue to remain undeveloped. However, the property may be used for other tribal use in the future.

The No-Action Alternative would prevent the Tribe from fulfilling its goals and objectives described in Section 1.2. This alternative would not improve the socioeconomic status of the Tribe. It would not contribute to the economic self-sufficiency of tribal members, nor would it help the Tribe maintain its market share of the gaming industry. The No-Action Alternative would provide no additional employment opportunities for tribal members or the local community.

3 Environmental Analysis

The Off-Reservation Impact Analysis Checklist (**Appendix B**) was used to determine the level of impact that the proposed project would have on the off-reservation environment. This checklist allows for a brief analysis and dismissal of less-than-significant environmental issues. The following issues were determined to have less-than-significant off-reservation impacts and therefore require no mitigation.

- Cultural resources
- Geology and soils
- Mineral resources.

In addition, at the request of Tuolumne County (**Appendix C**), the following have been carried forward for detailed analysis.

- Agriculture and forestry resources
- Energy

The following issues were identified as having potential for causing off-reservation impacts and are evaluated here in detail.

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Cumulative Effects.

3.1 Aesthetics

3.1.1 Existing Environment

The proposed project is located in an area that is largely rural within the rolling oak foothills of Tuolumne County, adjacent to approximately 1,400 feet of SR 108/49. The approximately 42-acre proposed project site consists mainly of undeveloped land previously used for agricultural purposes. Land uses adjacent to the project site include open space, agricultural land, and scattered private residences with the nearest off-reservation residence located approximately 500 feet east-northeast and 600 feet west of the proposed project site.

The visible land immediately to the west and northwest of the SR108/49 is utilized for cattle and horse grazing. The northern portion of the proposed project area is relatively steep with a small ravine that runs west to east. The current Tribal Administration Office is just north of the proposed project site. The southern end of the proposed project area is comparatively flat and contains subsurface dispersal fields for the wastewater plant. (Figure 7).

West of the project site is Table Mountain. Table Mountain is a mountainous landscape feature in Tuolumne County northwest of the town of Jamestown. Table Mountain is an inverted valley, an elevated landform which follows the former contours of a river valley above level of the surrounding topography, rather than below. It was created by lava flows which filled an ancient river bed. The resulting igneous rock resisted erosion better than the materials around it, leaving behind a sinuous rock formation elevated above the surrounding landscape. Table Mountain is utilized by hikers and rock climbers. The proposed project area is visible from Table Mountain.

Scenic Vistas

Scenic vistas are an important part of the aesthetic nature of an area and are managed as a valued resource. Scenic vistas can be defined as viewpoints that provide expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the general public. While scenic views of the Sierra Nevada are prevalent across much of Tuolumne County, principal travel corridors are important to an analysis of scenic vistas because they define the vantage point for the largest number of viewers. These travel corridors include scenic roadways, primarily, as well as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Although the county has many areas of scenic beauty, only three vista points officially designated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) are located in the county. These vista points are located on SR 120 at post miles (PMs) 19, PM 21, and PM 44. PM 19 and PM 21 can be found at Don Pedro Lake, and PM 44, the Rim of the World vista point, overlooks the canyon containing the South Fork of the Tuolumne River. The Rim Fire of 2013, which burned approximately 400 square miles, has altered the scenic character of this overlook by reducing the amount of vegetative cover. Therefore, there are no scenic vistas in the proposed project area.

Scenic Roadways

Roads and highways in Tuolumne County traverse areas of great scenic beauty, offering enjoyable experiences for passing motorists, cyclists, and hikers. The adjacent segment of SR 108/49 is eligible for designation as a State Scenic Highway.



Chicken Ranch Rancharia New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 7 Existing Visual Characteristics



Figure 3.1-1a: View to northwest from Intersection of SR108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road



Figure 3.1-1b: View to the west from SR108/49.



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Figure 3.1-1 Existing Visual Characteristics



Figure 3.1-1c: View from southeastern side of Proposed Project site looking northwest



Figure 3.1-1d: Looking north along cut bank, west side of SR 108/49 at grassland habitat with ruderal vegetation on bank in right side of frame.



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Figure 3.1-1 Existing Visual Characteristics



Figure 3.1-1e: View to the north from Intersection of SR108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. Project site in the northwest.



Figure 3.1-1f: Photo-Simulation of New SR108/49 and Mackey Road Intersection Project, looking north. Proposed Project site in the northwest..

Light and Glare

The project site is located within a rural setting where lighting is minimal. Existing casino parking lot lighting, scattered rural residential land uses and passing vehicles generate the primary sources of nighttime light and daytime glare in the project vicinity.

3.1.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal and Tribal

National Scenic Byway Program

The U.S. Congress established the National Scenic Byway Program in 1991 as the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act to preserve scenic but less-traveled roadways. A national scenic byway is a road recognized by the U.S. Department of Transportation for presenting certain intrinsic qualities, such as archeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic. No designated national scenic byways occur in viewing range of the project site.

International Building Code

The Tribe has adopted the 2018 International Building Code and its related family of codes, such as the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, for its building standards. The International Energy Conservation Codes includes standards for lighting to improve energy efficiency, and to reduce light pollution and glare, by regulating light power, brightness, and sensor controls. It also includes building standards intended to enhance the design and construction of buildings by encouraging actions that have a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact.

State and Local

The proposed project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations concerning aesthetic resources. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements related to aesthetics.

3.1.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would have no substantial adverse off-reservation effect on a scenic vista. No impact would occur.

The proposed project would include development of a new hotel and casino within an area on the reservation that consists mainly of undeveloped land previously used for agricultural purposes. Policy 16.A.1 of the Tuolumne County General Plan recognizes that agricultural and timberlands have historically defined the rural character and scenic beauty of Tuolumne County. Additionally, Policy 16.A.3 is intended to conserve the natural scenic quality of the hillsides and hilltops throughout Tuolumne County. Development of hillsides is to be designed and located in a manner that is compatible with, rather than imposed upon, the landscape and environment. Grading and topographical alteration is to be minimized as much as possible. Additionally, hillside development guidelines that provide recommendations for integrating new construction with hillsides and hilltops are to be maintained.

The design of new development is encouraged to blend with the natural contour and vegetation of the land. Although the proposed project would provide a noticeable visual contrast from the existing condition, it would be set back from SR108/49 and would be constructed using materials that would complement the natural surroundings, using a combination of earth tones and materials such as wood, metal and glass. The elevations of the proposed project would be designed to complement the existing topography so as to be set into the hillside. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to existing viewsheds of the surrounding area (Figure 8).

The proposed project would be visible by motorists traveling along SR108/49, as well as surrounding residences. Although implementation of the proposed project may involve short-term, construction-related impacts to visual quality, the proposed project would be designed to provide consistency with the surroundings and complement the natural environment. In addition, the proposed project would not be visible from any of the three vista points officially designated by Caltrans, which includes the vista points located on SR 120 at post miles (PMs) 19, 21, and 44. Since there are no Scenic Vistas within the proposed project area, there will be no off-reservation effects on a scenic vista.

Policy 16.A.5 (Conserve scenic resources, landmarks, and the natural landscape) recommends implementation of Program 16. A. j, which recognizes that Table Mountain has significant cultural, scenic, and natural resource values and is a County landmark and, as such, adopt regulations and incentives for conserving Table Mountain. Although the proposed project would be visible from Table Mountain, it is currently located in an area surrounded by existing development and would not obstruct views from the Table Mountain lookout areas. Less than significant impacts would occur.

The proposed project would not substantially damage off-reservation scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. No impacts would occur.

The proposed project would be located within the reservation and would be visible from SR108/49. Although the proposed project would not be visible from a designated state scenic highway, the adjacent segment of SR108/49 along the proposed project area is eligible for designation as a State Scenic Highway.

The proposed project would be set back from SR108/49 and the elevations of the proposed project would be designed to complement the existing topography to be set into the hillside. Therefore, although the proposed project would be viewed off-reservation, it would not impact scenic resources along State designated scenic highways. No impacts would occur.

The proposed project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views of historic buildings or views off-reservation. This impact is less-than-significant with mitigation.

The proposed project would generate new sources of light and glare that would be visible off-reservation along SR108/49, as well as from adjacent and nearby residences. The nighttime operation of the proposed project would require night lighting, which would have the potential to adversely affect the surrounding area. This lighting would be designed in way as to not involve excessively bright lighting. As stated in Section 2.5, light pollution and glare reduction measures would be incorporated into the design, which include regulating light power, brightness, and



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 8 Project Renderings





Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 3.1-2 Project Renderings





Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 3.1-2 Project Renderings



Tuolumne County, CA

Aerial View looking North over South Parking Garage and Surface Lot



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 3.1-2 Project Renderings



Tuolumne County, CA

View of Casino Porte Cochere and Entrance
to South Parking Garage - Looking East



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 3.1-2 Project Renderings



sensor controls and downcast lighting in the parking areas. In addition, the exterior pool deck will include color-changing, moveable lights for entertainment purposes. These light fixtures will be directed against the buildings and pool deck and do not constitute a high intensity source or create glare and would not be visible from the adjacent residences. Mitigation measures provided in Section 3.1.4 would minimize the potential effects associated with night lighting. Potential off-reservation effects resulting from the additional light and glare generated by the proposed project would be less than significant with mitigation.

3.1.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Aesthetics 1. The Tribe shall adopt the building standards set out in the International Building Code to ensure that project-related lighting and glare impacts to off-reservation residences are minimized.

Mitigation Measure Aesthetics 2. Exterior glass shall be glazed with a non-reflective, tinted coating to minimize glare and nighttime illumination.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

3.2.1 Existing Environment

The 42-acre proposed project site is located on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria lands that are already held in trust by the federal government. The primary land uses surrounding the proposed project area include the Chicken Ranch Casino and associated buildings to the west, residential homes to the north, the existing tribal administration building to the northwest, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the east and south. Aside from the existing roads and structures, most of the proposed project area consists of grassland and blue oak woodland. Structures within the proposed project area include the existing wastewater treatment facility and dispersal fields, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. Barbed wire fencing associated with the boundaries of adjacent parcels occurs along the borders of the proposed project area.

According to the General Plan, the proposed project site has a land use classification of Public (Tuolumne County Land Use Map, accessed 2020), although Tribal lands are not subject to county land use or zoning restrictions.

The reservation is bordered to the north, south, and east by areas under jurisdiction of Tuolumne County (Figure 9). The off-reservation county lands surrounding the proposed project site are designated rural residential to the north, estate residential to the northeast, public to the east, and agricultural to the south (Tuolumne County Land Use Map, accessed 2020).

The California Department of Conservation (CDC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) has not prepared a map of Tuolumne County (CDC, 2015; Tuolumne County, 2018). However, based on soil types, there is no prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance on or adjacent to the proposed project site (CDC, 2021; Tuolumne County, 2018). On a local level, there are high-value agricultural lands, agricultural lands of local importance and agricultural lands of limited importance located in the proposed project vicinity.

The proposed project site is not under Williamson Act Contract. However, there are surrounding parcels are under a Williamson Act contract (Tuolumne County, 2018). Assessor's parcel number 058-550-018, located across SR 108/49, is under a Williamson Act contract. A notice of nonrenewal was filed on September 23, 2019.

3.2.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

No federal regulations apply to the proposed project as it relates to agriculture and forestry resources.

State and Local

The proposed project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations concerning agriculture and forestry resources. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements related to agriculture and forestry resources.

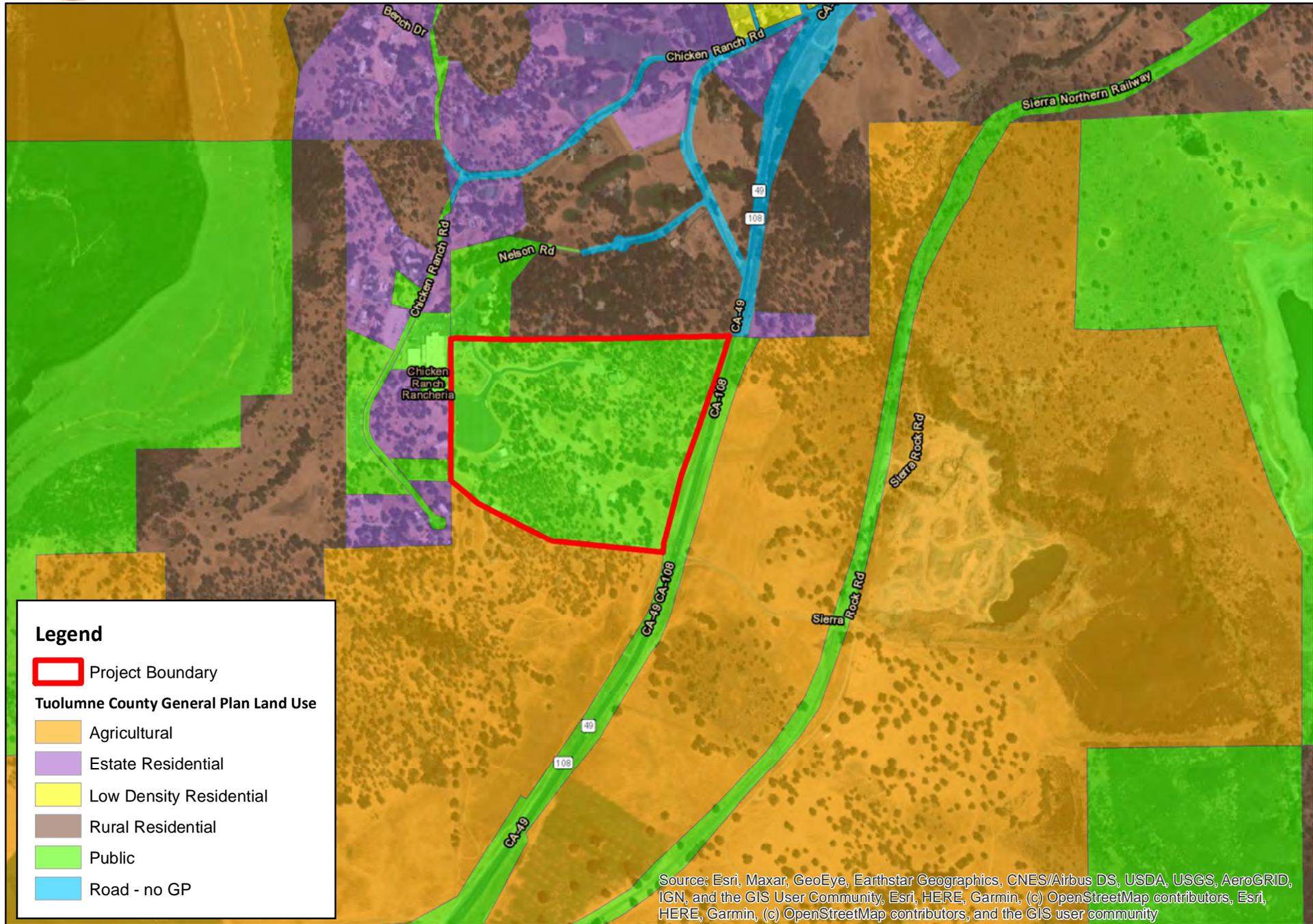


Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 9 Surrounding Land Use Designations

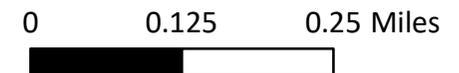


Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:10,000
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

3.2.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project does not involve changing the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in converting off-reservation farmland to non-agricultural use. No impacts would occur.

As discussed earlier, the proposed project site is located on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land that is already held in trust by the federal government. The proposed project includes developing a casino and hotel wholly within trust land. While there may be short-term construction-related impacts to adjacent land uses from traffic, air quality and noise, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in conversion of off-reservation farmland to non-agricultural use. In addition, the proposed project is not expected to induce unplanned growth or change land-use patterns that would result in the conversion of off-reservation farmland to non-agricultural use. No impacts would occur.

Important farmlands have not been formally designated in Tuolumne County. Furthermore, soils surrounding the proposed project site are not classified as prime farmland. Most of the project site is underlain by the Lofercreek-Bonanza complex soil unit, which has 3% to 15% slopes; a small portion is underlain by the Lofercreek-Gopheridge complex soil unit, which has 15% to 30% slopes and Urban land-Lofercreek-Dunstone complex, 3% to 15% slopes (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2021). The farmland classification of these units is “not prime farmland” (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2021). Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Assessor parcel number 058-550-018, located directly across SR108/49 from the proposed project, is currently under a Williamson Act contract (04WA-06) with agricultural uses defined as dryland grazing. The Williamson Act contract for assessor parcel number 058-550-018 was not renewed as of January 1, 2020. The nonrenewal starts a 9-year countdown to contract expiration. The proposed project would be located across SR 108/49 and would not change the land use to conflict with dryland grazing. No impacts would occur.

3.2.4 Mitigation

No mitigation is necessary. See Sections 3.4.4 and 3.8.4 for measures related to the spread of noxious weeds and potential impacts to groundwater.

3.3 Air Quality

The information below is based on the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study prepared for the proposed project, included as **Appendix E**.

3.3.1 Existing Environment

The proposed project would be located within the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB). The proposed project site is designated a non-attainment area for both state and federal ozone standards. The proposed project site is in an attainment or unclassified area for state and federal standards for fine particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}), inhalable particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

The general climate of MCAB varies considerably with elevation and proximity to mountain peaks. The pattern of mountains and hills is primarily responsible for the wide variation in rainfall, temperature, and wind throughout the region. Temperature variations have an important influence on MCAB wind flow, dispersion along mountain ridges, vertical mixing in the atmosphere, and photochemistry.

Although the Sierra Nevada mountain range receives large amounts of precipitation from storms moving over the continent from the Pacific Ocean, precipitation in MCAB is highly variable, changing with elevation and location. Areas in the eastern portion of MCAB are at relatively high elevations and receive the most precipitation. Precipitation levels decline toward the western areas of MCAB. Climates vary from alpine in the high elevations of the eastern areas to more arid at the western edge of MCAB.

Tuolumne County experiences routine sources of air pollution: vehicles, industrial facilities, open burning, woodstoves, and earth-moving equipment. Air quality in the county is further diminished by transporting pollutants from the more industrialized and populated San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay Area.

Existing Air Quality

Ozone

Before 2005, both state and federal standards for ozone were set for a 1-hour averaging time. The state ozone standard is 0.09 parts per million (ppm), not to be exceeded. The federal 1-hour standard was 0.12 ppm and was not to be exceeded more than three times in any 3-year period. A federal eight-hour standard for ozone was issued in July 1997 by Executive Order of the President. The eight-hour ozone standard has been set at a concentration of 0.070 ppm ozone measured over 8 hours.

As of June 15, 2005, the federal 1-hour ozone standard was revoked. In setting the 8-hour ozone standard, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concluded that replacing the existing 1-hour standard with an 8-hour standard was appropriate to provide adequate and more uniform protection of public health from both short-term (1–3 hours) and prolonged (6–8 hours) exposures to ozone.

Ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is formed by a photochemical reaction in the atmosphere. Ozone precursors, which include reactive organic gas (ROG) and nitrogen oxide

(NO_x), react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Because photochemical reaction rates depend on the intensity of UV light and air temperature, ozone is primarily a summer air pollution problem. Ozone is a respiratory irritant and an oxidant that increases susceptibility to respiratory infections and can cause substantial damage to vegetation and other materials. Once formed, ozone remains in the atmosphere for 1 or 2 days. It is then eliminated through chemical reaction with plants, and by rainout and washout.

Particulate Matter

State and federal standards for particulate matter are based on micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for a 24-hour average and as an annual geometric mean.

PM₁₀ is sometimes referred to as “inhalable particulate matter” or “respirable particulate matter.” The state standards for PM₁₀ are 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour average, and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual geometric mean. The federal PM₁₀ standard is a 24-hour average of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

A federal standard for PM_{2.5} was issued in July 1997 by Executive Order. PM_{2.5} is sometimes referred to as “fine particulate matter.” The PM_{2.5} standard has been set at a concentration of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annually and 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ daily. The federal standards for PM₁₀ are being maintained so that relatively larger, coarser particulate matter continues to be regulated. The state PM_{2.5} standard is an annual average of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} can reach the lungs when inhaled, resulting in health concerns related to respiratory disease. Suspended particulate matter can also affect vision or contribute to eye irritation. PM₁₀ can remain in the atmosphere for up to 7 days before removal by gravitational settling, rainout, and washout.

Carbon Monoxide

State and federal CO standards have been set for both 1-hour and 8-hour averaging times. The state 1-hour standard is 20 ppm by volume, while the federal 1-hour standard is 35 ppm. Both state and federal standards are 9 ppm for the 8-hour averaging period. CO is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin and thus reduces the amount of oxygen transported in the bloodstream.

Motor vehicles are the dominant source of CO emissions in most areas. High CO levels develop primarily during winter when periods of light winds combine with the formation of ground level temperature inversions (typically from the evening through early morning). These conditions result in reduced dispersion of vehicle emissions. Motor vehicles also exhibit increased CO emission rates at low air temperatures.

Carbon Dioxide

The natural production and absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean. However, humankind has altered the natural carbon cycle by burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid-1700s, each of these activities has increased in scale and distribution. CO₂ was the first greenhouse gas GHG demonstrated to be increasing in atmospheric concentration, with the first conclusive measurements being made in the last half of the 20th century. Before the industrial revolution, concentrations were fairly stable at 280 ppm. Today, they are around 370 ppm, an increase of more than 30% (EPA, 2006). Left unchecked, the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere is

projected to increase to a minimum of 535 ppm by 2100 as a direct result of anthropogenic (manmade) sources. This could result in an average global temperature rise of at least two degrees Celsius (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2007). The California Energy Commission (CEC) estimates that CO₂ emissions account for 84% of California's anthropogenic GHG emissions, nearly all of which are associated with fossil fuel combustion (CEC, 2005).

Methane

Methane is an extremely effective absorber of radiation, though its atmospheric concentration is less than CO₂ and its lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10–12 years), compared to some other GHG (such as CO₂, nitrous oxide [N₂O], and chlorofluorocarbons). Methane has both natural and anthropogenic sources. Landfills, natural gas distribution systems, agricultural activities, fireplaces and wood stoves, stationary and mobile fuel combustion, and gas and oil production fields categories are the major sources of these emissions (EPA, 2006). CEC estimates that methane (CH₄) emissions from various sources represent 6.2% of California's total GHG emissions (CEC, 2005).

Nitrous Oxide

Concentrations of N₂O also began to rise at the beginning of the industrial revolution. N₂O is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizers that contain nitrogen. Use of these fertilizers has increased over the last century. Global concentration for N₂O in 1998 was 314 parts per billion, and in addition to agricultural sources for the gas, some industrial processes (fossil fuel fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load (EPA, 2006). CEC estimates that N₂O emissions from various sources represent 6.6% of California's total GHG emissions (CEC, 2005).

Fluorinated Gases

Fluorinated gases, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), are powerful GHG emissions that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are occasionally used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and halons, which have been regulated since the mid-1980s because of their ozone-destroying potential. Fluorinated gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities than CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, but each molecule can have a much greater global warming effect. Therefore, fluorinated gases are sometimes referred to as high global warming potential gases (EPA, 2006). The primary sources of fluorinated gas emissions in the United States include producing HCFC-22 electrical transmission and distribution systems, semiconductor manufacturing, aluminum production, magnesium production and processing, and substitution for ozone-depleting substances. CEC estimates that fluorinated gas emissions from various sources represent 3.4% of California's total GHG emissions (CEC, 2005).

Asbestos

Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals. Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is found in many parts of California. The most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types are also found in California.

When rock containing asbestos is broken or crushed, asbestos fibers may be released and become airborne. Exposure to asbestos fibers may result in health issues such as lung cancer; mesothelioma (a rare cancer of the thin membranes lining the lungs, chest and abdominal cavity); and asbestosis (a non-cancerous lung disease that causes lung scarring). Sources of asbestos emissions include unpaved roads or driveways surfaced with ultramafic rock, construction activities in ultramafic rock deposits, or rock quarrying activities where ultramafic rock is present.

The Air Resources Board (ARB) has adopted two airborne toxic control measures (ATCMs) for NOA. The first is the asbestos ATCM for surfacing applications. The second is the asbestos ATCM for construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining operations.

- The Asbestos ATCM for surfacing applications restricts the asbestos content of material used in surfacing applications such as unpaved roads, parking lots, driveways, and walkways. This ATCM reduces public exposure to NOA from unpaved surfaces. A description of this ATCM is presented at www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/atcm/regadv1101.pdf

Regulatory text for this ATCM is presented in 17 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 93106, and at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/asbeatcm.htm>.

- The Asbestos ATCM for construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining operations requires establishing mitigation measures to minimize emissions of asbestos-laden dust. This ATCM reduces public exposure to NOA from construction and mining activities that emit or re-suspend dust that may contain NOA. A description of this ATCM is presented at the internet link www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/atcm/regadv0702.pdf
- Regulatory text for this ATCM is presented in 17 CCR 93105 and www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/asb2atcm.htm

Sensitive Receptors

Some population groups are more sensitive to air pollution than others. These include children, the elderly, and acutely and chronically ill persons (especially those with cardiorespiratory diseases) who are collectively referred to as sensitive receptors. Sensitive land uses are those most frequently used by sensitive receptors, including homes, schools, hospitals, and care facilities. Residential areas are considered sensitive to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods, resulting in sustained exposure to pollutants. Recreational land uses are considered moderately sensitive to air pollution because exercise places a high demand on respiratory functions, which can be impaired by air pollution.

The off-reservation sensitive receptors that are located near the proposed project area include some residential land use located approximately 600 feet southwest and 300 feet north-northeast of the proposed project area. There are no schools, daycares, or healthcare facilities in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project. The nearest schools are Jamestown Elementary School and Sierra Waldorf School, which are 3.5 miles northeast and 5.2 miles north of the proposed project site, respectively.

3.3.2 Regulatory Framework

The following is a description of regulatory setting in Tuolumne County. Air quality within the county is regulated by such agencies as the Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District (TCAPCD), ARB, and EPA. Each of these agencies develops rules, regulations, policies, and/or goals to attain the goals or directives imposed through legislation. Although the EPA regulations may not be superseded, both state and local regulations may be more stringent.

Federal

At the federal level, EPA implements national air quality programs. The EPA air quality mandates are drawn primarily from the Clean Air Act (CAA), which was enacted in 1963. The CAA was amended in 1970, 1977, and 1990.

CAA required EPA to establish primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which are shown in **Table 1**. CAA also required each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). CAA Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. The SIP is periodically modified to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies.

EPA reviews all state SIPs to determine conformation to the mandates of the CAAA and determine if implementation will achieve air quality goals. If the EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan may be prepared for the nonattainment area that imposes additional control measures. Failure to submit an approvable SIP or to implement the plan within the mandated timeframe may result in sanctions being applied to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources in the air basin.

State and Local

The proposed project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations concerning air quality. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements related to air quality.

Table 1 Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁹	24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ⁹	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m ³		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m ³)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹¹	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m ³)	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
Lead ^{12,13}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ¹²	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m ³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m ³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

3.3.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors). Less than significant impacts with mitigation would occur.

Construction

Completing the proposed project would cause construction activity, which would generate air pollutant emissions. Construction activities such as demolition, grading, excavation, and travel on unpaved surfaces would generate dust, and may lead to elevated concentrations of particulate matter emissions PM10 and PM2.5. Operating construction equipment creates exhaust emissions, which include ozone precursors ROG and NOx.

Reactive Organic Gas Emissions

Project construction would generate 117.0 ppd and 3.6 tpy of ROG emissions. Construction-related ROG emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for ROG emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Nitrogen Oxide Emissions

Project construction would generate ~~211.8~~ ~~202.9~~ ppd and ~~25.4~~ ~~24.9~~ tpy of NOx emissions. Construction-related NOx emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for NOx emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM10)

Project construction would generate ~~20.2~~ ~~19.0~~ ppd and 1.3 tpy of PM10 emissions. Construction-period PM10 emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for PM10 emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Carbon Monoxide

Project construction would generate 211.6 ppd and ~~25.2~~ ~~24.4~~ tpy of CO emissions. Construction-period CO emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for CO emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Naturally Occurring Asbestos

The map located in the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos shows areas more likely to contain NOA. Soil-disturbing construction activity in these areas would create an elevated risk of suspending NOA. The asbestos map shows an area southwest of Jamestown, California, including the Chicken Ranch Rancheria, in an area more likely to contain NOA. As a result, soil-disturbing activities at the project site could result in an elevated risk of suspending NOA. This impact is considered to be significant. Applying mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Operation

Reactive Organic Gas Emissions

Project operation would generate 17.4 ppd and 2.33 tpy of ROG emissions. Operational ROG emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for ROG emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Nitrogen Oxide Emissions

Project operation would generate 63.3 ppd and 8.47 tpy of NO_x emissions. Operational NO_x emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for NO_x emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM10)

Project operation would generate 45.9 ppd and 6.16 tpy of PM10 emissions. Operational PM10 emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for PM10 emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Carbon Monoxide

Project operation would generate ~~220.7~~ ~~209.7~~ ppd and ~~28.83~~ ~~28.85~~ tpy of CO emissions. Operational CO emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for CO emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the Significance Thresholds section of the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Expose off-reservation sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Project construction and operation would not result in significant emissions. However, the proposed project would include BMPs during construction to ensure that no short-term construction related impacts would occur. Impacts would be less than significant.

Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people off-reservation?

Project construction would generate minor odors from heavy equipment and fugitive dust. Construction-related odors would dissipate quickly and should not extend beyond the boundaries of the construction area. Operation of the proposed project would be indoors within the hotel and casino. However, the proposed project does include the construction of appurtenant utilities, including water treatment and dispersal areas, that may result in perceptible odors.

Residents live within 300 feet of the proposed project site. To ensure no off-reservation impacts from odor occurs, a mitigation measure will be implemented.

3.3.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Air Quality 1. The Tribe shall implement measures to control naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) emissions. The Tribe shall comply with the asbestos ATCM for surfacing applications (17 CCR 93106) and the asbestos ATCM for construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining operations (17 CCR 93105). Complying with these ATCMs would reduce the potential for entraining NOA, and reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

The asbestos ATCM for surfacing applications restricts the asbestos content of material used in surfacing applications such as unpaved roads, parking lots, driveways, and walkways. This ATCM reduces public exposure to NOA from unpaved surfaces.

The asbestos ATCM for construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining operations requires mitigation measures to minimize emissions of asbestos-laden dust. This ATCM reduces public exposure to NOA from construction and mining activities that emit or re-suspend dust that may contain NOA.

Mitigation Measure Air Quality 2. The Tribe shall reduce the potential for localized significant effect from construction-related emissions by adhering to the following construction BMPs.

- Conduct daily cleanup. This practice shall include removal of mud and dust carried onto street surfaces by construction vehicles.
- During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems are to be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease.
- Water all exposed earth surfaces. This practice shall be conducted at a minimum in the late morning and at the end of the day. Further, the frequency of watering shall increase if required to control dust.
- All clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation activities shall cease when sustained winds exceed 15 miles per hour consistently over one hour.
- A speed limit of 15 miles per hour shall be posted on all unpaved surfaces unless the surface is otherwise treated with suitable chemicals or oils.
- Any earth or other material that has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means onto paved streets will be removed on a daily basis.
- Reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorized vehicles onto the Project construction site during non-work hours.
- Cover trucks with tarpaulins or other effective covers when needed, except when loading or unloading materials.
- Previously graded areas that remain inactive for 14 days or more between November 1st and April 1st shall be hydroseeded or have non-toxic soil stabilizers applied until grass cover is grown.
- Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation.

- Re-vegetate all exposed surfaces. This shall be completed as soon as possible to reduce dust emissions.

Mitigation Measure Air Quality 3. The Tribe shall post a publicly visible sign with the name and telephone number of the person to contact at the Tribe for construction complaints, including those related to air quality, odor and noise. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours when deemed necessary.

3.4 Biological Resources

3.4.1 Existing Environment

The proposed project is in within the Northern Sierra Nevada Foothills sub-region of the Sierra Nevada region of the California Floristic Province. This sub-region comprises a lower, mostly narrow, north-south strip in the westernmost one-third to one-fifth of the Sierra Nevada region with the Great Valley to the west, the Sierra Nevada North to the east, and the Tehachapi Mountain Area to the south (University of California, Berkeley, 2018). Annual average precipitation is approximately 32 inches and primarily falls between October and May (Western Regional Climate Center, 2016-2018).

Vegetation Communities

The vegetation communities occurring within the proposed project area include annual grassland, blue oak woodland, and disturbed/ruderal. A jurisdictional delineation was completed on July 1, 2019. A list of all plant species observed in the proposed project area is included in **Appendix F**. The annual grassland vegetation community occurs throughout the proposed project area as a stand-alone vegetation community as well as in the understory within the blue oak woodland vegetation community. Blue oak is the dominant tree within the blue oak woodland in the proposed project area. The understory of this vegetation community within the proposed project area is comprised of species of the annual grassland vegetation community described above. Blue oak woodland occurs throughout the entire proposed project area. The disturbed/ruderal vegetation community occurs primarily along and adjacent to the existing roads and buildings within the proposed project area.

Wetlands and Other Waters

Two wetland types were delineated within the proposed project area (**Appendix F**): riverine seasonal wetland and depressional seasonal wetland. Other waters delineated within the proposed project area include ephemeral drainages and a seep riparian wetland. The wetlands and other waters of the United States delineated within the proposed project area are depicted in Figure 10.

Depressional Seasonal Wetland

A total of 0.01 acre of depressional seasonal wetland was delineated within the proposed project area. Depressional seasonal wetlands exhibit a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation rather than inundation. 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, as is common in vernal pools. Depressional seasonal wetlands in the proposed project area were identified as depressions within the topography with a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation and capable of supporting hydrophytic plant species and hydric soils. Plant species commonly observed within the depressional seasonal wetlands in the proposed project area include Italian rye grass, seaside barley (*Hordeum marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and spiny buttercup (*Ranunculus muricatus*). Depressional seasonal wetlands occur within the central-eastern and far-eastern portions of the proposed project area.



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

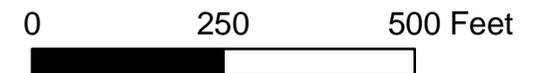
Figure 10 Aquatic Resources Delineation

Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:3,000
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State Plane
California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

Riverine Seasonal Wetland

A total of 0.06 acre of riverine seasonal wetland was delineated within the proposed project area extending approximately 544 linear feet across the site. Riverine seasonal wetlands are defined by a hydrologic regime dominated by the unidirectional flow of water. Riverine seasonal wetlands typically occur in topographic folds or swales and represent natural drainages that convey sufficient water to support wetland vegetation. Riverine seasonal wetlands typically convey water during and shortly after storm events. Riverine seasonal wetlands may have a moderately defined bed and bank and often exhibit a sufficient gradient to convey water. As in depressional seasonal wetlands, plant species found within riverine seasonal wetlands are typically adapted to a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation rather than inundation. The overwhelmingly dominant plant species observed in the riverine seasonal wetlands within the proposed project area was Italian rye grass. Riverine seasonal wetlands occur within the northwest and southeast portions of the proposed project area.

Ephemeral Drainage

A total of 0.21 acre of ephemeral drainage was delineated within the proposed project area extending approximately 2,885 linear feet across the site. Ephemeral drainages are features that do not meet the three-parameter criteria for vegetation, hydrology, and soils but do convey water and exhibit an ordinary high-water mark. Ephemeral drainages are primarily fed by stormwater runoff. These features convey flows during and immediately after storm events but may stop flowing or begin to dry if the interval between storm events is long enough. Typically, these features exhibit a defined bed and bank and often show signs of scouring as a result of rapid flow events. Ephemeral drainages occur in the east and northwest portions of the proposed project area.

Seep Riparian Wetland

A total of 0.02 acre of seep riparian wetland was delineated within the proposed project area extending approximately 65 linear feet. Seep riparian wetlands are features that do not meet the three-parameter criteria for vegetation, hydrology, and soils but do convey water and exhibit saturation. Seep riparian wetlands typically form through groundwater reaching the surface and usually do not contain sufficient volume to flow beyond the limits of the seep. However, seep riparian wetlands can receive water through streams, drainages, or channels, and can also contribute to the flows of these features. Seep riparian wetlands generally occur in lower elevation areas or towards the lower end of slopes. A seep riparian wetland occurs in the central-eastern portion of the proposed project area. Four terrestrial biological communities occur within the proposed project area that include annual grassland, blue oak woodland, ruderal habitat, and disturbed/developed areas. The majority of the proposed project area is made up of blue oak woodland.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are defined to include those species that are included as one of the following.

- Listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA; or formally proposed for, or candidates for, listing)

- Listed as endangered or threatened under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA; or proposed for listing)
- Designated as endangered or rare, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§1901)
- Designated as fully protected, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§3511, §4700, or §5050)
- Designated as species of concern to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Defined as rare or endangered under CEQA
- Rare according to the California Native Plant Protection Act
- Considered by California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be “rare, threatened, or endangered in California” (List 1B and List 2).

A recently completed Natural Environmental Study (NES) was performed for the SR 108/Highway 49 and Mackey Ranch Road intersection project adjacent to the proposed project (Helix, 2020). The NES included a 5-mile radius map of special-status species occurrences reported in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), which was generated using geographic information system software. The CNDDDB was re-run in early 2021 to confirm any additional reported occurrences (**Appendix G**). The most recent CNDDDB reported occurrences of 41 special-status species to occur within 5 miles of the proposed project site. As a result of the CNDDDB search that included a 5-mile buffer surrounding the proposed project, records of 41 different sensitive species were identified. Of these species, the following were determined to have the potential to occur within the extent of the proposed project study area, which includes coast horned lizard, tricolored blackbird, pallid bat, Townsend’s big-eared bat, western mastiff bat, western red bat, and nesting migratory birds. However, based on previously conducted surveys and site visits, no suitable habitat for these species appears to be present within the potential impact areas associated with the proposed project (proposed project study area). Nonetheless, any potential impacts to sensitive species will be avoided with the implementation of the suggested measures.

A discussion of those species with the potential to occur within the extent of the proposed project study area follows.

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 semiarid mountains from sea level to 8,000 feet above MSL. It 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). The non-native annual grassland and blue oak woodland communities provide potential habitat for this species.

Tricolored Blackbird

Tricolored blackbird is listed as threatened under CESA. Tricolored blackbird is a colonial species that breeds in freshwater marshes of cattail (*Typha* sp.), bulrush (*Schoenoplectiella* sp.

and *Isolepis* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), and non-native vegetation including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*). Nests occur in large colonies of up to thousands of individuals (NatureServe, 2018). Nesting locations must be large enough to support a minimum colony of approximately 50 pairs (Zeiner et al., 1990). This species forages in grasslands and agricultural fields with low-growing vegetation (Shuford and Garladi, 2008). The annual grassland within the proposed project study area provides suitable foraging habitat for this species. However, suitable breeding habitat for this species within the proposed project study area is absent.

Special-Status Bat Species

California is home to several special-status bat species, including pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, western mastiff bat, and western red bat. Bat numbers are in decline throughout the United States due to loss of roosting habitat, habitat conversion, and habitat alteration. Roosting habitat for these special-status bat species may include trees, caves, rock crevices, or existing structures. Suitable foraging habitat within the proposed project study area may include open grassland or woodland habitats. The trees within the proposed project study area provide suitable roosting habitat for these species and the annual grassland within the proposed project biology study area provides suitable foraging habitat for these bats.

Migratory Birds and Other Birds of Prey

All raptors, including common species not considered special-status, are protected under the California Fish and Game Code (Section 3503.5). Removing or destroying an active raptor nest is considered a violation of the Fish and Game Code. In addition, migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S. Code 703-711). MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21).

3.4.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) implements the federal FESA (16 U.S. Code Section 1531 et seq.). "Endangered" species, subspecies, or distinct population segments are those that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their range, and "threatened" species, subspecies, or distinct population segments are likely to become endangered soon. The act protects fish and wildlife species that are listed as threatened or endangered and their habitats. According to Section 7 of the ESA, if a listed species or its habitat is found to be affected by a project, all federal agencies are required to consult with USFWS and NOAA Fisheries to ensure that the federal agencies' actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for listed species.

Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the take of any fish or wildlife species listed as endangered, including the destruction of habitat that prevents the species' recovery. "Take" is defined as an action or attempt to hunt, harm, harass, pursue, shoot, wound, capture, kill, trap, or collect a

species. Section 9 prohibitions also apply to threatened species unless a special rule has been defined with regard to taking at the time of listing. The take prohibition under Section 9 applies only to wildlife and fish species. However, Section 9 does prohibit the unlawful removal and reduction to possession, or malicious damage or destruction, of any endangered plant from federal land. It prohibits acts to remove, cut, dig up, damage, or destroy an endangered plant species in non-federal areas in knowing violation of any State law or in the course of criminal trespass.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

MBTA governs the taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests. MBTA also disallows the take, possession, import, exports, transport, selling, purchase, barter (or offering for sale, purchase, or barter) of any migratory bird, their eggs, parts, or nests, except as authorized under a valid permit. On February 3, 2020, USFWS published a proposal to adopt a regulation that redefines the scope of MBTA toward actions resulting in the injury or death of protected migratory birds. MBTA's prohibitions on take now apply only to affirmative actions that have as their purpose the taking or killing migratory birds, their nests, or their eggs, and do not apply to take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, a lawful activity. All native bird species occurring on the proposed project site are protected by the MBTA.

Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) makes it unlawful to import, export, take, sell, purchase, or barter any bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), or their parts, products, nests, or eggs. A "take" under BGEPA has been interpreted to include altering or disturbing nesting habitat. Exceptions may be granted by USFWS for scientific or exhibition use or for traditional and cultural use by Native Americans. However, no permits may be issued for the import, export, or commercial activities involving bald or golden eagles.

Clean Water Act

CWA was enacted as an amendment to the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which outlined the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States. CWA serves as the primary federal law protecting the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands.

Section 404. Section 404 of the CWA regulates the discharge of dredged and fill materials into U.S. waters. Waters of the U.S. refers to oceans, bays, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. Applicants must obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for all discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. before proceeding with a proposed activity. Waters of the U.S. are under the jurisdiction of USACE and EPA. USACE cannot issue an individual permit or verify the use of a general nationwide permit until the requirements of federal ESA and the National Historic Preservation Act have been met. USACE also cannot issue or verify any permit until a water quality certification, or a waiver of certification has been issued pursuant to CWA Section 401, discussed below.

Section 401. Section 401 of the CWA states that applicants for a federal license or permit who conduct activities that may result in the discharge of a pollutant into waters of the U.S. must

obtain certification from the state in which the discharge would originate or, if appropriate, from the interstate water pollution control agency with jurisdiction over affected waters at the point where the discharge would originate. All projects that have a federal component and may affect state water quality (including projects that require federal agency approval, such as issuance of a Section 404 permit) must also comply with CWA Section 401.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations concerning biological resources. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements related to biological resources.

3.4.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse off-reservation effect directly or through habitat modifications to species listed in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by USFWS or CDFW. This impact is less than significant with mitigation.

Construction and operation of the proposed project would result in noise, air quality and traffic related impacts to adjacent off-reservation areas. However, habitat modifications off-reservation will not occur. Special-status species identified from the CNDDDB 5-mile search (**Appendix G**) would not be impacted off-reservation from the development of the proposed project.

Special-Status Plants

There are no special-status plants that have the potential to occur off-reservation that would be impacted by construction and operation of the proposed project. Previous floristic surveys have been recently performed for the areas within and adjacent to the proposed project and no special-status plant species were observed (Helix 2019, Helix 2020). In addition, construction of the proposed project would not impact any special-status plant species off-reservation, as all improvements would be on-reservation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Amphibians/Reptiles

There are no special-status amphibians or reptiles that have the potential to occur off-reservation that would be impacted by construction and operation of the proposed project. Coast horned lizard is a California Species of Special Concern that has the potential to occur within the proposed project study area. Coast horned lizard inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains from sea level to 8,000 feet above MSL. It 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). The non-native annual grassland and blue oak woodland communities could provide potential habitat for this species. However, no coast horned lizards were observed during recent biological surveys performed for the adjacent off-reservation parcel (Helix 2020). Construction and operation of the proposed project would not impact any special-status amphibians or reptiles off-reservation, as all improvements would be on-reservation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Birds

Tricolored blackbird is listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. However, construction and operation of the proposed project would not impact these species, or any special-status mammals, off-reservation, as all improvements would be on-reservation. The proposed project includes the removal of trees. However, the Tribe would conduct nesting bird surveys prior to the removal of trees and would not remove trees that show evidence of active nests. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Special-Status Mammals

There are CNDDDB records for pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, and western mastiff bat within five miles of the proposed project study area (**Appendix G**). However, construction and operation of the proposed project would not impact these species, or any special-status mammals, off-reservation, as all improvements would be on-reservation. In addition, the Tribe would conduct bat surveys prior to the removal of trees and would not remove trees until that the tree is no longer occupied by the bats. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Fishery Resources

There are known CNDDDB records for fish species within five miles of the proposed project study area (**Appendix G**). However, there is no suitable habitat within the vicinity of the proposed project study area for these species that would have the potential to be impacts from construction and operation of the proposed project, either directly or indirectly. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not impact these species, or any special-status fish species, off-reservation, as all improvements would be on-reservation. Implementation of water quality protection best management practices are in more detail in Section 3.8. No impact would occur.

The proposed project would not have an adverse off-reservation effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the USFWS or CDFW. This impact is less than significant with mitigation.

The proposed project is located within the Chicken Ranch Rancheria. The vegetation communities occurring within the proposed project area include annual grassland, blue oak woodland, and disturbed/ruderal. Blue oak woodland occurs throughout the entire proposed project area. The disturbed/ruderal vegetation community occurs primarily along and adjacent to the existing roads and buildings within the proposed project area. Construction and operation of the proposed project will occur on-reservation and will not have an adverse off-reservation effect on any riparian habitat or other natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.

If construction activities have the potential to impact protected oak trees that are located off-reservation, mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce the impact to less than significant.

In addition, construction activities associated with the proposed project have the potential to result in off-reservation stormwater runoff, further discussed in Sections 3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality. However, prior to and during construction of the proposed project, the General

Construction NPDES permit would be acquired, which would result in preparing a SWPPP before construction, and will contain applicable BMPs to reduce impacts associated with stormwater runoff that could potentially affect off-reservation sensitive habitats. Implementation of the measures associated with the SWPPP would decrease off-reservation impacts associated with stormwater runoff. There would be a less-than-significant impact with mitigation (See Section 3.8).

The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse off-reservation effect on federally protected wetlands, as identified by Section 404 of the CWA. This impact is less-than-significant with mitigation.

A total of 0.07 acre of wetlands and 0.30 acre of other waters of the United States were delineated within the proposed project area. Based on additional delineations that have been completed by the Tribe on the adjacent parcels, there are the presence of wetlands and other waters of the United States within the vicinity of the proposed project area. However, the proposed project will not impact these water feature and construction activities will not traverse them as the construction and operation of the proposed project would be on-reservation and not within these adjacent areas. Less than significant impacts would occur.

The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse off-reservation effect on movement of 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. There is no impact.

The proposed project does not involve elements that would interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. There are no wildlife corridors within the proposed project Study Area. There are no native wildlife nursery sites in the proposed project Study Area. The movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, resident or migratory wildlife corridors, and native wildlife nursery sites would not be impacted as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project. There would be no impact.

The proposed project would not substantially interfere with off-reservation HCPs, NCCPs, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans. This impact is less than significant.

The proposed project area is not covered by any Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or other local, regional, or state HCP. Therefore, there are no identified HCPs or NCCPs in off-reservation lands that would be affected by the proposed project. There would be no impact.

3.4.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Bio 1: Special-Status Bat Species. Pre-construction surveys for special-status bat species are recommended within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance or tree removal. If no special status bats are observed roosting, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided for the records, and no additional measures are recommended. If any trees anticipated for removal are not removed within 14 days of the preconstruction survey or construction is halted for more than 14 days, then a new survey is recommended.

If bats are found, the tree should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree is no longer occupied by the bats. If trees within or adjacent to the construction footprint or if trees proposed for removal are occupied by bats, recommended avoidance measures may include establishing a buffer around the roost tree until it is no longer occupied. The tree should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree is no longer occupied by the bats.

Mitigation Measure Bio 2: Nesting Birds. The following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize potential project impacts on nesting migratory birds and other birds of prey:

- If feasible, tree removal should be completed outside of the nesting season (September 1 through February 14). The nesting season is from February 15 through August 31.
- If construction is expected to occur during the nesting season (February 15 through August 31), then a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel. The training should include information pertaining to the potential for active nests to occur within the proposed project study area and off-reservation areas adjacent to the Project footprint (within 250 feet of project footprint) and procedures to follow in the event that an active nest is found during construction.
- A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for active nests within 14 days prior to commencement of construction activities (that would occur within 250 feet of trees, both on-site and adjacent off-reservation trees) and for trees to be removed, if anticipated to commence during the nesting season (between February 15 and August 31). An additional pre-construction survey should be conducted within 72 hours of commencement of ground-disturbing activities or tree removal. If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report should be submitted to the record and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 72 hours of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 72 hours, then an additional pre-construction survey is recommended.
- If active nests are found, the tree should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree is no longer evidence of active nests. If active nests are found within the proposed project study area or off-reservation areas adjacent to the Project footprint (within 250 feet of project footprint), a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer zone around the nests. The qualified biologist should mark the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags and maintain the buffer zone until the end of breeding season or until the young have successfully fledged. Buffer zones are typically 100 feet for migratory bird nests and 250 feet for raptor nests. A qualified biologist should monitor nests weekly during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. If establishing the typical buffer zone is impractical, then the qualified biologist may reduce the buffer depending on the species and daily monitoring is recommended to ensure that the nest is not disturbed, and that no forced fledging occurs. Daily monitoring should occur until the qualified biologist determines that the nest is no longer occupied. Once it has been determined that the nest is no longer active, then a letter report would be submitted to the project proponent for their records.

Mitigation Measure Bio 3: Protection of Off-Reservation Oak Trees. Tree Protection Fencing, consisting of four-foot tall high-visibility plastic fencing, should be placed around the perimeter of the tree protection zone (TPZ) (dripline radius + 1 foot) of all off-reservation protected trees within 20 feet of the project footprint (if trees contain an active nest implement measures to protect special-status bat species and nesting birds). The TPZ is the minimum distance for placing protective fencing. Tree protection fencing should be placed as far outside of the TPZ as possible. Signs should be placed along the fence denoting this as a Tree Protection Zone that should not be moved until construction is complete. Trees or tree clusters with canopy extending beyond 50 feet from proposed project boundaries may be fenced only along sides facing the project. In cases where proposed work infringes on TPZ, fence should be placed at edge of work.

- On off-reservation land, whenever possible, fence multiple trees together in a single TPZ.
- On off-reservation land, tree protection fencing should not be moved without prior authorization from an ISA-Certified arborist and the County of Tuolumne.
- On off-reservation land, no parking, portable toilets, dumping or storage of any construction materials, grading, excavation, trenching, or other infringement by workers or domesticated animals is allowed in the TPZ.
- On off-reservation land, no signs, ropes, cables, or any other item should be attached to a protected tree, unless recommended by an ISA-Certified arborist.
- Underground utilities should be avoided in the TPZ on off-reservation land, but if necessary, should be bored or drilled. If boring is impossible, all trenching will be done by hand under the supervision of an ISA-Certified arborist.
- No cut or fill within the dripline of existing native oak should take place on off-reservation land. If cut or fill within the dripline is unavoidable, work should be monitored by an ISA Certified arborist to determine whether or not the tree will be significantly impacted.
- Pruning of living limbs or roots over two inches in diameter should be done under the supervision of an ISA-Certified arborist on off-reservation land.
- All wood plant material smaller than six inches in diameter should be mulched on site on off-reservation land. Resulting mulch should be spread in a layer four to six inches deep in the TPZ of preserved trees. Mulch should not be placed touching the trunk of preserved trees.
- Appropriate fire prevention techniques should be employed around all significant trees to be preserved on off-reservation land. This includes cutting tall grass, removing flammable debris within the TPZ, and prohibiting the use of tools that may cause sparks, such as metal-bladed trimmers or mowers.

Mitigation Measure Bio 4: Restoration of Temporarily Disturbed Areas. After construction, areas of disturbed bare soil shall be reseeded with an appropriate native seed mix to minimize erosion and provide vegetated habitat. The plant mix will avoid the use of any species listed in the Cal-IPC Invasive

Plant Inventory with a high or moderate rating. Monitoring of the temporarily disturbed areas would occur for five years or until the areas are restored to match existing conditions.

3.5 Energy

3.5.1 Existing Environment

The Tribe currently purchases WAPA energy from TPPA, a California state recognized Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed originally in 1983 to serve low-cost electrical energy to local government agencies. Propane is currently being supplied to the Tribe by J.S. West.

3.5.2 Regulatory Framework

State and Local

The proposed project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations concerning energy. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements**, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements related to energy.

3.5.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would not result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation. Less than significant impacts would occur.

Construction of the proposed project would result in the consumption of energy resources, including fossil fuels. The consumption of energy is necessary to efficiently construct the proposed project consistent with established standards and modern practices. Although construction activities would consume energy, the scale and temporary nature of construction is such that any minor inefficient energy consumption would not significantly impact the environment. Construction of the proposed project would not result in significant wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

Operation of the proposed project would result in the consumption of energy resources, including fossil fuels. Operational use of energy would include heating, cooling, and ventilation of buildings; water heating; operation of electrical systems, use of on-site equipment and appliances; and indoor, outdoor, perimeter, and parking lot lighting.

The Tribe currently purchases WAPA energy from the TPPA, a California state recognized JPA formed originally in 1983 to serve low-cost electrical energy to local government agencies. The Tribe would continue to purchase WAPA energy to service the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project includes the installation of diesel-powered generators, which would be served by two 20,000-gallon diesel tanks. This would allow for approximately 48 hours of power in case of emergencies.

While the proposed project would increase energy demand at the site compared to existing conditions, it would be required to comply with adopted Building Energy Efficiency Standards as well as incorporate a number of energy-saving and sustainable design features beyond compliance with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, described in Section 2.5. Because the proposed project would be consistent with the requirements of these energy-related regulations and incorporated energy-saving features, it would not result in wasteful or

unnecessary electricity demands. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to electricity usage.

Currently propane is supplied to the Tribe by JS West. A new approximately 20,000-gallon propane tank will be installed to provide gas to the new facility. Because the proposed project would be built to meet the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, it would not result in wasteful or unnecessary propane demands. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would result in less-than-significant impacts with respect to propane usage.

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Less than significant impacts would occur.

The proposed project would offer a number of energy-saving and sustainable design features. Beyond compliance with the International Energy Conservation Code, these features include lighting control systems, high efficiency mechanical infrastructure and equipment, waste disposal reductions, and electric vehicle charging stations, as described in Section 2.5. As these measures would reduce the project's overall energy consumption, the proposed project would not conflict with State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and a less than significant impact is anticipated.

3.5.4 Mitigation

No mitigation measures are necessary. See Section 2.5 for addition energy conservation features and Section 3.6.4 for additional mitigation measures for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

3.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

3.6.1 Existing Environment

The average surface temperature of the Earth has risen by about one degree Fahrenheit in the past century, with most of that occurring during the past two decades (World Meteorological Organization, 2005). There is evidence that most of the warming over the last 50 years is due to human activities. Human activities, such as energy production and internal combustion vehicles, have increased the amount of climate-changing gases in the atmosphere, which in turn is causing the Earth's average temperature to rise. Rises in average temperature are leading to changes in climate patterns, shrinking polar ice caps and a rise in sea level, with a host of corresponding impacts to humans and ecosystems.

Gases which affect global climate are referred to as greenhouse gases (GHG). Greenhouse gases are atmospheric gases that act as global insulators by reflecting visible light and infrared radiation back to Earth. Some GHG, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes. Although CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O occur naturally in the atmosphere, human activities have changed their atmospheric concentrations. From 1750 to 2004, concentrations of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O have increased globally by 35, 143, and 18 percent, respectively. Other greenhouse gases, such as fluorinated gases, are created and emitted solely through human activities. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006)

The principal GHG that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and fluorinated gases. Carbon dioxide is the gas that is most commonly referenced when discussing climate change because it is the most commonly emitted gas. While some of the less common gases do make up less of the total GHG emitted to the atmosphere, some have more effect per molecule than CO₂.

A detailed analysis of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions is presented in the projects [Updated Air Quality Study \(Appendix E\)](#).

3.6.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

CAA requires EPA to define NAAQS to protect public health and welfare in the U.S. CAA does not specifically regulate GHG emissions; however, on April 2, 2007 the U.S. Supreme Court in *Massachusetts v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*, determined that GHGs are pollutants that can be regulated under the FCAA. Currently, there are no federal regulations that establish ambient air quality standards for GHGs.

On December 7, 2009, EPA adopted its Proposed Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under the FCAA (Endangerment Finding). Under the Endangerment Finding, the Administrator of EPA found that atmospheric concentrations of GHGs endanger the public health and welfare within the meaning of § 202(a) of the FCAA. The Administrator of EPA also found that GHG emissions from new motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines are contributing to air pollution, which is endangering public health and welfare. The findings do not in and of themselves impose any emission reduction requirements but, rather, allow EPA to finalize the GHG standards proposed earlier in 2009 for new light-duty

vehicles as part of the joint rulemaking with the Department of Transportation. All mobile sources would be required to comply with these regulations as they are implemented.

State and Local

The proposed project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to State and local laws and regulations concerning greenhouse gas emissions. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.6.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the off-reservation environment. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Section 15064.4(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines states,

“The determination of the significance of greenhouse gas emissions calls for a careful judgment by the lead agency consistent with the provisions in section 15064. A lead agency should make a good-faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project.”

Section 15064.4(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines states,

“A lead agency should consider the following factors, among others, when assessing the significance of impacts from greenhouse gas emissions on the environment:

“(1) The extent to which the project may increase or reduce greenhouse gas emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting;

“(2) Whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project.”

Addressing GHG emissions generation impacts requires an agency to make a determination as to what constitutes a significant impact. The California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Guidance does not include a quantitative threshold of significance to use for assessing a proposed development’s GHG emissions under CEQA. Moreover, ARB has not established such a threshold or recommended a method for setting a threshold for proposed development-level analysis.

The significance threshold applied is presented in the Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study (Tuolumne County Transportation Council, 2012). The Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study and associated project-level thresholds were adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in January 2012 (Tuolumne County Transportation Council ,2016). The Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study notes:

“... this study identifies a project-level GHG emissions threshold of 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population (the sum of the number of jobs and the number of residents provided by a project) per year that can be applied evenly to future land

development applications countywide to ensure that new development reduces its share of emissions consistent with AB 32 and the countywide reduction target” (Tuolumne County Transportation Council, 2012).

In the [Updated](#) Air Quality Study (**Appendix E**), the proposed project will be considered to have a significant impact on GHG emissions if the project would result in the more than 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population per year. The project will be considered to have a less than significant impact if it would result in 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population per year or less. This significance threshold is applied to both construction-related and operational GHG emissions.

Construction-Related GHG Emissions

Construction of the Chicken Ranch Project would generate GHG emissions. Based on the CalEEMod emissions model (**Appendix E**), construction of the Chicken Ranch Project is estimated to generate the following.

- ~~868.53~~ ~~590.71~~ MT of CO₂e during 2021,
- ~~4,586.03~~ ~~4,390.14~~ MT of CO₂e during 2022, and
- 4,363.03 MT of CO₂e during 2023.

This amount of GHG emissions would result in the following.

- ~~3.47~~ ~~2.36~~ MT of CO₂e per service population in 2021,
- ~~18.33~~ ~~17.56~~ MT of CO₂e per service population in 2022, and
- 17.45 MT of CO₂e per service population in 2023.

2021 Construction-Related Impacts

In 2021, the project would result in ~~3.47~~ ~~2.36~~ MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population, which is less than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, in 2021 this impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

2022 Construction-Related Impacts

In 2022, the project would result in ~~18.33~~ ~~17.56~~ MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions, which is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, this impact is considered significant. Implementation of mitigation measure will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

2023 Construction-Related Impacts

In 2023, the project would result in 17.45 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions, which is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, this impact is considered significant. Implementation of mitigation measure will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Operational GHG Emissions

Operation of the Chicken Ranch Project would generate GHG emissions. Based on the CalEEMod emissions model (**Appendix E**), operation of the Chicken Ranch Project is estimated

to generate 6,491.24 MT of CO₂e per year. The largest source category of operational GHG emissions would be mobile sources—motor vehicle travel associated with the project.

Project-related operational GHG emissions would result in 25.96 MT of CO₂e per service population per year, which is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, this impact is considered significant. Implementation of mitigation measures will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

The proposed project would not conflict with an off-reservation plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

As described above, construction and operation of the proposed project would result in GHG emissions that are greater than the significance thresholds defined by the County due to the increase in mobile sources. However, implementation of the mitigation measures described below will reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

3.6.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure GHG 1: Require the Use of Low Emissions Construction Equipment.

In order to reduce construction-related GHG emissions (17.17 ~~16.40~~ MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population in 2022, and 16.29 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population in 2023 – the 17.17 ~~16.40~~ value and the 16.29 value are greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year), require that Aerial Lifts used during construction be electrically-powered. Require that the following types of equipment used during construction comply with Tier 4 (Final) emission control standards:

- Air Compressors
- Cement and Mortar Mixers
- Crawler Tractors
- Dumpers/Tenders
- Excavators
- Forklifts
- Generator Sets
- Graders
- Off-Highway Trucks
- Pavers
- Paving Equipment
- Plate Compactors
- Pumps
- Rollers
- Rough Terrain Forklifts
- Rubber Tired Dozers
- Rubber Tired Loaders
- Skid Steer Loaders
- Sweepers/Scrubbers
- Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes
- Welders

Mitigation Measure GHG 2: Purchase and Retire Carbon Offsets for 2022 Construction-Related GHG Emissions. After implementation of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, construction-related GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by ~~3,143.70~~ ~~2,950.14~~ MT of CO₂e in 2022. The Tribe shall purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions. If the Tribe does not implement any portion of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, the Tribe will re-calculate the construction-related GHG emissions and purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions.

Mitigation Measure GHG 3: Purchase and Retire Carbon Offsets for 2023 Construction-Related GHG Emissions. After implementation of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, construction-related GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by ~~2,922.61~~ ~~2,922.59~~ MT of CO₂e in 2023. The Tribe shall purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions. If the Tribe does not implement any portion of Mitigation Measures GHG-1, the Tribe will recalculate the construction-related GHG emissions and purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions.

Mitigation Measure GHG 4: Carbon Sequestration by Planting Trees. The Tribe shall implement carbon sequestration with the goal of planting 50,000 mixed hardwood trees.

Mitigation Measure GHG 5: Reduce Water Consumption. The Tribe shall implement the following to reduce water consumption:

- Use drought-resistant water-efficient landscaping on the project site.
- Use low-flow bathroom faucet fixtures in the project structures.
- Use low-flow bathroom toilet fixtures in the project structures.
- Use low-flow bathroom shower fixtures in the project structures.
- Use reclaimed water for outdoor water use (e.g., landscape irrigation).

Mitigation Measure GHG 6: Reduce Energy Consumption. The Tribe shall implement the following to reduce energy consumption:

- Use high-efficiency lighting on the project site.
- Reduce natural gas consumption on the project site, where feasible replacing natural gas equipment with electrically-powered equipment.

Mitigation Measure GHG 7: Solid Waste Recycling. The Tribe shall implement a solid waste recycling program with the goal of reducing solid waste disposal by 50 percent.

Application of Mitigation Measures GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6 and GHG-7 would reduce construction-related GHG emissions to 25.66 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population per year. The 25.66 value is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year.

Mitigation Measure GHG 8: Purchase and Retire Annual Offsets for Operational GHG Emissions. Operational GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 5,264.83 MT per year of CO₂e. The Tribe shall purchase and retire this amount of carbon offsets for each year of the “project life”. GHG emissions control technology and emission control standards are

reasonably anticipatable for the near-term future. However, technology and standards will change in the future. As a result, the Tribe will re-calculate the amount of offsets in the future using standards typically approved by the State of California. If the Tribe does not implement any portion of Mitigation Measure GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6 and/or GHG-7, the Tribe will re-calculate the operational-related GHG emissions and purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6, GHG-7, and GHG-8 will reduce operational GHG emissions impacts to a less-than-significant level.

3.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

3.7.1 Existing Environment

This section describes existing conditions related to hazardous materials, sensitive receptors, and wildland fires associated with the proposed project.

Hazardous Materials

The majority of the proposed project area consists of grassland and blue oak woodland. Structures within the proposed project area include the existing wastewater treatment facility and dispersal fields, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. A search of several hazardous waste databases, including Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor, RWQCB GeoTracker, EPA EJScreen, and EPA EnviroMapper, showed that the site is not listed as a hazardous waste site (DTSC, 2021; RWQCB, 2021; EPA, 2021; EPA, 2021). In addition, no properties within a 0.25-mile radius from the proposed project site are listed as hazardous waste sites.

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) refers to fibrous minerals that are found in rocks or soil and can be released into the air by either human activities or weathering processes. In California, ultramafic rock, including serpentine rock, is found in the Sierra foothills, the Klamath Mountains, and the coastal ranges. A Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Study conducted by Condor Earth (Condor Earth, 2020) found no indication of ultramafic rock containing naturally occurring asbestos in borings done at the site.

Constructing the proposed project may involve using or transporting potentially hazardous materials to and from the site, including construction materials such as concrete, paints, oils, and automotive products. Additionally, operation of the casino will involve minimal hazardous materials such as paints, polishes, and cleaning products which may be used or stored at the casino for maintenance purpose. Casino operations will also generate wastewater.

Sensitive Receptors

There are no schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site. The nearest schools are Jamestown Elementary School and Sierra Waldorf School, which are 3.5 miles northeast and 5.2 miles north of the proposed project site, respectively.

Wildland Fire Hazards

According to the Tuolumne County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, Tuolumne County experiences wildfires every 2 to 5 years. Drought conditions of more recent years have increased the occurrence of wildfires to every other year. Twelve fires that destroyed more than 750 acres have occurred in or near Tuolumne County between 2001 to 2016 (Tuolumne County, 2018).

According to CAL FIRE, the proposed project site is within a CAL FIRE designated Federal Responsibility Area (FRA), and is surrounded by land designated as a State Responsibility Area (SRA) (Office of the State Fire Marshal, 2021). The CAL FIRE map for Tuolumne County identifies the SRA surrounding the proposed project site as a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (HFHSZ). There is no hazard level designation for the FRA. Fire protection services for the

proposed project area are provided through a multi-jurisdiction effort by the Tuolumne County Fire Department, CAL FIRE, and the U.S. Forest Service.

3.7.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, contains the majority of hazardous waste laws that provide for the regulations of hazardous wastes. DTSC is responsible for implementing the RCRA program as well as California's own hazardous waste laws, which are collectively known as the Hazardous Waste Control Law and are described in the state section below. Any business, institution, or other entity that generates hazardous waste is required to identify and track its hazardous waste from the point of generation until it is recycled, reused, or disposed, otherwise known as from "cradle to grave."

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know-Act

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, also known as the Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act, was enacted in October 1986. Sections 301 through 312 of Title III are administered by the EPA Office of Emergency Management. Additionally, the EPA Office of Information Analysis and Access implements the Section 313 of the Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act. This law requires any infrastructure at the state and local levels to plan for chemical emergencies. Reported information is then made publicly available so that interested parties may become informed about potentially dangerous chemicals in their communities.

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

Under Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the U.S. Department of Transportation regulates the transportation of hazardous materials. However, state agencies have the primary responsibility for enforcing federal and state regulations and are discussed below.

Clean Water Act

EPA is the federal agency primarily responsible for water quality management. The CWA establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into "waters of the United States." The act specifies a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to sharply reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. Some of these tools includes Section 311, which details the Spill Prevention and Countermeasure Control (SPCC) rule, which requires facilities to prepare and maintain a SPCC plan. A facility falls under federal jurisdiction and the SPCC rule if it has an aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 U.S. gallons or a completely buried storage capacity greater than 42,000 U.S. gallons and there is a reasonable expectation of an oil discharge into or upon navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines. An SPCC plan describes oil handling operations, spill prevention practices, discharge or drainage controls, and the personnel, equipment, and resources at a facility that are used to prevent oil spills from reaching navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations concerning hazardous materials. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements related to hazardous materials.

3.7.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the off-reservation public or the off-reservation environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

During construction, hazardous materials, such as solvents, paints, and fuel, may be used or stored on-site, which may have the potential to spill or leak. Additionally, construction activities associated with the proposed project would involve the transport and use of limited quantities of fuels, lubricants, oils, solvents, and other potentially hazardous materials at the proposed project site for the purposes of construction and equipment maintenance. To reduce impacts from accidental spills and leaks of hazardous materials, appropriate Best Management Practices, as described in the mitigation measures below, would be in place for the duration of construction.

The transport, storage, and use of hazardous materials is regulated through various federal, state, and local laws and policies, enforced by an array of departments at local, municipal, and state levels. The use of hazardous materials associated with construction activities for their intended purposes in compliance with these regulations would therefore not represent a significant risk to public health or the environment.

During operation of the proposed project, similar hazardous materials would remain on-site, including fuels and cleaning products. The Tribe would adhere to the typical safety guidelines and standards for the storage and handling of these products, and there would not be on or off-reservation impacts from hazardous materials used during operation of the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project would have an emergency response plan in place, which includes a hazardous materials plan.

The proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the off-reservation public or the off-reservation environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

No records were found in reference to historical usage or handling of any hazardous substances on the proposed project site.

None of the site materials to be removed during the construction phase are associated with or contain hazardous materials. Additionally, it is unlikely that the proposed project's operation would cause the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

The Tribe will implement a Spill Prevention Plan (SPP), as described below in the mitigation measures, which will be adhered to at all times during construction and operation of the proposed project. Therefore, it is unlikely that construction or operation of the proposed project would cause the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed off-reservation school. No impact would occur.

There are no existing or proposed off-reservation schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site. Additionally, the proposed project does not include aspects that would create or result in hazardous emission. Furthermore, the transport of any hazardous materials during the proposed project's construction phase would generally occur along SR 120, and would not occur along the street adjacent to the closest nearby schools. Therefore, no impact would occur, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

The proposed project would not expose off-reservation people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. Less than significant impacts would occur.

The project site is located within a HFHSZ, according to CAL FIRE. There is a potential for construction equipment to induce sparking. Construction and operations of the proposed project would adhere with all applicable Tribal codes or Section 6.4.2 of the Compact (**Appendix A**). Applicable fire protection features would be incorporated into design. Therefore, impacts of wildland fires would be less than significant.

3.7.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Hazards 1. A hazardous materials spill prevention, storage, and disposal plan shall be developed and shall identify proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants used onsite, as well as proper cleanup procedures and reporting of spills. The plan shall contain an inventory of hazardous materials stored and used on site, shall maintain emergency response protocols for the release and disposal of unused hazardous materials, and shall provide provisions specifying employee training in safety and emergency response procedures.

Mitigation Measure Hazards 2: Hazardous Materials Best Management Practices.

- A hazardous materials and hazardous waste minimization program shall be developed, implemented, and reviewed annually by the Tribe to determine if additional opportunities for hazardous materials and hazardous waste minimization are feasible during construction.
- All containers used to store hazardous materials shall be inspected at least once per week for signs of leaking or failure. All maintenance and refueling areas will be inspected monthly. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook that would be maintained on site.
- The Tribe shall implement a training program for all employees handling hazardous waste. The training program will include first aid for emergency responders and fire safety including fire suppression techniques.
- Safety Data Sheets shall be kept in close proximity to the area where the product they cover is stored and/or used.

- Personnel shall follow written standard operating procedures for filling and servicing construction equipment and vehicles.

Mitigation Measure Hazards 3. Any construction equipment that normally includes a spark arrester shall be equipped with an arrester in good working order. This includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, heavy equipment, and chainsaws. During construction, staging areas, building areas, and/or areas slated for development using spark-producing equipment shall be cleared of dried vegetation or other materials that could serve as fuel for combustion. To the extent feasible, the contractor shall keep these areas clear of combustible materials to maintain a firebreak.

Mitigation Measure Public Services 1. The Tribe shall ensure that before beginning operating the Hotel and Casino, that there are adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the Gaming Facility.

3.8 Hydrology and Water Quality

3.8.1 Existing Environment

Surface Water and Drainage

The project area is located in the Upper Tuolumne Watershed, USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 18040009 and within the sub-watershed of Peppermint Creek-Woods Creek. The watershed spans approximately 1,960 square-miles across the western slope of the Sierra Nevada range down to the lower central Sierra Nevada foothills and valley near Modesto, California (CWIP 2021). At the upper end of the watershed, the headwaters of the Tuolumne River begin in Yosemite National Park, flowing westward through well-known Hetch Hetchy Reservoir and the Stanislaus National forest prior to its confluence with the San Joaquin River in the Central Valley. The Tuolumne River is the largest of the three major tributaries to the San Joaquin River (SFPUC 2021). Surface runoff in the watershed is derived almost entirely from the Sierra Nevada snowpack. The western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range accumulate multiple feet of snow each winter, which is captured and managed throughout the watershed and in the Central Valley.

The project area typically experiences rainy, mild winters and dry summers, corresponding geographically and climatically to Mediterranean California (LandScope 2021). In the vicinity of the proposed project area, most of the precipitation is recorded between November and April with average annual accumulation of approximately 24 inches. Recorded precipitation is in the form of rainfall as accumulated snow is rare for the area (WRCC 2021).

No perennial waterbodies exist within the proposed project area. Woods Creek is approximately 0.5 miles east of the proposed project site and flows to the south where it meets the Don Pedro Reservoir on the Tuolumne River. The project site is within the catchment area for Woods Creek (EPA 2021a). To the west, the reservation borders the Table Mountain, hydraulically separating the proposed project area on its western border. Due to its location on the border of two watersheds, the proposed project area's source for seasonal surface water runoff accumulation is primarily the nearby Sierra Nevada foothills and local seasonal precipitation. Multiple ephemeral drainages are identified within the proposed project area, holding water in response to seasonal surface water runoff or localized precipitation events (Helix 2019). Ephemeral drainages in the northwest portion of the proposed project area appear to be altered from constructed features associated with the existing casino and related structures; these features are culverted, lined with riprap, and appear to be intentionally directed (Helix 2019).

Multiple small reservoirs and ponds are located within one mile to the north, east and south of the proposed project area although none are located within the proposed project area boundary. Developed local reservoirs and ponds provide water resources for various domestic, commercial, municipal, and industrial (DCMI) uses. Multiple pit ponds exist around nearby Jamestown as a result of the mining activities in the area. These sites have collected groundwater seepage and surface water runoff as part of past and present area mining operations and are not considered suitable sources for DCMI use and are often of poor water quality.

Groundwater

Drinking water, both municipal and private, in and around the proposed project area is provided by groundwater wells. The reservation and vicinity are outside of a defined groundwater basin but rather supplied with groundwater from the Sierra Nevada Regional Study Unit and is recharged by runoff of from the Sierra Nevada mountains. The lithology of the proposed project and surrounding area consists mostly of granitic and metamorphic rocks (Fram, M.S., Belitz, K. 2014). The source of groundwater comes mainly from stream-channel infiltration and direct infiltration from rain and snow melt which is then confined to a vast network of unpredictable fractures. Groundwater is derived from within the fractures of the rocks and may or may not be interconnected, this is indicative of the varying depths and yields of the wells identified near the proposed project area.

Seven wells are identified within the proposed project area. The completion depths of the wells range from 120 feet below ground surface (bgs) to 660 feet bgs. Yield as recorded on the well completion logs from the construction pump test range from 2 gallons per minute (gpm) to 150 gpm. This range of depth and yield is indicative of the challenging geology and groundwater availability in the region.

Homes on the reservation and the Tribal Facilities shop are currently supplied with water from domestic wells with limited supply. The original well that used to provide water to the Casino is set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply. The Chicken Ranch Facilities shop currently operate on a single well, recorded at 120 feet bgs. Additional utility information is available in Section 3.14.

Water Quality

Surface Water Quality

Water quality standards and designated beneficial uses for Woods Creek and Slate Creek are applicable due to potential surface water runoff from the proposed project area reaching those waterbodies. Woods Creek does not support water contact recreation due to water quality impairment from bacteria. Woods Creek does support cold freshwater habitat and warm freshwater habitat. Woods Creek is identified by Central Valley Water Board in the 2018 Integrated Report with the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies adopted by the Central Valley Water Board in June 2019 (RWQCB 2019). No surface water sources are within the proposed project area.

Groundwater Quality

The EPA has established drinking water standards, both primary and secondary, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act. These regulations specify maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and secondary standards for specific contaminants. The MCLs are health-based, while the secondary standards are cosmetic (e.g., skin discoloration) or esthetic effects (e.g., taste). The standards are listed at the site.

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html#mcls>

A search of the EPA STORET database and the California Water Boards' Groundwater Information System (GAMA) for ground water sampling events reveals limited groundwater sampling has occurred in the surrounding area. Two private wells are located southwest of the

proposed project area, no sampling information was available for those wells. Northeast of the proposed project area are multiple sampling and monitoring wells related to groundwater remediation however, this area is not likely hydraulically connected to the proposed project area due to the local geological and topographical features.

Based upon the limited data available from existing sources for water quality in the Chicken Ranch area, groundwater quality in the area is suitable for domestic consumption. No water quality standard, either primary or secondary, has an analysis which is above the limit set by the EPA for that analyte.

Floodplains

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Tuolumne County, California was used to determine the extents of the 100-year special flood hazard area within the proposed project area (FIRM panel 06109C0850C; April 16, 2009). The entire project and surrounding vicinity are identified as Zone X and defined as an area of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2021).

3.8.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

Clean Water Act

CWA, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, is the major federal legislation governing water quality. The EPA is the administrative agency under the CWA. Relevant sections of the CWA include Sections 303 and 304, Section 401, Section 402, and Section 404. The objective of the CWA is “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”

CWA Anti-degradation Policy

CFR Title 40, Part 131.6 requires that each state develop, adopt, and retain an anti-degradation policy to protect the minimum level of surface water quality necessary to support existing uses. Each state anti-degradation policy must include implementation methods consistent with the provisions outlined in 40 CFR §131.12. EPA addresses these issues on trust land.

NPDES Permitting Program

Facilities discharging pollutants from point-sources into waters of the United States must obtain a discharge permit under the NPDES program. Construction projects disturbing one or more acres of soil must be covered under the NPDES general permitting process. For tribal projects on trust land, the Tribe proposing the proposed project must apply for coverage under the EPA Stormwater General NPDES Permit for Construction Activities.

The EPA’s Stormwater General NPDES Permit for Construction Activities also requires the developing and implementing a SWPPP. The SWPPP must list Best Management Practices that address stormwater runoff rates and quality. In order to ensure compliance with the CWA anti-degradation policy, the EPA must consider the status of the regional water quality before issuing an individual facility NPDES permit for discharge. After reviewing an application for an individual facility permit, the permitting authority will issue a permit with specific effluent limits, or Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR).

Safe Drinking Water Act

The 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended in 1986 and 1996, established the minimum national drinking water standards and guidelines for groundwater protection. Contaminants of concern relevant to domestic water supply are defined as those that pose a public health threat or that alter the aesthetic acceptability of the water. The EPA regulates contaminants through the development of national primary and secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for drinking water.

Disaster Relief Act

The Disaster Relief Act of 1974 created the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is responsible for determining flood elevations and floodplain boundaries based on USACE studies. FEMA is also responsible for distributing Flood Insurance Rate Maps that identify the locations of special flood hazard areas, including 100-year floodplains, which are used in the National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA allows non-residential development in a floodplain; however, construction activities are restricted within the flood hazard areas, depending upon the potential for flooding within each area.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to State and local laws and regulations concerning water resources. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.8.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements off-reservation. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Construction activities will disturb and expose soil, increasing the likelihood of sediment transport and would potentially negatively impact sediment loading and water quality of Woods Creek. The proposed project will comply with EPA's Stormwater General NPDES Permit for Construction Activities and follow the developed SWPPP. Implementing the BMPs outlined in the SWPPP would reduce potentially negative surface water quality impacts to Woods Creek to a less than significant impact. Long-term, the increase in the impervious surfaces would alter runoff patterns on-reservation, potentially increasing off-reservation runoff quantity and quality to Woods Creek. Off-reservation runoff flow quantities will be mitigated with the implementation of stormwater retention basins that will limit post-development peak runoff flows to less than pre-development peak runoff flows. The implementation of stormwater retention throughout the design of the proposed project will comply with waste discharge requirements potentially impacting off-reservation water bodies. Mitigation measures for stormwater retention would reduce impacts to less than significant.

The proposed project would not substantially deplete off-reservation groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing

land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted). Impacts would be less than significant.

The local aquifer is recharged by the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range (Fram, M.S., Belitz, K. 2014). The proposed project would result in an increase in impervious surfaces that would not significantly interfere with any local aquifer recharge.

Potable water for the reservation is currently provided to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino and Tribal Administrative Office by Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). Homes on the reservation and the tribal Facilities shop are currently supplied with water from domestic wells with limited supply.

The original well that used to provide water to the casino is set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply. The water can be treated onsite and is stored in a 10,000-gallon tank in the casino parking lot. The yield of this well is approximately 28,800 gallons per day (gpd). In addition, the Tribe is now exploring potential new wells within the tribal lands as additional backup to the water produced by the original well and TUD supply. The Tribe is also constructing a water project (see section 3.15.1, *Table 13 Known Past, Current, and Potential Projects*), that would provide water for the growing needs of the reservation. This water system would be in place prior to the operation of the proposed project. The operation of the proposed project would rely on the water that would be supplied from this new water project. The water produced by the potential new wells, along with the TUD supply, would provide the water needed during the construction phase of the proposed project, as well as during periods when the future water system is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply.

The current average day water demand for the reservation, including the existing casino, is approximately 15,000 gpd. With the proposed project, the estimated average daily potable water demand would be 139,500 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 208,200 on weekend days. These demands include 45,000 gpd for the cooling tower. The proposed project plans to use reclaimed wastewater in lieu of potable for this water demand reducing the average daily potable demand to 94,500 gpd and 163,200 gpd on weekends. This water supply requirement does not include landscape water. The proposed project would supply reclaimed wastewater for landscape needs.

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria is in the Sierra Nevada foothills which are comprised of igneous rocks and steeply dipping metamorphic rocks. These rocks types are commonly referred to as “hard rock”. For water supply, hard rock does not have sufficient porosity to provide water to wells like sedimentary alluvial (sand and gravel) formations can. Water productions in useful quantities in areas that have hard-rock geology require fractures (also referred to as secondary porosity) to store and transmit water to wells.

Because of the characteristic nature of the site geology, the radius of influence of the potential wells in these formations are often very limited and should not affect wells that are outside the Reservation. However, if new wells will be identified close to the edge of the Reservation, further testing will be employed to evaluate the impact on nearby wells outside the Reservation. Implementation of mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less than significant.

The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation off site. Impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project is wholly upon trust land and will not physically alter any existing streams or rivers. The proposed project includes the conversion of existing open space to several large structures, parking surfaces and landscaping. During construction, the proposed project includes grading and earthmoving that would alter the on-site drainage patterns. No off-reservation drainage patterns would be altered by the construction of any on-site facilities. Earthmoving construction activities would expose soils that could potentially be transported off-site to Woods Creek off-reservation. Soil erosion and sedimentation could potentially increase sediment loading of Woods Creek and degrade water quality. Implementation of the SWPPP including BMP's and sediment control basins would reduce impacts to less than significant.

The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding off site. Impacts would be less than significant.

Runoff from the proposed project site generally drains from west to east along the access road and north to south along the east property frontage on the State Highway. A SWPPP will be implemented in accordance with federal guidelines. Implementing BMPs for stormwater pollution prevention and control of silts and sediments would be provided. Additionally, a site drainage and grading plan has been prepared for the proposed project and will be carefully followed. The design of all stormwater facilities proposed as part of the proposed project will consider and incorporate the existing drainage patterns of the site and adjacent drainage structures.

The proposed project would create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff away from the reservation. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

The proposed project would increase impervious surfaces, which would result in increased runoff flows. Runoff from the proposed project site generally drains from west to east along the access road and north to south along the east property frontage on the State Highway. A site drainage and grading plan shall be prepared for the proposed project and will be carefully followed. The design of all stormwater facilities proposed as part of the proposed project will consider and incorporate the existing drainage patterns of the site and adjacent drainage structures. Off-reservation runoff flow quantities will be mitigated with the implementation of stormwater retention basins that will limit post-development peak runoff flows to less than pre-development peak runoff flows. Therefore, the proposed project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff away from the reservation. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The proposed project would not place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect off-reservation flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant.

The project and surrounding areas are within a low flood hazard area. Therefore, the proposed project would not place structures within a 100-year flood hazard area which would impede or redirect off-reservation flood flows. Impacts are less than significant.

The proposed project would not expose off-reservation people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

Due to the proposed project and surrounding area being within a low flood hazard area, no flood risk impact is identified off-reservation. Impacts are less than significant.

3.8.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 1. A Site Drainage and Grading Plan for the site shall be prepared that specifies how runoff on the site will be managed in order to protect water quality. The design will include detailed runoff calculations to appropriately size inlets, pipes, culverts, retention ponds/areas, and ditches to meet the drainage requirements of the project site. The purpose of the plan will be to prevent the creation of localized on- or off-site flooding and to prevent any negative water quality effects off-site.

Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 2. Detention and/or retention facilities shall be designed and included in the drainage report as described in Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 1. These facilities shall capture surface runoff and retain flows such that the rate of post-development surface runoff does not exceed existing pre-development flows. Maintenance of retention facilities shall be required as described in Hydrology and Water Quality 3.

Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 3: Stormwater Bioretention and Maintenance Procedures. The bioretention facilities shall be maintained with procedures included in a Stormwater Facility Operation and Maintenance Plan. Maintenance procedures may include the following.

- When feasible no synthetic pesticides or fertilizers shall be applied.
- Facilities shall be examined daily for visible trash and subsequent removal
- In September of each year, the facility shall be inspected to confirm there is no accumulation of debris that would impact flow or block inlets
- From December to February of each year, vegetation shall be cut back as needed, debris removed, and mulch replaced. Concrete shall be inspected for damage and elevation of the topsoil and mulch layer shall be confirmed to be consistent with the six-inch reservoir depth.
- Within 24 hours after a significant rain event, the following will be carried out.
 - The surface of the facility will be observed to confirm there is no ponding.
 - Inlets will be inspected, and any accumulations of trash or debris shall be removed.

- The surface of the mulch layer will be inspected for movement of material. Mulch shall be replaced and raked smooth if needed.

Hydrology and Water Quality 4: Well Pump Tests

Before final well locations are chosen, pump tests shall be conducted and neighboring off-reservation wells shall be identified and monitored to assure no impact to these wells occurs.

Hydrology and Water Quality 5: SWPPP BMPs

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and general Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to reduce potential water quality degradation, dust, or erosion to areas adjacent to construction activities. Construction activities at the project site would require coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities. In accordance with the requirements of the General Permit, a SWPPP for the site shall be prepared consistent with the requirements of the NPDES program. The plan shall include inspection and monitoring requirements and shall incorporate appropriate BMPs to prevent erosion and subsequent surface water degradation during construction and demolition activities. BMPs will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- To the extent feasible, grading activities shall be limited to the immediate area required for construction.
- Prior to any grading a construction fence shall be established around the perimeter to prevent unauthorized vehicular entry.
- All erosion control measures shall conform to the erosion control plans shown on the construction drawings and shall be in place at all times.
- Interim erosion control measures may be needed and shall be installed during construction to assure adequate erosion control facilities are in place at all times.
- All mulch shall be straw or rices. All mulch should be used with a tackifier.
- All sandbags may be gravel or sand filled unless specified different.
- To minimize the tracking of mud and dirt and to stabilize the point(s) of site ingress/egress by construction vehicles the contractor shall place 4” to 6” clean angular rock with a minimum depth of 18” over an underlay of filter fabric. Any soil material carried onto street surfaces by construction equipment shall be removed on a daily basis (broom clean, do not use water to wash streets).
- Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales, straw wattles and sandbags) shall be employed for disturbed areas and stockpiled soil. Straw wattles shall have a maximum functional longevity of 1 year and shall be replaced annually.
- Disturbed slopes that are free of vegetation shall have EarthGuard applied or mulch spread and tacked down until new vegetation can take effect.
- Placement of 2” of clean rock may be used as an alternative stabilization BMP for areas where slopes are less than 10%.

- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place during the winter and spring months.
- Sediment control features shall be constructed as an initial phase of site development and site runoff shall be directed to these features.
- Sediment shall be retained on site by a system of sediment basins, swales, or other appropriate measures.
- A spill prevention and countermeasure plan shall be developed which will identify proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants (such as fuel storage tanks) used on site, as well as the proper procedures for cleaning up and reporting of any spills.
- Store, cover, and isolate construction materials, including topsoil and chemicals, to prevent runoff losses and contamination of groundwater.
- Establish fuel and vehicle maintenance areas away from all drainage courses and design these areas to control runoff.
- If the construction site is to remain inactive longer than 3 months then the site shall be stabilized by applying EarthGuard or seeded and watered until vegetation cover is established. Other methods may be acceptable if approved by the Engineer.
- Inspect BMP's and sediment control devices before and after each storm to verify they are in proper order. Remove collected sediment and repair any damage after each storm. If BMP's have failed or are ineffective notify the Engineer/QSD to modify the BMP or specify an alternative and install within 72 hours.
- Monitor BMP's during significant rainfall events (long duration and/or high intensity) clogging and flooding and maintain as necessary to reduce fugitive discharge.
- Keep a log with records of all inspections and actions taken to correct or modify. Note all failures and correction actions.
- BMP's may be removed once soil stabilization vegetation has established and approved by the Engineer/QSP. If seeds fail to germinate or if they germinate and die the area must be re-seeded, fertilized, and mulched within the planting season.
- Hydroseed shall be applied to all disturbed areas that are not subject to heavy wear from construction activities. Seed and mulch shall be kept moist at all times until germination occurs and vegetation is established. Seed shall be in conformance with the California State Seed Law and applied at an acceptable rate":
 - Seed – Melica Californica 10 lbs/acre
 - Fiber – 100% Wood Fiber 2,000 lbs/acre
 - Tack – Scilium Based “M” Binder 120 lbs/acre

Erosion control best management practices (BMPs) will be developed and implemented in compliance with the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Construction BMP Handbook. In addition to the SWPPP, the construction contractor shall prepare an Erosion and

Sediment Control Plan prior to project implementation, which will include provisions in construction contracts for measures to minimize erosion and protect sensitive areas. BMPs will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The project will follow the vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures and practices to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations to storm drain system or to watercourses.
- As needed, the project will make use of the BMP which includes staked straw wattles placed on the toe and face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow and provide removal of sediment from the runoff.
- To prevent the spread of noxious weeds, a wash station will be located at entrances to the ingress and egress routes, and only certified weed-free straw wattles and seed mixes will be used on the project site.
- As needed, the project will use straw mulch which consists of placing a uniform layer of straw and incorporating it into the soil with a studded roller or anchoring it with a stabilizing emulsion. This is one of five temporary soil stabilization alternatives to consider.
- The project will utilize the procedures and practices that are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of concrete waste materials to the storm drain systems or watercourses.
- The project will use stockpile management procedures and practices that are designed to reduce or eliminate air and storm water pollution from stockpiles of soil, and paving materials such as Portland cement concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate subbase or pre-mixed aggregate, asphalt binder (so called “cold mix” asphalt) and pressure treated wood.
- On-site personnel shall be restricted to areas within the construction zone and parking/staging locations, and activity shall be limited to these designated areas.

3.9 Land Use

3.9.1 Existing Environment

The 42-acre proposed project site is located on tribal lands which are already held in trust by the federal government. The primary land uses surrounding the proposed project area include the Chicken Ranch Casino and associated buildings to the west, residential homes to the north, the existing tribal administration building to the northwest, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the north and south. Aside from the existing roads and structures, the majority of the proposed project area consists of grassland and blue oak woodland. Structures within the proposed project area include the existing wastewater treatment facility and dispersal fields, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. Barbed wire fencing associated with the boundaries of adjacent parcels occurs along the borders of the proposed project area.

According to the General Plan, the proposed project site has a land use classification of Public (Tuolumne County Land Use Map, accessed 2020), although Tribal lands are not subject to County land use or zoning restrictions.

The reservation is bordered to the north, south and east by areas under jurisdiction of Tuolumne County (Figure 9). The off-reservation County lands surrounding the proposed project site are designated Rural Residential to the north, Estate Residential to the northeast, Public to the east, and Agricultural to the south (Tuolumne County Land Use Map, accessed 2021).

3.9.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

No federal regulations apply to the proposed project as it relates to land use.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to State or local land use laws and regulations concerning land use. However, such laws and regulations apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.9.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would not conflict with any off-reservation land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. No impacts would occur.

The proposed project would be constructed and operated on trust land and would not impact off-reservation land uses. The proposed project would not result in changes to off-reservation land use, and, as such, would remain consistent with local plans and policies. The proposed project would result in the development of a new hotel and casino in an area that is currently mostly void of development. As described in sections 3.1, Aesthetics, the proposed project would be built in a way as to complement the existing environmental, and reduce impacts from additional light and glare. In addition, the proposed project would be located in the vicinity of agricultural parcels. As described in Section 3.2, Agriculture and Forestry Resources, the proposed project would not result in the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. Although there

may be short term construction related impacts to air quality and noise, these impacts would be temporary in nature and the incorporation of best management practices would assure these impacts would be minimized to the extent practicable.

The proposed project would not conflict with off-reservation land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted by agencies for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. Less than significant impacts would occur.

The proposed project would not conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) applicable to off-reservation lands. No impacts would occur.

No formally adopted HCP, NCCP, or state HCPs have been adopted that are applicable to the proposed project or areas surrounding the proposed project area. The proposed project would be constructed and operated on trust land and no impacts would occur to off-reservation HCP or NCCPs.

3.9.4 Mitigation

None required.

3.10 Noise

3.10.1 Existing Environment

Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are considered to be more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the amount of noise exposure and the types of activities typically involved. Residences, schools, libraries, health care facilities, and parks are generally considered more sensitive to noise than are commercial and industrial land uses. Adjacent visitors of the existing casino and employees of the tribal administrative offices are the primary on-reservation noise-sensitive receptors nearest to the proposed project site. The nearest off-reservation sensitive receptors are residences located approximately 600 feet southwest and 300 feet north/northeast of the proposed project area (Figure 11).

Existing Noise Sources

The existing noise sources surrounding the proposed project site consists of parking lot noise from the existing Casino to the north and the administration building to the northeast, as well as traffic noise from SR108/49 to the south.

Long-term (continuous) noise level surveys were recently conducted at two measurement locations on November 8, 2018 as part of the State Route 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection Improvements Project (Figure 11; Caltrans, 2020). Location 1 was located approximately 200 feet west of the off-reservation residence located closest to the proposed project area to the east. Location 2 was located approximately 200 feet east of the off-reservation residence located closest to the proposed project area to the west. The noise level measurement results are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of Long-Term Ambient Noise Measurements Results

Location	Day-Night Average Sound Level, Decibels	Day-Night Average Sound Level, Decibels	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.) Maximum Sound Level	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) Light Emitting Diode	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) Maximum Sound Level
1	55	52 (47-56)	63 (60-74)	48 (44-53)	62 (59-64)
2	54	47 (40-52)	58 (49-69)	48 (42-53)	61 (56-69)

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (2019).

3.10.2 Regulatory Framework

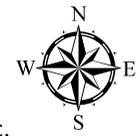
Federal

The Federal Transit Administration has adopted vibration standards that are used to evaluate potential building damage impacts related to construction activities. The FTA has also adopted standards associated with human annoyance for ground borne vibration impacts for the following three land-use categories: Vibration Category 1 – High Sensitivity, Vibration Category 2 – Residential, and Vibration Category 3 – Institutional. The FTA defines Category 1 as buildings where vibration would interfere with operations within the building, including vibration-sensitive



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 11 Ambient Noise Measurement Locations and Off-Reservation Sensitive Receptors

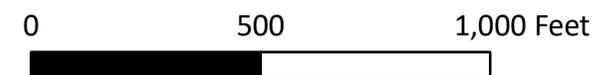


Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:5,000
Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

research and manufacturing facilities, hospitals with vibration-sensitive equipment, and university research operations.

Vibration-sensitive equipment includes, but is not limited to, electron microscopes, high-resolution lithographic equipment, and normal optical microscopes. Category 2 refers to all residential land uses and any buildings where people sleep, such as hotels and hospitals. Category 3 refers to institutional land uses such as schools, churches, other institutions, and quiet offices that do not have vibration-sensitive equipment but still have the potential for activity interference.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to State or local land use laws and regulations concerning noise. However, such laws and regulations apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.10.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project may expose off-reservation persons to noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. Less-than-significant impacts would occur with mitigation.

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would consist of grading, erection of foundations and buildings and the finishing work. The construction noise would be intermittent and temporary. The construction activity noise levels at and near the proposed project area would fluctuate depending on the particular type, number, duration of uses of various pieces of construction equipment.

As stated above, the nearest off-reservation noise receptor to construction activities would be residences located approximately 300 feet north/northeast and 600 feet west of the proposed project area. Therefore, certain construction activities could impact those closest to the proposed project site. The typical noise levels from construction equipment are listed below.

Table 3 Typical Noise Levels from Construction Equipment

Construction Equipment	Noise Level (dBA, L _{eq} at 50 feet from source) ^b
Stationary Equipment	
Air Compressor	81
Generator	81
Mobile Equipment	
Dump Truck	84
Concrete Mix Truck	85
Scraper	89
Jackhammer	88
Dozer	85
Paver	89
Backhoe	80

Source: FHWA, Construction Noise Handbook, 2006.

Construction noise can have noise measured at 50 feet of up to 89 dBA. Noise from construction generally attenuates at a rate of 6-7.5 dBA per doubling of distance. The nearest off-reservation sensitive receptors are approximately 300 feet north/northeast and 600 feet west, therefore resulting in a discernable noise level.

Although Tuolumne County does not have a noise ordinance in its County Code, Policy 5.A.5 of their General Plan (Tuolumne County 2018) requires that construction activity and temporary construction impacts do not expose existing noise-sensitive land uses to excessive noise levels. It requires all new construction activities to implement all feasible noise-reducing measures as necessary to limit construction noise exposure at receiving occupied land uses to within acceptable County noise levels. Therefore, the nearest off-reservation sensitive receptors may experience levels of noise over 70dB that would be temporary in nature. Topographic features located between these sensitive receptors and construction activities would reduce noise levels, as well. In addition, construction noise would mostly occur during the weekdays from 7am to 7pm with occasional nighttime construction. Temporary impacts from noise may occur during construction on the off-reservation sensitive noise receptors. To further reduce construction noise levels, best management practices will be implemented during construction. However, short-term, temporary construction-related impacts may still occur.

Operation

During operation of the proposed project, although most uses will be indoors within the Hotel and Casino, there would be noise generating activities outdoors that would be realized by off-reservation users, including deliveries and trash collection services, increased traffic noise and parking lot noise, as well as noise generated from the pool area.

Roadway Noise

The Casino and Hotel would operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and would generate traffic on the new access road and SR108/49. The proposed project would add trips and therefore, would increase noise levels from the additional trip generation along SR108/49. The additional noise generated would not be considered significant given the nature of the noise generated from major roadways. The increase in additional traffic that would be generated would not be considered significant and therefore would not significantly increase the noise levels on and off-reservation. Baseline noise measurements show that ambient noise levels are greater nearer to SR108/49 and further from the proposed project site (Bollard 2019).

Parking Lot Noise

Increases in the ambient noise level associated with paved parking lots and driveways under the proposed project would be mainly due to slow-moving and idling vehicles, the opening and closing of doors, and patron conversation. The noise level in parking areas is generally dominated by slow-moving vehicles; thus, the ambient noise level in parking structures and parking lots is approximately 60.0 dBA (Aillingworth & Rodkin, Inc., 2014). Additionally, noise levels from parking areas would attenuate to approximately 45 dBA Leq at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors, which is less than the County standard for residential receptors. Therefore, miscellaneous noise levels from on-site vehicles and under the proposed project would not result in significant adverse effects associated with the off-site ambient noise environment.

HVAC Systems

Noise levels produced by HVAC systems vary, but generally result in a noise level of 60.0 dBA Leq at a distance of 20 feet (Berger et al., 2015). The proposed project would be equipped with HVAC units that would be located indoors in most cases, with a few mounted on high roofs and would have noise shield and other industry standard noise abatement measures installed. Using an attenuation factor of 6 dBA Leq per doubling of distance, noise levels produced by HVAC systems would attenuate to approximately 45 dBA Leq at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors. This is less than the County standard for residential receptors. Therefore, the operation of HVAC systems would not increase the ambient noise levels at sensitive receptors or result in significant adverse effects to the nearest noise sensitive receptors under the proposed project.

Deliveries and Trash Collection

Loading areas for food and other supplies can be significant noise sources due to the noise produced by passing trucks. Although the trucks are moving at low speeds, the engine noise could be significant (typically 70 dBA to 75 dBA at 50 feet), and the number and time of day of truck deliveries could affect the reactions of nearby noise-sensitive receivers. Loading docks would be located north of the Proposed hotel building, which is approximately 300 feet from the nearest off-reservation sensitive receptor. For conservative analysis purposes assuming maximum noise levels due to truck movements at the loading docks would be 75 dBA at 50 feet, noise levels produced would attenuate to approximately 60 dBA Leq at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors. However, there will be buffers between the noise and the nearest residences, including vegetation and existing noise from the tribal administration offices. Therefore, noise exposure would be less than significant in terms of ambient noise levels.

Outdoor Pool Area

There will be an exterior pool located on the roof of the hotel. This would generate noise during operation. However, due to the position of the pool and deck in relation to the nearest sensitive receptors, the noise exposure will be minimal.

The proposed project may expose off-reservation neighbors to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Less than significant with mitigation would occur.

The effects of groundborne vibrations typically cause only a nuisance to people, but at extreme vibration levels, damage to buildings may occur. Although groundborne vibration can be felt outdoors, it is typically an annoyance only indoors, where the associated effects of the building shaking can be notable. Groundborne noise is an effect of groundborne vibration and only exists indoors, since it is produced from noise radiated from the motion of the walls and floors of a room and may consist of the rattling of windows or dishes on shelves.

Peak particle velocity (PPV) is often used to measure vibration. PPV is the maximum instantaneous peak (inches per second) of the vibration signal. Scientific studies have shown that human responses to vibration vary by the source of vibration, which is either continuous or transient. Continuous sources of vibration include construction, while transient sources include truck movements. Generally, the thresholds of perception and annoyance are higher for transient

sources than for continuous sources. Structural damage can occur when PPV values are 0.5 inches per second or greater. Annoyance can occur at levels as low as 0.1 inches per second and become strongly perceptible at approximately 0.9 inches per second (Caltrans 2004).

Construction

Construction activities for the proposed project would generally consist of standard earthmoving equipment shown in Table 3 above, which can produce detectable or damaging levels of vibration at nearby sensitive land uses, primarily depending on the distance between the source and the nearby sensitive land use. Generally, physical damage is only an issue when construction requires the use of equipment with high vibration levels (i.e., compactors, large dozers, etc.) and occurs within 25 to 100 feet of an existing structure. Therefore, the vibration levels at 300 feet from construction activities would be less than significant to nearby structures or sensitive receptors.

Operation

Operation of the proposed project would mostly occur indoors within the existing Resort, and would not include significant sources of groundborne vibrations. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose off-reservation sensitive receptors to excessive groundborne vibrations. There would be a less-than-significant impact.

The proposed project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the off-reservation vicinity of the project. Less than significant impacts would occur.

As described above, during operation of the proposed project, although most uses will be indoors within the Hotel and Casino, there would be noise generating activities outdoors that would be realized by off-reservation users, including deliveries and trash collection services, increased traffic and parking lot noise, as well as noise generated from the pool area. However, the increase in noise levels would not result in a substantial permanent increase in noise levels off-reservation. Therefore, noise exposure would be less than significant in terms of ambient noise levels.

The proposed project may result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the off-reservation vicinity of the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

As described above, the proposed project could result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels to the surrounding off-reservation area. Construction of the proposed project would result in a temporary increase in off-reservation noise levels. However, not all equipment would be used simultaneously, and not all equipment would be used on a daily basis. Thus, actual noise level would be lower. Implementation of mitigation measures below would further reduce noise impacts to off-reservation sensitive receptors. However, short-term construction related noise impacts may still occur.

3.10.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Noise 1. All feasible noise-reducing measures will be taken to limit construction noise exposure to off-reservation sensitive receptors and include the following.

- Construction vehicles will adhere to the posted speed limit of 15 miles per hour on the project site.
- Engine-powered equipment will be equipped with the best available noise control techniques (including mufflers, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds), as feasible, and will not be allowed to idle for periods of time when not necessary.
- Loud stationary construction equipment will be located as far away from residential areas as feasible.
- Require the use of alternative pile driving techniques, where feasible, if a particular project requires pile driving within 600 feet of sensitive receptors requires pile driving.
- Where feasible, impact equipment (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for project construction would be hydraulically or electrically powered to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatically powered tools is unavoidable, the use of an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust is recommended to lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA.
- When feasible, external jackets on the impact equipment should also be incorporated to achieve a further reduction of 5 dBA. Whenever feasible, require the use of quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than impact equipment operation.

Mitigation Measure Noise 2. To the maximum extent feasible, construction will follow Policy 5.A.5 of the Tuolumne General Plan, which states that should nighttime construction activities be required (between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.), exterior noise levels shall not exceed 65 dBA Lmax. The Tribe shall work with the construction contractor to ensure a noise plan is in place prior to nighttime construction activities that includes any additional feasible measures to ensure noise levels would not exceed 65 dBA Lmax at the nearest sensitive receptors.

3.11 Population and Housing

3.11.1 Existing Environment

Population

According to data from the US Census Bureau Quick Facts, Tuolumne County has a population of 54,478 people (USCB 2019). Fifteen zip codes are reported for Tuolumne County related to separate communities. The populations of those communities are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Tuolumne County Community Populations By Zip Code

City	Population
Big Oak Flat	245
Chinese Camp	126
Columbia	2,297
Groveland	601
Jamestown	3,433
Long Barn	155
Mi Wuk Village	941
Moccasin	Unavailable
Pinecrest	53
Sonora	4,871
Soulsbyville	2,215
Standard	Unavailable
Strawberry	106
Unincorporated	3,898
Twain Harte	2,226

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census data.

Little printed demographic data is available for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Indian Reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs 2013 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report lists the population of Indians in Tuolumne County as 2,190, although it is not broken out by affiliation (DOI, 2014). Indigenous people are the most under counted, and one of the hardest to count, populations in the U.S. according to the US Census Bureau.

According to demographic data from Environics Analytics, the population reachable within 30 minutes equals 60,091 at present and is projected to increase to 60,351 by 2023. The population within a one-hour drive equals 892,850 at present and is projected to increase to 926,670 over the next five years. The population within four hours is projected to increase from 16,737,231 now to 17,482,042 by 2023. Average household incomes are lower than the national average in the local market but significantly higher than the national average beyond a one-hour drive. Average Household incomes are projected to grow by a total of between 10.3 and 13.7 percent over the next five years, faster than the national average, except for the area within 30 minutes.

Employment

The most recent employment statistics for Tuolumne County (Updated February 2, 2021) as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 17,810 persons participated were active in the labor force with 1,870 individuals participating labor force were unemployed, and an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent, decreased from 17.3 percent reported for April 2020 (EDD 2020). The County saw a sharp increase in unemployment in 2020 due to the Corona Virus Pandemic. The unemployment rate has been on a steady decline although not yet back to pre-pandemic normal that fluctuate between 4 and 5 percent (EDD 2021). Households in Tuolumne County have a median annual income of \$60,108 which is less than the median annual income of the State of California of \$75,235 and less than \$62,843 across the United States (USCB 2019b). Approximately 8.3 percent of Tuolumne County families have an income below the poverty level in the last 12 months, below the national average of 10.1 percent (USCBb 2019).

The most common industry groups for employment, by number of people living in Tuolumne County, are educational services, and health care and social assistance (4,763 people), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (3,094 people), retail trade (2,668 people), and construction (2,044 people).

Income

Median household incomes for the analysis area in 2010 and 2019 are presented in Table 5 below. Median household income within the analysis area declined between 2010 and 2019.

Table 5 Median Household Income in the Proposed Project Area

Area	Median Household Income (\$)	
	2010	2019
Tuolumne County	62,440	60,108
State of California	69,322	75,235
United States	62,982	62,843

Sources:

1. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDP1Y2019.DP04%20California&q=0500000US06109&tid=ACSDP5Y2010.DP04&moe=false&hidePreview=true> Accessed February 18, 2021.
2. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDP5Y2019.DP03%20Tuolumne%20County,%20California&q=0100000US_0400000US06_0500000US06109&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP03&moe=false&tp=false&hidePreview=true, Accessed February 18, 2021.

Housing

Total housing units in Tuolumne County increased slightly from 2010 to 2019. On average, housing vacancy rates within the analysis area were much higher than the federal housing shortage threshold of 5%, and also higher than the state average vacancy rate for each year summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Total Housing Units and Vacancy Rates in the Proposed Project Area

Area	Total Housing Units		Vacant Housing Units (%)	
	2010	2019	2010	2019
Tuolumne County	31,033	31,553	28.5	28.7
State of California	13,552,624	14,175,976	5.0	8.0
United States	115,904,641	137,428,986	9.0	12.1

Sources:

- <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDP1Y2019.DP04%20California&q=0500000US06109&tid=ACSDP5Y2010.DP04&moe=false&hidePreview=true>, Accessed February 18, 2021.
- https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ACSDP5Y2019.DP03_Tuolumne_County_California&q=0100000US_0400000US06_0500000US06109&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP03&moe=false&tp=false&hidePreview=true, Accessed February 18, 2021.

3.11.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

No federal regulations apply to the proposed project as it relates to population and housing.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to State or local laws and regulations concerning population and housing. However, such laws and regulations apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.11.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would not induce substantial off-reservation population growth. Impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project is anticipated to employ up to 250 people. Considering a more normal unemployment rate for Tuolumne County is between 4 and 5 percent, it is likely that there would be some additional workforce that would come from outside of the local area. In addition, the current casino will be closed, and the existing employees would transfer to the new facility. This is also supported by the nearby City of Sonora reporting that the City's daytime population increases to up 25,000 due to the high number of employees and tourists entering the City (City

of Senora 2020). The rural nature of the area and lack of existing infrastructure will limit population growth within the immediate off-reservation area. The arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services industry are well supported as the second largest employment sector within Tuolumne County. The proposed project would add additional year-round employment opportunities for the surrounding communities, although would not likely substantially increase off-reservation population growth. Impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere off-reservation. No impacts would occur.

The proposed project would develop a hotel and casino on the existing Chicken Ranch Rancheria and no housing would be displaced as a result of construction and operation of the proposed project. Additionally, Tuolumne County has a much higher housing vacancy rate than the California average, signaling space for any potential out of area employees seeking relocation. No impacts would occur.

3.11.4 Mitigation

No mitigation required.

3.12 Public Services

3.12.1 Existing Environment

Law Enforcement

The Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department currently provides law enforcement services, as needed, to the proposed project area. California Public Law 280 gives the State of California and other local law enforcement agencies authority over criminal activities on Tribal land (Tuolumne County, 2021a). The Sheriff's department also provides enforcement services to the unincorporated areas of Tuolumne County. The California Highway Patrol has an office in nearby Sonora with traffic safety responsibilities for Tuolumne County (excluding Yosemite National Park) and a small portion of northern Mariposa County. The City of Sonora has a local police department serving residents within City boundaries. Nearby Jamestown is also served by the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department with no local law enforcement agency.

Fire Protection

Fire protection services are provided by the Tuolumne County Fire Department (TCFD), through a cooperative fire protection agreement with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) (Tuolumne County, 2021b). The agreement allows for CAL FIRE to provide fire protection when CAL FIRE is out of declared "fire season". There are 13 separate fire stations within Tuolumne County and an additional 44 fire stations in bordering Calaveras County. The Jamestown fire station is operated by Tuolumne County and services the proposed project and surrounding area in conjunction with the CAL FIRE Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit located in San Andreas.

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency and non-emergency medical transport is provided by Tuolumne County Ambulance Service (Tuolumne County, 2021c). Five ambulances are stationed throughout the county, the closest being in Sonora. An additional five ambulances are on standby for special events and periods of high call volume. Manteca Ambulance Service is contracted by the County to provide staffing and daily operations of ambulance services.

Schools

No schools are located within the proposed project area boundaries or within the immediate vicinity. The nearest school schools are Jamestown Elementary School and Sierra Waldorf School, which are 3.5 miles northeast and 5.2 miles north of the proposed project site, respectively. Secondary public education is available in Sonora, approximately 6.5 miles to the northeast.

Parks

No parks or public open spaces are located within or near the proposed project boundary. The nearest public park is located approximately 4 miles to the northeast in Jamestown. The Stanislaus National Forest, Emigrant Wilderness and Yosemite National Park are located to the northeast of the proposed project area.

3.12.2 Regulatory Framework

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to State or local laws and regulations concerning off-reservation governmental facilities and public services. However, such laws and regulations apply to off-reservation areas and public service systems if implementation of the proposed project were to interfere with and/or increase or decrease the demand on certain public services.

Federal

There are no federal regulations regarding public services that pertain to the proposed project.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to State or local land use laws and regulations concerning public services. However, such laws and regulations apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.12.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered off-reservation 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. Less than significant impacts would occur with mitigation incorporated.

Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, Emergency Medical Services

At the time of this report, the Tribe is actively developing law enforcement, fire protection and emergency medical services for the proposed project. The Tribe shall ensure that prior to operation of the hotel and casino, that adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the gaming facility.

Fire protection features, such as modern sprinkler systems and fire-resistant construction materials, will be incorporated into the design. Fire flows have been accounted for in the design of the facility's water system improvements.

The development of the Tribes public services would mitigate the impact to fire, law enforcement and emergency medical services to less than significant impacts.

Schools

The proposed project would not adversely affect surrounding area schools. The nearest school is 3.5 miles to the northeast and any increase traffic will be accommodated along SR 108/49 and the proposed project access roads, not affecting the local roads and surrounding schools. An increase in school children is not expected as employees are expected to live within unincorporated portions of the county or are currently working at the existing casino facility. This impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

Parks

The proposed project is not expected to increase or decrease the number of visitors to local, state or National Parks. Additionally, the proposed project is not anticipated to introduce residents to the area who would increase demand on public parks and open space. This impact would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

3.12.4 Mitigation

Measure Public Services 1

The Tribe shall ensure that prior to operation of the hotel and casino, that adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the gaming facility.

Measure Hazards 3

During construction, any construction equipment that normally includes a spark arrester shall be equipped with an arrester in good working order. This includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, heavy equipment, and chainsaws. During construction, staging areas, building areas, and/or areas slated for development using spark-producing equipment shall be cleared of dried vegetation or other materials that could serve as fuel for combustion. To the extent feasible, the contractor shall keep these areas clear of combustible materials to maintain a fire break.

3.13 Transportation and Traffic

3.13.1 Existing Environment

Surrounding Roadways and Intersections

State Route (SR) 108/Highway 49 in the study area is a 2-lane, undivided, rural minor arterial that runs primarily in the north-south direction through Jamestown and unincorporated Tuolumne County. This arterial currently serves both passenger vehicles and heavy vehicles. SR 108 operates at a posted speed limit of 55 mph in the general vicinity of Chicken Ranch Road and Mackey Ranch Road. No bicycle, pedestrian, or transit facilities are provided along this roadway. The Tuolumne County Regional Transportation Plan lists the widening of SR 108 to a five-lane facility from Chicken Ranch Road to South Main Street as a Tier 2 Capital Improvement project. This roadway widening project is intended to help relieve congestion and improve operational performance of SR 108. The project also includes a complete streets component for pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Being a Tier 2 project, this roadway widening Capital Improvement project will be constructed as funding becomes available.

Chicken Ranch Road is a 2-lane, undivided local roadway that primarily serves abutting low density rural single-family residential developments. Chicken Ranch Road, which is an approximately ~~40-24~~-ft wide, paved roadway, is the primary access road to the existing casino/bingo hall operated by the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians (“the Tribe”). Chicken Ranch Road currently operates at a posted speed limit of 25 mph. The existing intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road is a 3-legged unsignalized intersection located at PM 12.817, with stop control placed on the minor leg approach (Chicken Ranch Road). From the intersection with SR 108/49, Chicken Ranch Road extends approximately 4,900 feet to its southern terminus. No bicycle, pedestrian, or transit facilities are provided along this roadway.

Mackey Ranch Road is a ~~gravel single land driveway that 2-lane undivided roadway that primarily~~ serves the abutting residential ~~and commercial~~ developments within the Chicken Ranch Off-Reservation Trust Land. As Mackey Ranch Road connects to Chicken Ranch Road at its western terminus, the Tribe has identified the potential for Mackey Ranch Road to be developed as an alternative access route to the small casino/ bingo hall. The existing intersection of Mackey Ranch Road & SR 108/49 located at PM 12.13, is a Two-Way Stop-Controlled (TWSC), with stop controls placed on the minor road (Mackey Ranch Road). There are no posted speed limits on Mackey Ranch Road between SR 108/49 and its western terminus at Chicken Ranch Road. No bicycle, pedestrian, or transit facilities are provided along this roadway.

SR 49 is a 2-lane undivided highway that extends through several California counties, primarily in the north-south direction. Within Tuolumne County, SR 49 runs through the city of Sonora and other unincorporated communities in the southwestern portion of the county. In the vicinity of the Project, SR 49 overlaps with SR 108 (see above).

Site Access

The proposed project site is currently accessible from SR 108/49 via Chicken Ranch Road, a 2-lane paved road that also connects to adjacent residential streets to the north of the site. Several parking lots surrounding the casino building are accessible through driveways on Chicken Ranch

Road. South of Chicken Ranch Road, Mackey Ranch Road is currently an access road that connects Chicken Ranch Casino and abutting residences to SR 108/49. Both Chicken Ranch Road and Mackey Ranch Road intersections on SR 108/49 are currently side-street stop-controlled (SSSC).

The proposed project intends to access the surrounding roadway system via a new access road that would form the west leg of the proposed SR 49-108 / Mackey Ranch Road roundabout intersection. The proposed access road would also connect to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino roadway network to the northwest. The proposed project would have three (3) new driveway access points along the new access road:

- One-way ingress driveway just north of the SR 49-108 / Mackey Ranch Road roundabout that would serve traffic traveling to the casino parking structure, surface parking lot, and porte-cochere.
- One-way egress driveway just south of the resort building that would serve traffic traveling from the casino parking structure, surface parking lot, and porte-cochere.
- Two-way driveway adjacent to the northwest side of the resort that would serve the hotel/employee parking structure.

The existing parking lot located to the west of the proposed project would be accessed from the existing Chicken Ranch Casino roadway network that will have a direct connection to the proposed project access road. There will also be a new access drive running along the east side of the project site between the porte-cochere and the existing Tribal Administration Building cul-de-sac to the north. The new access drive on the east side of the proposed project site will be for emergency access and service vehicles.

~~Ingress and egress to the proposed project will be provided along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. There will be a two-way driveway to access the south side of the resort, including the surface parking, parking structure and front entrance Porte Cochere to access the gaming component of the resort. This access would provide a one-way exit back onto the People of the Mountain Road. In addition, there will be a 2-way entrance on the north side of the resort to access the hotel parking structure (Figure 3).~~

~~In addition, the access to the existing parking lot located to the west of the proposed project, which would service employees of the gaming facility and other resort amenities, would be from the south on the new extension of Mackey Ranch Road. The employees would then be shuttled from this parking area to the resort along a new paved pathway.~~

3.13.2 Regulatory Framework

Regulation of the off-reservation roadway network in the vicinity of the proposed project site falls under the jurisdiction of Caltrans and Tuolumne County.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to state or local laws and regulations. However, such laws and regulations apply to off-reservation roadways in the vicinity of the

proposed project site. **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.13.3 Environmental Consequences

The Proposed Project would cause an increase in off-Reservation traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system. This impact is less than significant with mitigation.

The proposed project would increase traffic in the area during both construction and operation. See Table 7 below.

Table 7 Trip Generation

Land Use Category (ITE Code)	Unit ¹	AM Peak Hour Trip Rate/Unit			PM Peak Hour Trip Rate/Unit		
		Total	In %	Out %	Total	In %	Out %
Hotel (310)	Rooms	0.47	59%	41%	0.62	51%	49%
Casino (Field Counts)	GP	0.23	49%	51%	0.39	51%	49%
Drinking Place (925)	KSF	N/A	50%	50%	11.36	66%	34%
Quality Restaurant (931)	KSF	0.73	50%	50%	7.80	67%	33%
Project Name	Quantity (Units)	AM Peak Hour Trips			PM Peak Hour Trips		
Casino	400	92	45	47	155	79	77
	<i>To Attached Hotel</i>	-47	-19	-28	-62	-30	-32
	<i>To Steakhouse</i>	-2	-1	-1	-21	-7	-14
Attached Hotel	200	95	56	39	124	63	61
	<i>To Casino</i>	-47	-28	-19	-62	-32	-30
Sports Bar	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	18	9
	<i>To Casino</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-14	-9	-5
Steakhouse	5.4	4	2	2	42	28	14
	<i>To Casino</i>	-2	-1	-1	-21	-14	-7
New Project Trips		92	54	38	169	96	73

Notes:

1. 1 ksf = 1,000 square feet GP = Gaming Positions
2. Trip rates based on ITE Trip Generation Manual 10th edition fitted-curve equations or average rates
3. Casino Trips based on Field Counts at the existing project site

The Highway Capacity Manual defines LOS for side-street stop-controlled intersections in terms of computed or measured control delay for the minor approaches. LOS is not defined for the intersection as a whole. The LOS criteria for unsignalized intersections is shown in Table 8.

Table 8 LOS Criteria for Unsignalized Intersections

Level of Service	Delay Range (SEC/VEH)
A	≤10
B	>10 and ≤15
C	>15 and ≤25
D	>25 and ≤35
E	>35 and ≤50
F	>50

LOS for signalized intersections is stated in terms of the average control delay per vehicle for a peak 60-minute analysis period. LOS criteria for signalized intersections is shown in Table 9 below. An acceptable LOS is determined to be LOS D or above.

Table 9 LOS Criteria for Signalized Intersections

Level of Service	Control Delay Per Vehicle (SEC)
A	≤10
B	>10 and ≤20
C	>20 and ≤35
D	>35 and ≤55
E	>55 and ≤80
F	>80

Traffic Impact Analysis

The Updated Traffic Impact Analysis (**Appendix H**) concluded that even with the incorporation of the new hotel and casino project, no significant off-Reservation LOS impacts to any of the surrounding roadways or intersections would occur, as summarized below.

Chicken Ranch Road

The following table presents a summary of overall LOS for the intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road, throughout multiple analysis scenarios, for AM and PM peak hours.

Table 10 Intersection LOS Scenario Comparison – SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Intersection	Scenario	Control Type ¹	Peak Hour	V/C Ratio	Delay ² (sec)	Level Of Service
SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road	Existing No Build	SSSC	AM	-	14.2	B
			PM	-	31.0	D
	No Build 2040	SSSC	AM	-	15.2 20.8	C
			PM	-	21.0 112.3	E/F
	Roundabout 2020 with Expansion	SSSC	AM	-	20.8 15.2	C
			PM	-	112.3 21.0	F/C
	Roundabout 2040 with Expansion	SSSC	AM	-	17.7	C
			PM	-	6.0 39.0	A/E

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control
2. Traffic Operation outputs calculated using SimTraffic for SSSC Intersections,
3. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWSC intersections, average of all approaches for AWSC, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in the table above, the intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road is expected to remain at acceptable LOS during the AM peak hour, however it operates at an

unacceptable LOS during the PM peak hour in 2040 conditions. With the construction of the roundabout at Mackey Ranch Road, the delay at the intersection is still at an unacceptable LOS, however, the delay is greatly reduced, and LOS is improved from F under 2040 No Build to E under 2040 with the roundabout.

Mackey Ranch Road

The following table presents a summary of overall LOS for the intersection of SR 108/49 & Mackey Ranch Road/ Sierra Rock Road, throughout multiple analysis scenarios, for AM and PM peak hours.

**Table 11 Intersection LOS Scenario Comparison – SR 108/49/Mackey Ranch Rd/
Sierra Rock Rd**

Intersection	Scenario	Control Type ¹	Peak Hour	V/C Ratio	Delay ² (sec)	Level Of Service
SR 108/49 & Mackey Ranch Road/ Sierra Rock Road	Existing No Build	SSSC	AM	-	12.4	B
			PM	-	13.4	B
	No Build 2040	SSSC	AM	-	15.1	C
			PM	-	23.2	C
	Roundabout 2020, with Expansion	RNDBT	AM	0.556	7.4	A
			PM	0.587	7.6	A
	Roundabout 2040, with Expansion	RNDBT	AM	0.686	8.0	A
			PM	0.765	8.9	A

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control, RNDBT = Roundabout
2. Traffic Operation outputs calculated using SimTraffic for SSSC Intersections, and SIDRA for roundabouts.
3. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWSC intersections, average of all approaches for AWSC, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in the table above, the intersection of SR 108/49 & Mackey Ranch Road/ Sierra Rock Road is expected to remain at acceptable LOS throughout all intersection control alternatives and all design years.

SR 108/Highway 49

The following table presents a summary of overall LOS for the intersection of SR 108 & Highway 49, throughout multiple analysis scenarios, for AM and PM peak hours.

Table 12 Intersection LOS Scenario Comparison – SR 108 & SR 49

Intersection	Scenario	Control Type ¹	Peak Hour	V/C Ratio	Delay ² (sec)	Level Of Service
SR 108 & SR 49	Existing No Build	SSSC	AM	-	3.2	A
			PM	-	5.0	A
	No Build 2040	SSSC	AM	-	3.4 3.9	A
			PM	-	5.2 5.6	A
	Roundabout 2020 with Expansion	SSSC	AM	-	3.93.4	A
			PM	-	5.65.2	A
	Roundabout 2040 with Expansion	SSSC	AM	-	3.9	A
			PM	-	6.0	A

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control
2. Traffic Operation outputs calculated using SimTraffic for SSSC Intersections,
3. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWSC intersections, average of all approaches for AWSC, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in the table above, the intersection of SR 108/49 & Mackey Ranch Road/Sierra Rock Road is expected to remain at acceptable LOS throughout all scenarios and all design years.

Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis

Wood Rodgers completed [an Updated](#) Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) analysis for the project (**Appendix I**). Project VMT was analyzed both within and outside Tuolumne County, including the overall region where the Chicken Ranch Casino draws its customers. All VMT analysis was prepared consistent with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the Tuolumne County SB 743 VMT Thresholds Memorandum (Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo), the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research Technical Advisory (OPR Technical Advisory), and the latest California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. All VMT analysis was performed for typical weekday daily conditions.

A VMT threshold was selected for each Project land use consistent with guidance in the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo and the OPR Technical Advisory. Net Project VMT for each land use was then compared to the selected threshold to determine if the Project would have any VMT impacts and require mitigation.

Tuolumne County adopted initial recommended countywide VMT thresholds, outlined in the version of the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo dated May 27, 2020, on August 4, 2020. Since August 2020, the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo has been updated to

the version dated November 4, 2020. The updated Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo contains revised hotel thresholds and VMT methodologies that better account for all travel and trip lengths between Yosemite National Park and hotel type land uses. The County will likely adopt the revised thresholds contained in the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo dated November 4, 2020 in the near future. Therefore, the revised thresholds in the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo dated November 4, 2020 were considered appropriate for use in this analysis. Use of the hotel thresholds from the May 27, 2020 or November 4, 2020 Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memos would not change the outcome of the significance findings for Project VMT impacts.

Casino VMT Analysis

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo does not recommend a specific threshold for the casino land use type. However, the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo does say that if a project land use does not fall into an identified threshold category, a project threshold may be established on a case-by case basis. Looking at the net Project casino VMT (**Appendix I**) shows that the reductions in VMT due to the rerouting of existing trips was primarily due to the rerouting of casino customer trips. Therefore, the rerouted and the new casino customer trips generally cancel out, and the new Project casino VMT is only the remaining casino employee VMT. Since the net Project casino VMT only consists of employee VMT, it makes sense to compare the Project casino VMT against a VMT per employee threshold like the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends for commercial land uses that primarily generate employee trips, such as office and industrial land uses. The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends the following VMT threshold for land uses that primarily generate employee trips:

“Less than or equal to the subarea baseline average work VMT per employee.”

Based on Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo, the Project is located in the Jamestown Subarea, and the Jamestown Subarea baseline average work VMT per employee is 48.5. The [Updated](#) VMT analysis (**Appendix I**) compares net Project casino VMT per employee against the threshold, and identifies potential impacts. The net Project casino VMT per employee exceeds the threshold, which means the Project casino would have significant VMT impacts before mitigation.

Hotel VMT Analysis

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends the following VMT threshold for hotels:

“Less than or equal to the subarea baseline average hotel VMT per room.”

Based on the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo, the Project is located in the Jamestown Subarea, and the Jamestown Subarea baseline average hotel VMT per room is 48.3. The [Updated](#) VMT analysis (**Appendix I**) compares net Project hotel VMT per room against the threshold, and identifies potential impacts. The net Project hotel VMT per room exceeds the threshold, which means the Project hotel would have significant VMT impacts before mitigation.

Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT Analysis

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends the following VMT threshold for retail and nonoffice commercial land uses (which includes restaurants and bars):

“No net increase in total regional VMT.”

The [Updated](#) VMT analysis (**Appendix I**) compares net Project steakhouse and sports bar VMT against the threshold, and identifies potential impacts. The net Project steakhouse and sports bar VMT per room exceeds the threshold, which means the Project steakhouse and sports bar would have significant VMT impacts before mitigation.

With the implementation of recommended mitigation measures, all Project land use VMT impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project does not substantially increase hazards to an off-reservation design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). This impact is less than significant.

The proposed project would not involve redesign or reconfiguration of existing roadways that would result in an increase in hazards nor would the proposed project introduce any new types of vehicles, turning movements, or other features that would differ substantially from that which is already occurring. Based on each of these considerations, impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access for off-reservation responders. This impact is less than significant.

The proposed project would not introduce significant long-term changes in traffic. Construction impacts to traffic are negligible and temporary, and construction staging would occur on-site. Implementation of the proposed project would not significantly impact emergency response or evacuation routes in the vicinity of the project site. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.13.1 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Traffic 1: Employee Shuttles or Ride-Sharing Program. The employee shuttle or ride-sharing program could consist of some or all of the following features:

- Have an on-site employee ride-sharing coordinator that provides information to employees and helps coordinate shared rides.
- Establish meet-up areas in communities where multiple employees live. Employees would meet up in the parking lot of a large shopping center, etc. and then share a ride/carpool to work.
- Provide incentives to employees for ride-sharing.
- Provide ride-sharing information and tools via posters, handouts, websites, etc.

Mitigation Measure Traffic 2: [Expand Bus Program and Implement Local Transit Stops.](#)

Expand the bus program to include some or all of the following features:

- ~~Add new bus locations.~~
- ~~Increase the number of buses or number of pick up/drop off times at existing locations.~~
- [Add busses that travel to/from new locations.](#)

- [Have the busses operate seven day a week.](#)
- Increase bus program advertising and information provided to customers, including posters, handouts, websites, phone apps, etc.
- Have a bus program coordinator on site that can help customers book a ride.
- Provide additional incentives and/or discounts for customers to ride the bus.

3.14 Utilities and Service Systems

3.14.1 Existing Environment

Water Supply

Potable water for the reservation is currently provided to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino and Tribal Administrative Office by Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). Homes on the reservation and the tribal Facilities shop are currently supplied with water from domestic wells with limited supply.

The original well that used to provide water to the casino is set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply. The water can be treated onsite and is stored in a 10,000-gallon tank in the casino parking lot. The yield of this well is approximately 28,800 gallons per day (gpd).

The current average day water demand for the Rancheria, including the existing casino, is approximately 15,000 gpd.

Wastewater

The wastewater of the existing casino is currently being handled by an existing on-site wastewater treatment system. The system is sized to treat up to 20,000 gpd with expansion to 40,000 gpd with an additional unit. Currently, the treated wastewater is pumped to two 25,000-gallon bolted steel tanks for temporary storage. The treated wastewater is then pumped from a constructed masonry pump house to six drip irrigation zones for dispersal using more than 20,000 linear feet of drip tubing.

Gas and Electric

The Tribe currently purchases WAPA energy through TPPA and would continue to purchase WAPA energy to service the proposed project. Currently propane is supplied to the Tribe by J.S. West.

Solid Waste

Cover and Sons provides solid waste service for the Casino. Services include garbage collection. Waste Management provides solid waste service for the rest of the reservation.

3.14.2 Regulatory Framework

Federal

No federal regulations relating to utilities and service systems apply to the proposed project.

State and Local

The project site is located on trust land and is not subject to state or local regulatory requirements concerning off-reservation governmental facilities and utilities and service systems. However, such requirements would apply to any new or physically altered off-reservation governmental facilities that are required as a result of implementation of the proposed project to maintain acceptable standards for items identified in the Off-Reservation Environmental Impact Analysis Checklist (**Appendix B**). **Appendix D**, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements, includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

3.14.3 Environmental Consequences

The proposed project does not exceed off-reservation wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB. Impacts are Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

This current wastewater treatment system is not capable of handling the amount of wastewater that is anticipated to be generated from the proposed project and all future development on the reservation. The projected average daily wastewater generation from the proposed project is approximately 80,000 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 145,000 gpd.

The Tribe will be upgrading their wastewater treatment to serve the growing needs of the reservation. The new wastewater treatment facility would be located on trust land as shown on Figure 6. The new facility would be constructed and in operation before the start of operation of the proposed project and will be properly sited, designed, and maintained according to the standards set forth in Resolution No. 2012-0032 of the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (RWQCB, 2018). Therefore, the proposed project does not exceed off-reservation wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable RWQCB. Impacts are Less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The proposed project would require constructing new water or wastewater treatment facilities, energy facilities, solid waste facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects. Impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

As described above, the current wastewater system is not capable of handling the amount of wastewater that is anticipated to be generated from the proposed project and all future development on the reservation. The projected average daily wastewater generation from the proposed project is approximately 80,000 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 145,000 gpd. The Tribe will be upgrading their wastewater treatment to serve the growing needs of the reservation. The facility would be constructed and in operation before the start of operation of the proposed project and would adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory guidelines. Thus, the wastewater treatment facility is not anticipated to have significant environmental impacts. The wastewater treatment facility would be constructed concurrently with the proposed project, so cumulative effects have been analyzed and described in more detail in Section 3.14.

Potable water for the reservation is currently provided to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino and Tribal Administrative Office by Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). Homes on the reservation and the tribal Facilities shop are currently supplied with water from domestic wells with limited supply.

The original well that used to provide water to the casino is set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply. The water can be treated onsite and is stored in a 10,000-gallon tank in the casino parking lot. The yield of this well is approximately 28,800 gallons per day (gpd). In addition, the Tribe is now exploring potential new wells within the tribal lands as additional backup to the water produced by the original well and TUD supply. The Tribe is also constructing a water project (see section 3.15.1, *Table 13 Known Past, Current, and Potential Projects*), that would provide water for the growing needs of the reservation. This water system

would be in place prior to the operation of the proposed project. The operation of the proposed project would rely on the water that would be supplied from this new water project. The water produced by the potential new wells, along with the TUD supply, would provide the water needed during the construction phase of the proposed project, as well as during periods when the future water system is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply.

The current average day water demand for the reservation, including the existing casino, is approximately 15,000 gpd. With the proposed project, the estimated average daily potable water demand would be 139,500 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 208,200 on weekend days. These demands include 45,000 gpd for the cooling tower. The proposed project plans to use reclaimed wastewater in lieu of potable for this water demand reducing the average daily potable demand to 94,500 gpd and 163,200 gpd on weekends. This water supply requirement does not include landscape water. The proposed project would supply reclaimed wastewater for landscape needs.

As part of the development of the proposed project, two new water storage tanks (190,000-gallon and 640,000-gallon) will be constructed adjacent to the existing WWTP. The tanks will provide storage for code required fire water. The tanks will also provide potable water storage for peak daily water demand. Adjacent to these tanks will be a pump station to pump the potable water into the distribution pipe network for daily domestic demands as well as for emergency fire hydrant and fire sprinkler demands. The impacts associated with this water system have been analyzed and mitigation measures are in place to minimize impacts associated with the construction of the system. Therefore, the proposed project would require constructing new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects. Impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The Tribe currently purchases WAPA energy from TPPA, a state-recognized JPA formed originally in 1983 to serve low-cost electrical energy to local government agencies. The Tribe would continue to purchase energy from WAPA to service the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project includes the installation of diesel-powered generators, which would be served by two 20,000-gallon diesel tanks. This would allow for approximately 48 hours of power in case of emergencies. Currently propane is supplied to the Tribe by J.S. West. A new approximately 20,000-gallon propane tank will be installed to provide gas to the new facility. Therefore, impacts to energy facilities would be less than significant.

Covers and Sons provides trash pick up for the current Casino. Waste Management provides solid waste service for all other entities and homes on tribal lands. Services include garbage collection, drop-off recycling, roll off container rentals, and dumpster rentals. The proposed project's solid waste will continue to be hauled off-reservation by Cover and Sons to the Cal Sierra transfer station. Therefore, impacts to solid waste facilities would be less than significant.

The proposed project would require or result in constructing new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects. Impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The design of all stormwater facilities proposed as part of the proposed project will consider and incorporate the existing drainage patterns of the site and adjacent drainage structures. Additionally, a SWPPP will be implemented in accordance with federal guidelines and implementation of BMPs for stormwater pollution prevention and control of silts and sediments would be provided. Additionally, a site drainage and grading plan has been prepared for the proposed project and will be carefully followed. Off-reservation runoff flow quantities will be mitigated with the implementation of stormwater retention basins that will limit post-development peak runoff flows to less than pre-development peak runoff flows. The proposed project would require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects. Impacts are less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

The proposed project would not result in a determination by an off-reservation wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

The proposed project does not require the need for an off-reservation wastewater treatment provider. The current wastewater system is not capable of handling the amount of wastewater that is anticipated to be generated from the proposed project. The projected average daily wastewater generation from the proposed project is approximately 106,000 gpd with a maximum daily demand of approximately 171,000 gpd. The Tribe will be upgrading their wastewater treatment to serve the growing needs of the reservation. The facility would be constructed and in operation before the start of operation of the proposed project and would adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory guidelines. Thus, the wastewater treatment facility is not anticipated to have significant environmental impacts. The wastewater treatment facility would be constructed concurrently with the proposed project, so cumulative effects have been analyzed and described in more detail in Section 3.14.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a determination by an off-reservation wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the proposed project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the proposed project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. No impacts would occur.

3.14.4 Mitigation

Mitigation Measure Utilities 1. Before operation, the Tribe shall ensure that the new wastewater treatment facility is complete.

Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 4: Well Pump Tests. Before final well locations are chosen, pump tests shall be conducted and neighboring off-reservation wells shall be identified and monitored to assure no impact to these wells occurs.

Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 5: SWPPP BMPs. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and general Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to reduce potential water quality degradation, dust, or erosion to areas adjacent to construction activities. Construction activities at the project site would require coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities. In accordance with the requirements of the General Permit, a SWPPP for the site shall be prepared consistent with the requirements of the NPDES

program. The plan shall include inspection and monitoring requirements and shall incorporate appropriate BMPs to prevent erosion and subsequent surface water degradation during construction and demolition activities. BMPs will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- To the extent feasible, grading activities shall be limited to the immediate area required for construction.
- Prior to any grading a construction fence shall be established around the perimeter to prevent unauthorized vehicular entry.
- All erosion control measures shall conform to the erosion control plans shown on the construction drawings and shall be in place at all times.
- Interim erosion control measures may be needed and shall be installed during construction to assure adequate erosion control facilities are in place at all times.
- All mulch shall be straw or rices. All mulch should be used with a tackifier.
- All sandbags may be gravel or sand filled unless specified different.
- To minimize the tracking of mud and dirt and to stabilize the point(s) of site ingress/egress by construction vehicles the contractor shall place 4” to 6” clean angular rock with a minimum depth of 18” over an underlay of filter fabric. Any soil material carried onto street surfaces by construction equipment shall be removed on a daily basis (broom clean, do not use water to wash streets).
- Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales, straw wattles and sandbags) shall be employed for disturbed areas and stockpiled soil. Straw wattles shall have a maximum functional longevity of 1 year and shall be replaced annually.
- Disturbed slopes that are free of vegetation shall have EarthGuard applied or mulch spread and tacked down until new vegetation can take effect.
- Placement of 2” of clean rock may be used as an alternative stabilization BMP for areas where slopes are less than 10%.
- No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place during the winter and spring months.
- Sediment control features shall be constructed as an initial phase of site development and site runoff shall be directed to these features.
- Sediment shall be retained on site by a system of sediment basins, swales, or other appropriate measures.
- A spill prevention and countermeasure plan shall be developed which will identify proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants (such as fuel storage tanks) used on site, as well as the proper procedures for cleaning up and reporting of any spills.
- Store, cover, and isolate construction materials, including topsoil and chemicals, to prevent runoff losses and contamination of groundwater.

- Establish fuel and vehicle maintenance areas away from all drainage courses and design these areas to control runoff.
- If the construction site is to remain inactive longer than 3 months then the site shall be stabilized by applying EarthGuard or seeded and watered until vegetation cover is established. Other methods may be acceptable if approved by the Engineer.
- Inspect BMP's and sediment control devices before and after each storm to verify they are in proper order. Remove collected sediment and repair any damage after each storm. If BMP's have failed or are ineffective notify the Engineer/QSD to modify the BMP or specify an alternative and install within 72 hours.
- Monitor BMP's during significant rainfall events (long duration and/or high intensity) clogging and flooding and maintain as necessary to reduce fugitive discharge.
- Keep a log with records of all inspections and actions taken to correct or modify. Note all failures and correction actions.
- BMP's may be removed once soil stabilization vegetation has established and approved by the Engineer/QSP. If seeds fail to germinate or if they germinate and die the area must be re-seeded, fertilized, and mulched within the planting season.
- Hydroseed shall be applied to all disturbed areas that are not subject to heavy wear from construction activities. Seed and mulch shall be kept moist at all times until germination occurs and vegetation is established. Seed shall be in conformance with the California State Seed Law and applied at an acceptable rate":
 - Seed – Melica Californica 10 lbs/acre
 - Fiber – 100% Wood Fiber 2,000 lbs/acre
 - Tack – Scilium Based "M" Binder 120 lbs/acre

Erosion control best management practices (BMPs) will be developed and implemented in compliance with the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Construction BMP Handbook. In addition to the SWPPP, the construction contractor shall prepare an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prior to project implementation, which will include provisions in construction contracts for measures to minimize erosion and protect sensitive areas. BMPs will include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The project will follow the vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures and practices to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations to storm drain system or to watercourses.
- As needed, the project will make use of the BMP which includes staked straw wattles placed on the toe and face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow and provide removal of sediment from the runoff.
- To prevent the spread of noxious weeds, a wash station will be located at entrances to the ingress and egress routes, and only certified weed-free straw wattles and seed mixes will be used on the project site.

- As needed, the project will use straw mulch which consists of placing a uniform layer of straw and incorporating it into the soil with a studded roller or anchoring it with a stabilizing emulsion. This is one of five temporary soil stabilization alternatives to consider.
- The project will utilize the procedures and practices that are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of concrete waste materials to the storm drain systems or watercourses.
- The project will use stockpile management procedures and practices that are designed to reduce or eliminate air and storm water pollution from stockpiles of soil, and paving materials such as Portland cement concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate subbase or pre-mixed aggregate, asphalt binder (so called “cold mix” asphalt) and pressure treated wood.
- On-site personnel shall be restricted to areas within the construction zone and parking/staging locations, and activity shall be limited to these designated areas.

3.15 Cumulative Impacts

3.15.1 Cumulative Setting

Known past, current and potential development projects in the vicinity of the proposed project site were considered in determining cumulative off-reservation environmental impacts of the proposed project (Figure 6). Cumulatively considerable projects in the vicinity of the proposed project site are described in Table 13.

Table 13 Known Past, Current, and Potential Projects

Project	Distance from Proposed Project	Address	Project Description
Tuolumne County			
Jamestown New Wastewater Treatment Facility	2 miles northeast	The new facility is being constructed on Jamestown Sanitation District property on Karlee Lane.	A new 8.6-acre treatment facility which will replace the 3.5-acre plant, which has been in operation since 1952. The dated facility located on Woods Creek off State Highway 108 has suffered from equipment failure, levee erosion, and groundwater degradation. It will continue to be used as the location for screening, grit removal, peak flow equalization, and pumping to the new facility. The new facility will utilize the highly efficient Aero-Mod, Inc. biological nutrient removal system. This project would be in place prior to construction of the proposed project.
Tribal Projects			
State Route 108 / Highway 49 and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection Project	100 feet south	Intersection of SR108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road	The Tribe, in partnership with Caltrans, is proposing improvements to the existing State Route 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road intersection from post mile 12.0 to post mile 12.3, which includes replacing the intersection with a modern, yield controlled, four-legged, single-lane roundabout designed to accommodate forecasted future traffic volumes and provide an alternative access route to the Chicken Ranch Casino, which the Tribe owns and operates. This project would

Project	Distance from Proposed Project	Address	Project Description
			be in place prior to construction of the proposed project.
Wastewater Treatment Plant	On Tribal Trust Land	N/A	A new Wastewater Treatment Facility would be located on trust land as shown on Figure 6. The Facility would treat the wastewater to a tertiary level suitable for unrestricted reuse on landscape vegetation, subsurface dispersal, cooling tower water and agricultural crop irrigation (feed and fodder crops). The effluent would be filtered and disinfected before discharge, making it suitable for unrestricted reuse on landscapes that could come into contact with the public. This project would be in place prior to operation of the proposed project.
Water Project	On Federal land and Tribal Trust Land	N/A	A new Water Supply Project would be located on federal and tribal trust land (exact location TBD) that would serve the growing needs of the reservation and also provide water for the operational phase of the proposed project. This project would be in place prior to operation of the proposed project.

3.15.2 Environmental Consequences

Aesthetics

The Tribe has designed the proposed project to complement the natural surroundings and topography, as well as blend with the existing development within the area. Design features presented in Section 2.5 and mitigation measures presented in Section 3.1 would ensure that off-reservation impacts related to light and glare from the proposed project would be less than significant. Lighting plans will take into account the lighting proposed for other future on-reservation development, as well and includes mitigation measures for ensuring that there would be no significant impacts from increased lighting. Therefore, cumulative effects of this foreseeable development would be less than significant.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

The proposed project would not result in impacts related to Agriculture and Forestry Resources. The relevant projects in the vicinity of the proposed project may result in impacts to agricultural resources. However, since the proposed project would not result in impacts, there would be no cumulative impacts related to the construction and operation of the proposed project. Therefore, cumulative effects of this foreseeable development would be less than significant.

Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

There would be a few nearby projects that would be constructed at the same time as the proposed project, which may result in cumulative impacts related to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. However, with the incorporation of the BMPs and mitigation measures for construction related air-quality in Section 3.3 and greenhouse gas emissions in Section 3.6, the short-term construction-related impacts would be minimized and would not result in cumulative effects. Once the construction phase is complete for the relevant projects in the vicinity of the proposed project, there would be minimal operational impacts. Therefore, cumulative effects of this foreseeable development would be less than significant.

Biological Resources

Current and ongoing projects in the vicinity of the proposed project include development of a new wastewater treatment plant, water supply project, and a new intersection project adjacent to the proposed project. Past, present, and future actions have and will continue to alter special-status species population and their habitats to various degrees. Current and future projects on the reservation do and will incorporate avoidance and mitigation measures to avoid or mitigate negative effects to special-status species occurrences and suitable habitat. Therefore, the contribution to cumulative effects of these projects is likely to be minimal and the cumulative effects of the proposed project would not contribute to the decline of any special-status species.

Energy

Current and ongoing projects in the vicinity of the proposed project include development of a new wastewater treatment plant, water supply project, and a new intersection project adjacent to the proposed project. Although taken together there would be an increase in energy use, the proposed project, along with the other relevant project, would incorporate energy-saving and sustainable design features. Therefore, potential impacts associated with energy use would not be cumulatively considerable.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials with the implementation of the mitigation measures described in Section 3.7 above. In addition, the relevant projects that would be constructed and in operation at the same time as the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable federal, state, and local regulations concerning hazardous materials management. Therefore, potential impacts associated with hazardous materials would not be cumulatively considerable.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Current and ongoing projects in the vicinity of the proposed project include development of a new wastewater treatment plant, water supply project, and a new intersection project adjacent to

the proposed project. The current and future projects currently incorporate and will incorporate avoidance and mitigation measures to avoid or mitigate negative effects to water resources. Therefore, the contribution to cumulative effects of these projects is likely to be minimal or similar to those described in this analysis. Construction of the proposed project would obtain coverage under and comply with a NPDES permit. As part of that permit, the proposed project would be subject to a SWPPP, which would include BMPs to protect water quality. Other projects in the vicinity of the project site would be required to implement similar measures to protect water quality. Because of this, we do not expect the cumulative effects of the proposed plan to contribute to the loss or decline in quality of water resources.

Land Use

The proposed project would not result in impacts to adjacent land uses, as discussed in detail in Section 3.9. The proposed project does not include off-reservation development and would not result in off-reservation changes in land use. Relevant projects in the vicinity of the proposed project would be required to adhere to the County General Plan and applicable zoning requirements. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts with respect to off-reservation land use.

Noise

Increased traffic and development would increase noise in the area. As discussed in Section 3.10, development of the proposed project may result in temporary, short-term impacts during construction but would remain within acceptable noise standards during operation. Construction equipment noise attenuating devices would be followed, as feasible. In addition, the increased traffic noise during operation would also be distributed throughout the day.

Population and Housing

The proposed project would have a less than significant impact related to population and housing. The relevant projects in the vicinity of the proposed project may result in a cumulative increase in demand for temporary construction housing that may not be met with the existing housing available. However, construction would be temporary, and workers would reside locally and commute or stay in local short-term accommodations, as well. Once in operation, the proposed project would not result in a cumulative impact related to population and housing, as discussed further in Section 3.11. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts with respect to off-reservation population and housing.

Public Services

The proposed project would not result in impacts to public services with the implementation of mitigation measures described in Section 3.12. The relevant projects and future projects would be required to ensure that county services including police enforcement, fire protection and emergency medical response are adequate to serve the project, which may include providing funds or the development of new facilities. The proposed project would ensure that adequate public services are in place before operation either through the funding to the county or by development of on-site services. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to a cumulative impact to public services.

Traffic

The proposed project would result in impacts related to traffic and transportation during the operation phase. The construction phase for the proposed project would not result in significant traffic impacts. However, there are numerous projects within the proposed project area that cumulatively could result in impacts related to traffic when taken together. The other relevant projects would not result in significant operational impacts due to the nature of the projects (water project, wastewater facility, round-about project). In order to reduce potential significant impacts during construction, mitigation measure cumulative traffic-1 would reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Utilities and Service Systems

The proposed project would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact to municipal water or wastewater services. The Tribe is currently developing plans for updating their current wastewater treatment facility. The wastewater treatment facility would be regularly monitored and required to be compliant with the NPDES permits as described in Section 3.14.

Additionally, cumulative projects would be required to follow the same regulatory guidelines for wastewater treatment and disposal. This would ensure that wastewater effluent discharge would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact.

3.15.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure Cumulative Traffic – 1. The construction contractor for the proposed project will coordinate to develop a traffic construction plan that would minimize impacts to traffic during construction.

4 Alternatives Analysis

This chapter reviews the alternatives considered while drafting this TEIR. The purpose of analyzing the alternatives in a TEIR is to describe a range of reasonable alternative projects that could feasibly attain most or all of the objectives of the proposed project and to evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives. The No-Action Alternative is evaluated to allow decision makers the ability to compare the impacts of the proposed project versus continued operation of the existing Chicken Ranch Casino.

During project formulation, alternatives were considered but eliminated from further consideration, including a reduced-size project. Alternative uses for the project site were considered but determined not to merit further consideration because they did not meet the revenue and employment generating goals of the Tribe. Section 1.2 provides a detailed discussion of the proposed project's objectives, which were considered when deciding upon appropriate alternatives.

4.1 No -Action Alternative

The No-Action Alternative was analyzed as required by the Gaming Facility Off-Reservation Environmental Assessment Ordinance No 01-0105-1. Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be constructed, and the Tribe would continue to operate the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, located north of the proposed project site. Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project site would continue to remain undeveloped. However, the property may be used for other tribal use in the future.

The No-Action Alternative would prevent the Tribe from fulfilling the Tribe's goals and objectives described in Section 1.2. This alternative would not improve the socioeconomic status of the Tribe. It would not contribute to the economic self-sufficiency of Tribal members; nor would it help the Tribe maintain its market share of the gaming industry. The No Project Alternative would not provide additional employment opportunities for Tribal members or the local community.

Impacts to resources that would occur as a result of the No-Action Alternative are discussed below.

Aesthetics

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed, the site would remain the same and open space would be retained. Therefore, no adverse direct or indirect off-reservation aesthetics impacts would occur.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed. Although the proposed project would not result in off-reservation impacts to agriculture and forestry resources, the No-Action Alternative would also not result in adverse direct or indirect off-reservation impacts to agriculture and forestry resources.

Air Quality

Under the No-Action Alternative, the site would remain the same and construction or operation of the proposed project would occur. There would be no potential air quality impacts. No adverse direct or indirect impacts to air quality would occur under the No-Action Alternative.

Biological Resources

Under the No-Action Alternative, the site would remain the same and construction or operation of the proposed project would occur. There would be no off-reservation impacts to sensitive biological resources, such as wetlands or special-status plant and animal species.

Energy

Under the No-Action Alternative, the site would remain the same and construction or operation of the proposed project would occur. There would be no increased use of energy that would result in off-reservation impacts.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and additional contributions to greenhouse gas emissions would not occur. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would not be impacts related to the handling of hazardous materials or increased fire potential from construction. However, the proposed project area would still be susceptible to wildfires. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would not be impacts related to hydrology and water quality. The site would remain the same. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to hydrology and water quality.

Land Use

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would not be impacts related to conflicts with adjacent land uses. The site would remain the same. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to land use.

Noise

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would not be impacts related to the construction and operational noise to off-reservation sensitive receptors. The site would remain the same. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to noise.

Population and Housing

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would be no impacts related to population and housing. Although the proposed project would not result

in off-reservation impacts related to population and housing, the No-Action Alternative would result in no adverse direct or indirect off-reservation impacts to population and housing.

Public Services

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would be no impacts related to the need for off-reservation public services to support the proposed project. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to public services.

Transportation/Traffic

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would be no off-reservation impacts related to transportation and traffic. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to transportation and traffic.

Utilities/Service Systems

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed project would not be developed and there would be no impacts related to off-reservation utilities and service systems to support the proposed project. Therefore, there would be no off-reservation impacts related to utilities and service systems.

4.2 Environmentally Superior Alternative

The environmentally superior alternative is the alternative that would cause the least damage to the natural and physical environment. Because implementing the No-Action Alternative would avoid the environmental effects that would occur under the proposed project, the No-Action Alternative is considered the environmentally superior alternative. However, the No-Action Alternative would not achieve any of the project objectives, including improving the economic or socioeconomic conditions of tribal members, or other objectives of the proposed project, as detailed in Section 1.2.

Moreover, the No-Action Alternative would mean that the Tribe would continue to use the existing Chicken Ranch Casino. The existing casino just completed an expansion of 175 Class II slots in 2019 and is still running near capacity and would eventually require additional renovations.

5 Other Considerations

5.1 Growth-Inducing Effects of the Proposed Project

CEQA guidelines require evaluating the growth-inducing impacts of a proposed project (Section 15126.2(d)). A growth-inducing impact is defined by the CEQA guidelines as: “[T]he ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.”

Per the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact, the Tribe will make a good faith effort to incorporate the policies and purposes of the NEPA and CEQA consistent with the Tribe’s governmental interests. However, the Tribe has reviewed the proposed project for growth inducing effect and has concluded that the proposed project would not result in growth-inducing impacts. Employment at the new hotel and casino will be conducted in accordance with Native American preferential hiring practices, and the average salary paid by the casino would be consistent with the current market. Considering a more normal unemployment rate for Tuolumne County is between 4 and 5 percent, it is likely that there may be some additional workforce that would come from outside of the local area. However, this would not result in significant growth in the area as the majority of the workforce would come from the existing casino and surrounding area. The proposed project would require infrastructure improvements to service the project site, including a new wastewater treatment system and new groundwater wells located on site. However, these improvements would be limited to the capacity of the proposed project plus expected future projects located on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land and would not induce growth off reservation. Therefore, the proposed project would not be considered growth inducing for off-reservation resources.

5.2 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts Which Could Not Be Avoided if the Proposed Project is Implemented

As described in Section 3.0, all significant impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with proposed mitigation measures with the exception of short-term construction related noise impacts. This would be temporary and would conclude upon completion of construction. Therefore, no significant unavoidable permanent adverse impacts would result from implementation of the proposed project.

5.3 Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes Which Would Result From the Proposed Project Should It Be Implemented

Irreversible environmental changes may include, for example, a large commitment of non-renewable resources, or irreversible damage resulting from environmental accidents associated with a project. The proposed project would not cause any significant, irreversible environmental changes.

5.4 Effect Not Found to be Significant

The Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts Analysis Checklist (**Appendix B**) eliminates resource-specific issues that were determined to have no impact and therefore eliminated from analysis in this TEIR. Some of the impacts analyzed in this TEIR are considered to be less than significant, requiring no mitigation. Other impacts, (i.e., those which are considered to be potentially significant) can be reduced to a less-than-significant level by implementing mitigation measures with the exception of short-term construction related noise impacts. All impacts are discussed and summarized in Section 3.

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7.1 Federal Agencies Consulted

U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

7.2 State Agencies Consulted

Regional Water Quality Control Board

Native American Heritage Commission

7.3 Tribes Consulted

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7.4 Local Agencies Consulted

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Appendix A.
State Compact

**TRIBAL-STATE COMPACT
BETWEEN
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AND THE
CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA**

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NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF MODEL TRIBAL LABOR RELATIONS ORDINANCE

MODEL TRIBAL LABOR RELATIONS ORDINANCE

TRIBAL-STATE GAMING COMPACT

Between the CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA, a federally recognized Indian Tribe,
and the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

This Tribal-State Gaming Compact is entered into on a government-to-government basis by and between the Chicken Ranch Rancheria, a federally-recognized sovereign Indian tribe (hereafter "Tribe"), and the State of California, a sovereign State of the United States (hereafter "State"), pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-497, codified at 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1166 et seq. and 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq.) (hereafter "IGRA"), and any successor statute or amendments.

PREAMBLE

A. In 1988, Congress enacted IGRA as the federal statute governing Indian gaming in the United States. The purposes of IGRA are to provide a statutory basis for the operation of gaming by Indian tribes as a means of promoting tribal economic development, self-sufficiency, and strong tribal governments; to provide a statutory basis for regulation of Indian gaming adequate to shield it from organized crime and other corrupting influences; to ensure that the Indian tribe is the primary beneficiary of the gaming operation; to ensure that gaming is conducted fairly and honestly by both the operator and players; and to declare that the establishment of an independent federal regulatory authority for gaming on Indian lands, federal standards for gaming on Indian lands, and a National Indian Gaming Commission are necessary to meet congressional concerns.

B. The system of regulation of Indian gaming fashioned by Congress in IGRA rests on an allocation of regulatory jurisdiction among the three sovereigns involved: the federal government, the state in which a tribe has land, and the tribe itself. IGRA makes Class III gaming activities lawful on the lands of federally-recognized Indian tribes only if such activities are: (1) authorized by a tribal ordinance, (2) located in a state that permits such gaming for any purpose by any person, organization or entity, and (3) conducted in conformity with a gaming compact entered into between the Indian tribe and the state and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

C. The Tribe is currently operating a tribal gaming casino offering Class III gaming activities on its land. On September 1, 1999, the largest number of Gaming Devices operated by the Tribe was 224.

D. The State enters into this Compact out of respect for the sovereignty of the Tribe; in recognition of the historical fact that Indian gaming has become the single largest revenue-producing activity for Indian tribes in the United States; out of a desire to terminate pending "bad faith" litigation between the Tribe and the State; to initiate a new era of tribal-state cooperation in areas of mutual concern; out of a respect for the sentiment of the voters of California who, in approving Proposition 5, expressed their belief that the forms of gaming authorized herein should be allowed; and in anticipation of voter approval of SCA 11 as passed by the California legislature.

E. The exclusive rights that Indian tribes in California, including the Tribe, will enjoy under this Compact create a unique opportunity for the Tribe to operate its Gaming Facility in an economic environment free of competition from the Class III gaming referred to in Section 4.0 of this Compact on non-Indian lands in California.

The parties are mindful that this unique environment is of great economic value to the Tribe and the fact that income from Gaming Devices represents a substantial portion of the tribes' gaming revenues. In consideration for the exclusive rights enjoyed by the tribes, and in further consideration for the State's willingness to enter into this Compact, the tribes have agreed to provide to the State, on a sovereign-to-sovereign basis, a portion of its revenue from Gaming Devices.

F. The State has a legitimate interest in promoting the purposes of IGRA for all federally-recognized Indian tribes in California, whether gaming or non-gaming. The State contends that it has an equally legitimate sovereign interest in regulating the growth of Class III gaming activities in California. The Tribe and the State share a joint sovereign interest in ensuring that tribal gaming activities are free from criminal and other undesirable elements.

Section 1.0. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES.

The terms of this Gaming Compact are designed and intended to:

(a) Evidence the goodwill and cooperation of the Tribe and State in fostering a mutually respectful government-to-government relationship that will serve the mutual interests of the parties.

(b) Develop and implement a means of regulating Class III gaming, and only Class III gaming, on the Tribe's Indian lands to ensure its fair and honest operation in accordance with IGRA, and through that regulated Class III gaming, enable the Tribe to develop self-sufficiency, promote tribal economic development, and generate jobs and revenues to support the Tribe's government and governmental services and programs.

(c) Promote ethical practices in conjunction with that gaming, through the licensing and control of persons and entities employed in, or providing goods and services to, the Tribe's Gaming Operation and protecting against the presence or participation of persons whose criminal backgrounds, reputations, character, or associations make them unsuitable for participation in gaming, thereby maintaining a high level of integrity in tribal government gaming.

Sec. 2.0. DEFINITIONS.

Sec. 2.1. "Applicant" means an individual or entity that applies for a Tribal license or State certification.

Sec. 2.2. "Association" means an association of California tribal and state gaming regulators, the membership of which comprises up to two representatives from each tribal gaming agency of those tribes with whom the State has a gaming compact under IGRA, and up to two delegates each from the state Division of Gambling Control and the state Gambling Control Commission.

Sec. 2.3. "Class III gaming" means the forms of Class III gaming defined as such in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2703(8) and by regulations of the National Indian Gaming Commission.

Sec. 2.4. "Gaming Activities" means the Class III gaming activities authorized under this Gaming Compact.

Sec. 2.5. "Gaming Compact" or "Compact" means this compact.

Sec. 2.6. "Gaming Device" means a slot machine, including an electronic, electromechanical, electrical, or video device that, for consideration, permits: individual play with or against that device or the participation in any electronic, electromechanical, electrical, or video system to which that device is connected; the playing of games thereon or therewith, including, but not limited to, the playing of facsimiles of games of chance or skill; the possible delivery of, or entitlement by the player to, a prize or something of value as a result of the application of an element of chance; and a method for viewing the outcome, prize won, and other information regarding the playing of games thereon or therewith.

Sec. 2.7. "Gaming Employee" means any person who (a) operates, maintains, repairs, assists in any Class III gaming activity, or is in any way responsible for

supervising such gaming activities or persons who conduct, operate, account for, or supervise any such gaming activity, (b) is in a category under federal or tribal gaming law requiring licensing, (c) is an employee of the Tribal Gaming Agency with access to confidential information, or (d) is a person whose employment duties require or authorize access to areas of the Gaming Facility that are not open to the public.

Sec. 2.8. "Gaming Facility" or "Facility" means any building in which Class III gaming activities or gaming operations occur, or in which the business records, receipts, or other funds of the gaming operation are maintained (but excluding offsite facilities primarily dedicated to storage of those records, and financial institutions), and all rooms, buildings, and areas, including parking lots and walkways, a principal purpose of which is to serve the activities of the Gaming Operation, provided that nothing herein prevents the conduct of Class II gaming (as defined under IGRA) therein.

Sec. 2.9. "Gaming Operation" means the business enterprise that offers and operates Class III Gaming Activities, whether exclusively or otherwise.

Sec. 2.10. "Gaming Ordinance" means a tribal ordinance or resolution duly authorizing the conduct of Class III Gaming Activities on the Tribe's Indian lands and approved under IGRA.

Sec. 2.11. "Gaming Resources" means any goods or services provided or used in connection with Class III Gaming Activities, whether exclusively or otherwise, including, but not limited to, equipment, furniture, gambling devices and ancillary equipment, implements of gaming activities such as playing cards and dice, furniture designed primarily for Class III gaming activities, maintenance or security equipment and services, and Class III gaming consulting services. "Gaming Resources" does not include professional accounting and legal services.

Sec. 2.12. "Gaming Resource Supplier" means any person or entity who, directly or indirectly, manufactures, distributes, supplies, vends, leases, or otherwise purveys Gaming Resources to the Gaming Operation or Gaming Facility, provided that the Tribal Gaming Agency may exclude a purveyor of equipment or furniture that is not specifically designed for, and is distributed generally for use other than in connection with, Gaming Activities, if the purveyor is not otherwise a Gaming Resource Supplier as described by of Section 6.4.5, the compensation received by the purveyor is not grossly disproportionate to the value of the goods or services provided, and the purveyor is not otherwise a person who exercises a significant influence over the Gambling Operation.

Sec. 2.13. "IGRA" means the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-497, 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1166 et seq. and 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2701 et seq.) any amendments thereto, and all regulations promulgated thereunder.

Sec. 2.14. "Management Contractor" means any Gaming Resource Supplier with whom the Tribe has contracted for the management of any Gaming Activity or Gaming Facility, including, but not limited to, any person who would be regarded as a management contractor under IGRA.

Sec. 2.15. "Net Win" means "net win" as defined by American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Sec. 2.16. "NIGC" means the National Indian Gaming Commission.

Sec. 2.17. "State" means the State of California or an authorized official or agency thereof.

Sec. 2.18. "State Gaming Agency" means the entities authorized to investigate, approve, and regulate gaming licenses pursuant to the Gambling Control Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19800) of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code).

Sec. 2.19. "Tribal Chairperson" means the person duly elected or selected under the Tribe's organic documents, customs, or traditions to serve as the primary spokesperson for the Tribe.

Sec. 2.20. "Tribal Gaming Agency" means the person, agency, board, committee, commission, or council designated under tribal law, including, but not limited to, an intertribal gaming regulatory agency approved to fulfill those functions by the National Indian Gaming Commission, as primarily responsible for carrying out the Tribe's regulatory responsibilities under IGRA and the Tribal Gaming Ordinance. No person employed in, or in connection with, the management, supervision, or conduct of any gaming activity may be a member or employee of the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 2.21. "Tribe" means the Chicken Ranch Rancheria, a federally-recognized Indian tribe, or an authorized official or agency thereof.

Sec. 3.0 CLASS III GAMING AUTHORIZED AND PERMITTED. The Tribe is hereby authorized and permitted to engage in only the Class III Gaming Activities expressly referred to in Section 4.0 and shall not engage in Class III gaming that is not expressly authorized in that Section.

Sec. 4.0. SCOPE OF CLASS III GAMING.

Sec. 4.1. Authorized and Permitted Class III gaming. The Tribe is hereby authorized and permitted to operate the following Gaming Activities under the terms and conditions set forth in this Gaming Compact:

- (a) The operation of Gaming Devices.
- (b) Any banking or percentage card game.
- (c) The operation of any devices or games that are authorized under state law to the California State Lottery, provided that the Tribe will not offer such games through use of the Internet unless others in the state are permitted to do so under state and federal law.

(e) Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude negotiation of a separate compact governing the conduct of off-track wagering at the Tribe's Gaming Facility.

Sec. 4.2. Authorized Gaming Facilities. The Tribe may establish and operate not more than two Gaming Facilities, and only on those Indian lands on which gaming may lawfully be conducted under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The Tribe may combine and operate in each Gaming Facility any forms and kinds of gaming permitted under law, except to the extent limited under IGRA, this Compact, or the Tribe's Gaming Ordinance.

Sec. 4.3. Sec. 4.3. Authorized number of Gaming Devices

Sec. 4.3.1 The Tribe may operate no more Gaming Devices than the larger of the following:

(a) A number of terminals equal to the number of Gaming Devices operated by the Tribe on September 1, 1999; or

(b) Three hundred fifty (350) Gaming Devices.

Sec. 4.3.2. Revenue Sharing with Non-Gaming Tribes.

(a) For the purposes of this Section 4.3.2 and Section 5.0, the following definitions apply:

(i) A "Compact Tribe" is a tribe having a compact with the State that authorizes the Gaming Activities authorized by this Compact. Federally-recognized tribes that are operating fewer than 350 Gaming Devices are "Non-Compact Tribes." Non-Compact Tribes shall be deemed third party beneficiaries of this and other compacts identical in all material respects. A Compact Tribe that becomes a Non-Compact Tribe may not thereafter return to the status of a Compact Tribe for a period of two years becoming a Non-Compact Tribe.

(ii) The Revenue Sharing Trust Fund is a fund created by the Legislature and administered by the California Gambling Control Commission, as Trustee, for the receipt, deposit, and distribution of monies paid pursuant to this Section 4.3.2.

(iii) The Special Distribution Fund is a fund created by the Legislature for the receipt, deposit, and distribution of monies paid pursuant to Section 5.0.

Sec. 4.3.2.1. Revenue Sharing Trust Fund.

(a) The Tribe agrees with all other Compact Tribes that are parties to compacts having this Section 4.3.2, that each Non-Compact Tribe in the State shall receive the sum of \$1.1 million per year. In the event there are insufficient monies in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund to pay \$1.1 million per year to each Non-Compact Tribe, any available monies in that Fund shall be distributed to Non-Compact Tribes in equal shares. Monies in excess of the amount necessary to \$1.1 million to each Non-Compact Tribe shall remain in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund available for disbursement in future years.

(b) Payments made to Non-Compact Tribes shall be made quarterly and in equal shares out of the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. The Commission shall serve as the trustee of the fund. The Commission shall have no discretion with respect to the use or disbursement of the trust funds. Its sole authority shall be to serve as a depository of the trust funds and to disburse them on a quarterly basis to Non-Compact Tribes. In no event shall the State's General Fund be obligated to make up any shortfall or pay any unpaid claims.

Sec. 4.3.2.2. Allocation of Licenses.

(a) The Tribe, along with all other Compact Tribes, may acquire licenses to use Gaming Devices in excess of the number they are authorized to use under Sec. 4.3.1, but in no event may the Tribe operate more than 2,000 Gaming Devices, on the following terms, conditions, and priorities:

(1). The maximum number of machines that all Compact Tribes in the aggregate may license pursuant to this Section shall be a sum equal to 350 multiplied by the number of Non-Compact tribes as of September 1, 1999, plus the difference between 350 and the lesser number authorized under Section 4.3.1.

(2) The Tribe may acquire and maintain a license to operate a Gaming Device by paying into the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund, on a quarterly basis, in the following amounts:

Number of Licensed Devices	Fee Per Device Per Annum
1-350	\$0
351-750	\$900
751-1250	\$1950
1251-2000	\$4350

(3) Licenses to use Gaming Devices shall be awarded as follows:

(i) First, Compact Tribes with no Existing Devices (i.e., the number of Gaming Devices operated by a Compact Tribe as of September 1, 1999) may draw up to 150 licenses for a total of 500 Gaming Devices;

(ii) Next, Compact Tribes authorized under Section 4.3.1 to operate up to and including 500 Gaming Devices as of September 1, 1999 (including tribes, if any, that have acquired licenses through subparagraph (i)), may draw up to an additional 500 licenses, to a total of 1000 Gaming Devices;

(iii) Next, Compact Tribes operating between 501 and 1000 Gaming Devices as of September 1, 1999 (including tribes, if any, that have acquired licenses through subparagraph (ii)), shall be entitled to draw up to an additional 750 Gaming Devices;

(iv) Next, Compact Tribes authorized to operate up to and including 1500 gaming devices (including tribes, if any, that have acquired licenses through subparagraph (iii)), shall be entitled to draw up to an additional 500 licenses, for a total authorization to operate up to 2000 gaming devices.

(v) Next, Compact Tribes authorized to operate more than 1500 gaming devices (including tribes, if any, that have acquired licenses through subparagraph (iv)), shall be entitled to draw additional licenses up to a total authorization to operate up to 2000 gaming devices.

(vi). After the first round of draws, a second and subsequent round(s) shall be conducted utilizing the same order of priority as set forth above. Rounds shall continue until tribes cease making draws, at which time draws will be discontinued for one month or until the Trustee is notified that a tribe desires to acquire a license, whichever last occurs.

(e) As a condition of acquiring licenses to operate Gaming Devices, a non-refundable one-time pre-payment fee shall be required in the amount of \$1,250 per Gaming Device being licensed, which fees shall be deposited in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund. The license for any Gaming Device shall be canceled if the Gaming Device authorized by the license is not in commercial operation within twelve months of issuance of the license.

Sec. 4.3.2.3. The Tribe shall not conduct any Gaming Activity authorized by this Compact if the Tribe is more than two quarterly contributions in arrears in its license fee payments to the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund.

Sec. 4.3.3. If requested to do so by either party after March 7, 2003, but not later than March 31, 2003, the parties will promptly commence negotiations in good faith with the Tribe concerning any matters encompassed by Sections 4.3.1 and Section 4.3.2, and their subsections.

SEC. 5.0 REVENUE DISTRIBUTION

Sec. 5.1. (a) The Tribe shall make contributions to the Special Distribution Fund created by the Legislature, in accordance with the following schedule, but only with respect to the number of Gaming Devices operated by the Tribe on September 1, 1999:

<u>Number of Terminals in Quarterly Device Base</u>	<u>Percent of Average Gaming Device Net Win</u>
1 - 200	0%
201 - 500	7%
501 - 1000	7% applied to the excess over 200 terminals, up to 500 terminals, plus 10% applied to terminals over 500 terminals, up to 1000 terminals.
1000+	7% applied to excess over 200, up to 500 terminals, plus 10% applied to terminals over 500, up to 1000 terminals, plus 13% applied to the excess above 1000 terminals.

(b) The first transfer to the Special Distribution Fund of its share of the gaming revenue shall be made at the conclusion of the first calendar quarter following the second anniversary date of the effective date of this Compact.

Sec. 5.2. Use of funds. The State's share of the Gaming Device revenue shall be placed in the Special Distribution Fund, available for appropriation by the Legislature for the following purposes: (a) grants, including any administrative costs, for programs designed to address gambling addiction; (b) grants, including any administrative costs, for the support of state and local government agencies impacted by tribal government gaming; (c) compensation for regulatory costs incurred by the State Gaming Agency and the state Department of Justice in connection with the implementation and administration of the Compact; (d) payment of shortfalls that may occur in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund; and (e) any other purposes specified by the Legislature. It is the intent of the parties that Compact Tribes will be consulted in the process of identifying purposes for grants made to local governments.

Sec. 5.3. (a) The quarterly contributions due under Section 5.1 shall be determined and made not later than the thirtieth (30th) day following the end of each calendar quarter by first determining the total number of all Gaming Devices operated by a Tribe during a given quarter ("Quarterly Device Base"). The "Average Device Net Win" is calculated by dividing the total Net Win from all terminals during the quarter by the Quarterly Terminal Base.

(b) Any quarterly contribution not paid on or before the date on which such amount is due shall be deemed overdue. If any quarterly contribution under Section 5.1 is overdue to the Special Distribution Fund, the Tribe shall pay to the Special Distribution Fund, in addition to the overdue quarterly contribution, interest on such amount from the date the quarterly contribution was due until the date such quarterly contribution (together with interest thereon) was actually paid at the rate of 1.0% per month or the maximum rate permitted by state law, whichever is less. Entitlement to such interest shall be in addition to any other remedies the State may have.

(c) At the time each quarterly contribution is made, the Tribe shall submit to the State a report (the "Quarterly Contribution Report") certified by an authorized representative of the Tribe reflecting the Quarterly Device Base, the Net Win from all terminals in the Quarterly Device Base (broken down by Gaming Device), and the Average Device Net Win.

(d) If the State causes an audit to be made pursuant to subdivision (c), and the Average Device Net Win for any quarter as reflected on such quarter's Quarterly Contribution Reports is found to be understated, the State will promptly notify the Tribe, and the Tribe will either accept the difference or provide a reconciliation

satisfactory to the State. If the Tribe accepts the difference or does not provide a reconciliation satisfactory to the State, the Tribe must immediately pay the amount of the resulting deficiencies in the quarterly contribution plus interest on such amounts from the date they were due at the rate of 1.0% per month or the maximum rate permitted by applicable law, whichever is less.

(e) The Tribe shall not conduct Class III gaming if more than two quarterly contributions to the Special Distribution Fund are overdue.

Sec. 6.0. LICENSING.

Sec. 6.1. Gaming Ordinance and Regulations. All Gaming Activities conducted under this Gaming Compact shall, at a minimum, comply with a Gaming Ordinance duly adopted by the Tribe and approved in accordance with IGRA, and with all rules, regulations, procedures, specifications, and standards duly adopted by the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.2. Tribal Ownership, Management, and Control of Gaming Operation. The Gaming Operations authorized under this Gaming Compact shall be owned solely by the Tribe.

Sec. 6.3. Prohibition Regarding Minors. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the Tribe shall not permit persons under the age of 18 years to be present in any room in which Class III Gaming Activities are being conducted unless the person is en-route to a non-gaming area of the Gaming Facility.

(b) If the Tribe permits the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the Gaming Facility, the Tribe shall prohibit persons under the age of 21 years from being present in any area in which Class III gaming activities are being conducted and in which alcoholic beverages may be consumed, to the extent required by the state Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

Sec. 6.4. Licensing Requirements and Procedures.

Sec. 6.4.1. Summary of Licensing Principles. All persons in any way connected with the Gaming Operation or Facility who are required to be licensed or to submit to a background investigation under IGRA, and any others required to be licensed under this Gaming Compact, including, but not limited to, all Gaming Employees and Gaming Resource Suppliers, and any other person having a significant influence over the Gaming Operation must be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency. The parties intend that the licensing process provided for in this Gaming Compact shall involve joint cooperation between the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency, as more particularly described herein.

Sec. 6.4.2. Gaming Facility. (a) The Gaming Facility authorized by this Gaming Compact shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency in conformity with the

requirements of this Gaming Compact, the Tribal Gaming Ordinance, and IGRA. The license shall be reviewed and renewed, if appropriate, every two years thereafter. Verification that this requirement has been met shall be provided by the Tribe to the State Gaming Agency every two years. The Tribal Gaming Agency's certification to that effect shall be posted in a conspicuous and public place in the Gaming Facility at all times.

(b) In order to protect the health and safety of all Gaming Facility patrons, guests, and employees, all Gaming Facilities of the Tribe constructed after the effective date of this Gaming Compact, and all expansions or modifications to a Gaming Facility in operation as of the effective date of this Compact, shall meet the building and safety codes of the Tribe, which, as a condition for engaging in that construction, expansion, modification, or renovation, shall amend its existing building and safety codes if necessary, or enact such codes if there are none, so that they meet the standards of either the building and safety codes of any county within the boundaries of which the site of the Facility is located, or the Uniform Building Codes, including all uniform fire, plumbing, electrical, mechanical, and related codes then in effect provided that nothing herein shall be deemed to confer jurisdiction upon any county or the State with respect to any reference to such building and safety codes. Any such construction, expansion or modification will also comply with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, P.L. 101-336, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.

(c) Any Gaming Facility in which gaming authorized by this Gaming Compact is conducted shall be issued a certificate of occupancy by the Tribal Gaming Agency prior to occupancy if it was not used for any Gaming Activities under IGRA prior to the effective date of this Gaming Compact, or, if it was so used, within one year thereafter. The issuance of this certificate shall be reviewed for continuing compliance every two years thereafter. Inspections by qualified building and safety experts shall be conducted under the direction of the Tribal Gaming Agency as the basis for issuing any certificate hereunder. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall determine and certify that, as to new construction or new use for gaming, the Facility meets the Tribe's building and safety code, or, as to facilities or portions of facilities that were used for the Tribe's Gaming Activities prior to this Gaming Compact, that the facility or portions thereof do not endanger the health or safety of occupants or the integrity of the Gaming Operation. The Tribe will not offer Class III gaming in a Facility that is constructed or maintained in a manner that endangers the health or safety of occupants or the integrity of the gaming operation.

(d) The State shall designate an agent or agents to be given reasonable notice of each inspection by the Tribal Gaming Agency's experts, which state agents may

accompany any such inspection. The Tribe agrees to correct any Gaming Facility condition noted in an inspection that does not meet the standards set forth in subdivisions (b) and (c). The Tribal Gaming Agency and the State's designated agent or agents shall exchange any reports of an inspection within 10 days after completion of the report, which reports shall also be separately and simultaneously forwarded by both agencies to the Tribal Chairperson. Upon certification by the Tribal Gaming Agency's experts that a Gaming Facility meets applicable standards, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall forward the experts' certification to the State within 10 days of issuance. If the State's agent objects to that certification, the Tribe shall make a good faith effort to address the State's concerns, but if the State does not withdraw its objection, the matter will be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions of Section 9.0.

Sec. 6.4.3. Suitability Standard Regarding Gaming Licenses. (a) In reviewing an application for a gaming license, and in addition to any standards set forth in the Tribal Gaming Ordinance, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall consider whether issuance of the license is inimical to public health, safety, or welfare, and whether issuance of the license will undermine public trust that the Tribe's Gaming Operations, or tribal government gaming generally, are free from criminal and dishonest elements and would be conducted honestly. A license may not be issued unless, based on all information and documents submitted, the Tribal Gaming Agency is satisfied that the applicant is all of the following, in addition to any other criteria in IGRA or the Tribal Gaming Ordinance:

(a) A person of good character, honesty, and integrity.

(b) A person whose prior activities, criminal record (if any), reputation, habits, and associations do not pose a threat to the public interest or to the effective regulation and control of gambling, or create or enhance the dangers of unsuitable, unfair, or illegal practices, methods, or activities in the conduct of gambling, or in the carrying on of the business and financial arrangements incidental thereto.

(c) A person who is in all other respects qualified to be licensed as provided in this Gaming Compact, IGRA, the Tribal Gaming Ordinance, and any other criteria adopted by the Tribal Gaming Agency or the Tribe. An applicant shall not be found to be unsuitable solely on the ground that the applicant was an employee of a tribal gaming operation in California that was conducted prior to the effective date of this Compact.

Sec. 6.4.4. Gaming Employees. (a) Every Gaming Employee shall obtain, and thereafter maintain current, a valid tribal gaming license, which shall be subject to biennial renewal; provided that in accordance with Section 6.4.9, those persons may

be employed on a temporary or conditional basis pending completion of the licensing process.

(b) Except as provided in subdivisions (c) and (d), the Tribe will not employ or continue to employ, any person whose application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability, or for a renewal of such a determination, has been denied or has expired without renewal.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Tribe may retain in its employ a person whose application for a determination of suitability, or for a renewal of such a determination, has been denied by the State Gaming Agency, if: (i) the person holds a valid and current license issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency that must be renewed at least biennially; (ii) the denial of the application by the State Gaming Agency is based solely on activities, conduct, or associations that antedate the filing of the person's initial application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability; (iii) the person is not an employee or agent of any other gaming operation; and (iv) the person has been in the continuous employ of the Tribe for at least three years prior to the effective date of this Compact.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Tribe may employ or retain in its employ a person whose application for a determination of suitability, or for a renewal of such a determination, has been denied by the State Gaming Agency, if the person is an enrolled member of the Tribe, as defined in this subdivision, and if (i) the person holds a valid and current license issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency that must be renewed at least biennially; (ii) the denial of the application by the State Gaming Agency is based solely on activities, conduct, or associations that antedate the filing of the person's initial application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability; and (iii) the person is not an employee or agent of any other gaming operation. For purposes of this subdivision, "enrolled member" means a person who is either (a) certified by the Tribe as having been a member of the Tribe for at least five (5) years, or (b) a holder of confirmation of membership issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(e) Nothing herein shall be construed to relieve any person of the obligation to apply for a renewal of a determination of suitability as required by Section 6.5.6.

Sec. 6.4.5. Gaming Resource Supplier. Any Gaming Resource Supplier who, directly or indirectly, provides, has provided, or is deemed likely to provide at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in Gaming Resources in any 12-month period, or who has received at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in any consecutive 12-month period within the 24-month period immediately preceding application, shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency prior to the sale, lease, or distribution, or

further sale, lease, or distribution, of any such Gaming Resources to or in connection with the Tribe's Operation or Facility. These licenses shall be reviewed at least every two years for continuing compliance. In connection with such a review, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require the Supplier to update all information provided in the previous application. For purposes of Section 6.5.2, such a review shall be deemed to constitute an application for renewal. The Tribe shall not enter into, or continue to make payments pursuant to, any contract or agreement for the provision of Gaming Resources with any person whose application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability has been denied or has expired without renewal. Any agreement between the Tribe and a Gaming Resource Supplier shall be deemed to include a provision for its termination without further liability on the part of the Tribe, except for the bona fide repayment of all outstanding sums (exclusive of interest) owed as of, or payment for services or materials received up to, the date of termination, upon revocation or non-renewal of the Supplier's license by the Tribal Gaming Agency based on a determination of unsuitability by the State Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.4.6. Financial Sources. Any person extending financing, directly or indirectly, to the Tribe's Gaming Facility or Gaming Operation shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency prior to extending that financing, provided that any person who is extending financing at the time of the execution of this Compact shall be licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency within ninety (90) days of such execution. These licenses shall be reviewed at least every two years for continuing compliance. In connection with such a review, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require the Financial Source to update all information provided in the previous application. For purposes of Section 6.5.2, such a review shall be deemed to constitute an application for renewal. Any agreement between the Tribe and a Financial Source shall be deemed to include a provision for its termination without further liability on the part of the Tribe, except for the bona fide repayment of all outstanding sums (exclusive of interest) owed as of the date of termination, upon revocation or non-renewal of the Financial Source's license by the Tribal Gaming Agency based on a determination of unsuitability by the State Gaming Agency. The Tribe shall not enter into, or continue to make payments pursuant to, any contract or agreement for the provision of financing with any person whose application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability has been denied or has expired without renewal. A Gaming Resource Supplier who provides financing exclusively in connection with the sale or lease of Gaming Resources obtained from that Supplier may be licensed solely in accordance with licensing procedures applicable, if at all, to Gaming Resource Suppliers. The Tribal Gaming Agency may, at its discretion, exclude from the licensing requirements of this

section, financing provided by a federally regulated or state-regulated bank, savings and loan, or other federally- or state-regulated lending institution; or any agency of the federal, state, or local government; or any investor who, alone or in conjunction with others, holds less than 10% of any outstanding indebtedness evidenced by bonds issued by the Tribe.

Sec. 6.4.7. Processing Tribal Gaming License Applications. Each applicant for a tribal gaming license shall submit the completed application along with the required information and an application fee, if required, to the Tribal Gaming Agency in accordance with the rules and regulations of that agency. At a minimum, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require submission and consideration of all information required under IGRA, including Section 556.4 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for licensing primary management officials and key employees. For applicants who are business entities, these licensing provisions shall apply to the entity as well as: (i) each of its officers and directors; (ii) each of its principal management employees, including any chief executive officer, chief financial officer, chief operating officer, and general manager; (iii) each of its owners or partners, if an unincorporated business; (iv) each of its shareholders who owns more than 10 percent of the shares of the corporation, if a corporation; and (v) each person or entity (other than a financial institution that the Tribal Gaming Agency has determined does not require a license under the preceding section) that, alone or in combination with others, has provided financing in connection with any gaming authorized under this Gaming Compact, if that person or entity provided more than 10 percent of (a) the start-up capital, (b) the operating capital over a 12-month period, or (c) a combination thereof. For purposes of this Section, where there is any commonality of the characteristics identified in clauses (i) to (v), inclusive, between any two or more entities, those entities may be deemed to be a single entity. Nothing herein precludes the Tribe or Tribal Gaming Agency from requiring more stringent licensing requirements.

Sec. 6.4.8. Background Investigations of Applicants. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall conduct or cause to be conducted all necessary background investigations reasonably required to determine that the applicant is qualified for a gaming license under the standards set forth in Section 6.4.3, and to fulfill all requirements for licensing under IGRA, the Tribal Gaming Ordinance, and this Gaming Compact. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall not issue other than a temporary license until a determination is made that those qualifications have been met. In lieu of completing its own background investigation, and to the extent that doing so does not conflict with or violate IGRA or the Tribal Gaming Ordinance, the Tribal Gaming Agency may contract with the State Gaming Agency for the conduct of background investigations,

may rely on a state certification of non-objection previously issued under a gaming compact involving another tribe, or may rely on a State gaming license previously issued to the applicant, to fulfill some or all of the Tribal Gaming Agency's background investigation obligation. An applicant for a tribal gaming license shall be required to provide releases to the State Gaming Agency to make available to the Tribal Gaming Agency background information regarding the applicant. The State Gaming Agency shall cooperate in furnishing to the Tribal Gaming Agency that information, unless doing so would violate any agreement the State Gaming Agency has with a source of the information other than the applicant, or would impair or impede a criminal investigation, or unless the Tribal Gaming Agency cannot provide sufficient safeguards to assure the State Gaming Agency that the information will remain confidential or that provision of the information would violate state or federal law. If the Tribe adopts an ordinance confirming that Article 6 (commencing with section 11140) of Chapter 1 of Title 1 of Part 4 of the California Penal Code is applicable to members, investigators, and staff of the Tribal Gaming Agency, and those members, investigators, and staff thereafter comply with that ordinance, then, for purposes of carrying out its obligations under this Section, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall be considered to be an entity entitled to receive state summary criminal history information within the meaning of subdivision (b)(12) of section 11105 of the California Penal Code. The California Department of Justice shall provide services to the Tribal Gaming Agency through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), subject to a determination by the CLETS advisory committee that the Tribal Gaming Agency is qualified for receipt of such services, and on such terms and conditions as are deemed reasonable by that advisory committee.

Sec. 6.4.9. Temporary Licensing of Gaming Employees. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, if the applicant has completed a license application in a manner satisfactory to the Tribal Gaming Agency, and that agency has conducted a preliminary background investigation, and the investigation or other information held by that agency does not indicate that the applicant has a criminal history or other information in his or her background that would either automatically disqualify the applicant from obtaining a license or cause a reasonable person to investigate further before issuing a license, or is otherwise unsuitable for licensing, the Tribal Gaming Agency may issue a temporary license and may impose such specific conditions thereon pending completion of the applicant's background investigation, as the Tribal Gaming Agency in its sole discretion shall determine. Special fees may be required by the Tribal Gaming Agency to issue or maintain a temporary license. A temporary license shall remain in effect until suspended or revoked, or a final determination is made on the

application. At any time after issuance of a temporary license, the Tribal Gaming Agency may suspend or revoke it in accordance with Sections 6.5.1 or 6.5.5, and the State Gaming Agency may request suspension or revocation in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 6.5.6. Nothing herein shall be construed to relieve the Tribe of any obligation under Part 558 of Title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Sec. 6.5. Gaming License Issuance. Upon completion of the necessary background investigation, the Tribal Gaming Agency may issue a license on a conditional or unconditional basis. Nothing herein shall create a property or other right of an applicant in an opportunity to be licensed, or in a license itself, both of which shall be considered to be privileges granted to the applicant in the sole discretion of the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.5.1. Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of Licenses. (a) Any application for a gaming license may be denied, and any license issued may be revoked, if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines that the application is incomplete or deficient, or if the applicant is determined to be unsuitable or otherwise unqualified for a gaming license.

Pending consideration of revocation, the Tribal Gaming Agency may suspend a license in accordance with Section 6.5.5. All rights to notice and hearing shall be governed by tribal law, as to which the applicant will be notified in writing along with notice of an intent to suspend or revoke the license.

(b) (i) Except as provided in paragraph (ii) below, upon receipt of notice that the State Gaming Agency has determined that a person would be unsuitable for licensure in a gambling establishment subject to the jurisdiction of the State Gaming Agency, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall promptly revoke any license that has theretofore been issued to the person; provided that the Tribal Gaming Agency may, in its discretion, re-issue a license to the person following entry of a final judgment reversing the determination of the State Gaming Agency in a proceeding in state court conducted pursuant to section 1085 of the California Civil Code.

(ii) Notwithstanding a determination of unsuitability by the State Gaming Agency, the Tribal Gaming Agency may, in its discretion, decline to revoke a tribal license issued to a person employed by the Tribe pursuant to Section 6.4.4(c) or Section 6.4.4(d).

Sec. 6.5.2. Renewal of Licenses; Extensions; Further Investigation. The term of a tribal gaming license shall not exceed two years, and application for renewal of a license must be made prior to its expiration. Applicants for renewal of a license shall provide updated material as requested, on the appropriate renewal forms, but, at the discretion of the Tribal Gaming Agency, may not be required to resubmit historical data previously submitted or that is otherwise available to the Tribal Gaming Agency.

At the discretion of the Tribal Gaming Agency, an additional background investigation may be required at any time if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines the need for further information concerning the applicant's continuing suitability or eligibility for a license. Prior to renewing a license, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall deliver to the State Gaming Agency copies of all information and documents received in connection with the application for renewal.

Sec. 6.5.3. Identification Cards. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall require that all persons who are required to be licensed wear, in plain view at all times while in the Gaming Facility, identification badges issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency. Identification badges must display information including, but not limited to, a photograph and an identification number that is adequate to enable agents of the Tribal Gaming Agency to readily identify the person and determine the validity and date of expiration of his or her license.

Sec. 6.5.4. Fees for Tribal License. The fees for all tribal licenses shall be set by the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 6.5.5. Suspension of Tribal License. The Tribal Gaming Agency may summarily suspend the license of any employee if the Tribal Gaming Agency determines that the continued licensing of the person or entity could constitute a threat to the public health or safety or may violate the Tribal Gaming Agency's licensing or other standards. Any right to notice or hearing in regard thereto shall be governed by Tribal law.

Sec. 6.5.6. State Certification Process. (a) Upon receipt of a completed license application and a determination by the Tribal Gaming Agency that it intends to issue the earlier of a temporary or permanent license, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall transmit to the State Gaming Agency a notice of intent to license the applicant, together with all of the following: (i) a copy of all tribal license application materials and information received by the Tribal Gaming Agency from the applicant; (ii) an original set of fingerprint cards; (iii) a current photograph; and (iv) except to the extent waived by the State Gaming Agency, such releases of information, waivers, and other completed and executed forms as have been obtained by the Tribal Gaming Agency. Except for an applicant for licensing as a non-key Gaming Employee, as defined by agreement between the Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require the applicant also to file an application with the State Gaming Agency, prior to issuance of a temporary or permanent tribal gaming license, for a determination of suitability for licensure under the California Gambling Control Act. Investigation and disposition of that application shall be governed entirely by state law, and the State Gaming Agency shall determine whether the

applicant would be found suitable for licensure in a gambling establishment subject to that Agency's jurisdiction. Additional information may be required by the State Gaming Agency to assist it in its background investigation, provided that such State Gaming Agency requirement shall be no greater than that which may be required of applicants for a State gaming license in connection with nontribal gaming activities and at a similar level of participation or employment. A determination of suitability is valid for the term of the tribal license held by the applicant, and the Tribal Gaming Agency shall require a licensee to apply for renewal of a determination of suitability at such time as the licensee applies for renewal of a tribal gaming license. The State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency (together with tribal gaming agencies under other gaming compacts) shall cooperate in developing standard licensing forms for tribal gaming license applicants, on a statewide basis, that reduce or eliminate duplicative or excessive paperwork, which forms and procedures shall take into account the Tribe's requirements under IGRA and the expense thereof.

(b) Background Investigations of Applicants. Upon receipt of completed license application information from the Tribal Gaming Agency, the State Gaming Agency may conduct a background investigation pursuant to state law to determine whether the applicant would be suitable to be licensed for association with a gambling establishment subject to the jurisdiction of the State Gaming Agency. If further investigation is required to supplement the investigation conducted by the Tribal Gaming Agency, the applicant will be required to pay the statutory application fee charged by the State Gaming Agency pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 19941(a), but any deposit requested by the State Gaming Agency pursuant to section 19855 of that Code shall take into account reports of the background investigation already conducted by the Tribal Gaming Agency and the NIGC, if any. Failure to pay the application fee or deposit may be grounds for denial of the application by the State Gaming Agency. The State Gaming Agency and Tribal Gaming Agency shall cooperate in sharing as much background information as possible, both to maximize investigative efficiency and thoroughness, and to minimize investigative costs. Upon completion of the necessary background investigation or other verification of suitability, the State Gaming Agency shall issue a notice to the Tribal Gaming Agency certifying that the State has determined that the applicant would be suitable, or that the applicant would be unsuitable, for licensure in a gambling establishment subject to the jurisdiction of the State Gaming Agency and, if unsuitable, stating the reasons therefor.

(c) The Tribe shall monthly provide the State Gaming Agency with the name, badge identification number, and job descriptions of all non-key Gaming Employees.

(d) Prior to denying an application for a determination of suitability, the State Gaming Agency shall notify the Tribal Gaming Agency and afford the Tribe an opportunity to be heard. If the State Gaming Agency denies an application for a determination of suitability, that Agency shall provide the applicant with written notice of all appeal rights available under state law.

Sec. 7.0. COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT.

Sec. 7.1. On-Site Regulation. It is the responsibility of the Tribal Gaming Agency to conduct on-site gaming regulation and control in order to enforce the terms of this Gaming Compact, IGRA, and the Tribal Gaming Ordinance with respect to Gaming Operation and Facility compliance, and to protect the integrity of the Gaming Activities, the reputation of the Tribe and the Gaming Operation for honesty and fairness, and the confidence of patrons that tribal government gaming in California meets the highest standards of regulation and internal controls. To meet those responsibilities, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall adopt and enforce regulations, procedures, and practices as set forth herein.

Sec. 7.2. Investigation and Sanctions. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall investigate any reported violation of this Gaming Compact and shall require the Gaming Operation to correct the violation upon such terms and conditions as the Tribal Gaming Agency determines are necessary. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall be empowered by the Tribal Gaming Ordinance to impose fines or other sanctions within the jurisdiction of the Tribe against gaming licensees or other persons who interfere with or violate the Tribe's gaming regulatory requirements and obligations under IGRA, the Tribal Gaming Ordinance, or this Gaming Compact. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall report significant or continued violations of this Compact or failures to comply with its orders to the State Gaming Agency.

Sec. 7.3. Assistance by State Gaming Agency. The Tribe may request the assistance of the State Gaming Agency whenever it reasonably appears that such assistance may be necessary to carry out the purposes described in Section 7.1, or otherwise to protect public health, safety, or welfare. If requested by the Tribe or Tribal Gaming Agency, the State Gaming Agency shall provide requested services to ensure proper compliance with this Gaming Compact. The State shall be reimbursed for its actual and reasonable costs of that assistance, if the assistance required expenditure of extraordinary costs.

Sec. 7.4. Access to Premises by State Gaming Agency; Notification; Inspections. Notwithstanding that the Tribe has the primary responsibility to administer and enforce the regulatory requirements of this Compact, the State Gaming Agency shall have the right to inspect the Tribe's Gaming Facility with respect to Class III Gaming Activities

only, and all Gaming Operation or Facility records relating thereto, subject to the following conditions:

Sec. 7.4.1. Inspection of public areas of a Gaming Facility may be made at any time without prior notice during normal Gaming Facility business hours.

Sec. 7.4.2. Inspection of areas of a Gaming Facility not normally accessible to the public may be made at any time during normal Gaming Facility business hours, immediately after the State Gaming Agency's authorized inspector notifies the Tribal Gaming Agency of his or her presence on the premises, presents proper identification, and requests access to the non-public areas of the Gaming Facility. The Tribal Gaming Agency, in its sole discretion, may require a member of the Tribal Gaming Agency to accompany the State Gaming Agency inspector at all times that the State Gaming Agency inspector is in a non-public area of the Gaming Facility. If the Tribal Gaming Agency imposes such a requirement, it shall require such member to be available at all times for those purposes and shall ensure that the member has the ability to gain immediate access to all non-public areas of the Gaming Facility. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to limit the State Gaming Agency to one inspector during inspections.

Sec. 7.4.3. (a) Inspection and copying of Gaming Operation papers, books, and records may occur at any time, immediately after notice to the Tribal Gaming Agency, during the normal hours of the Gaming Facility's business office, provided that the inspection and copying of those papers, books or records shall not interfere with the normal functioning of the Gaming Operation or Facility. Notwithstanding any other provision of California law, all information and records that the State Gaming Agency obtains, inspects, or copies pursuant to this Gaming Compact shall be, and remain, the property solely of the Tribe; provided that such records and copies may be retained by the State Gaming Agency as reasonably necessary for completion of any investigation of the Tribe's compliance with this Compact.

(b)(i) The State Gaming Agency will exercise utmost care in the preservation of the confidentiality of any and all information and documents received from the Tribe, and will apply the highest standards of confidentiality expected under state law to preserve such information and documents from disclosure. The Tribe may avail itself of any and all remedies under state law for improper disclosure of information or documents. To the extent reasonably feasible, the State Gaming Agency will consult with representatives of the Tribe prior to disclosure of any documents received from the Tribe, or any documents compiled from such documents or from information received from the Tribe, including any disclosure compelled by judicial process, and, in the case of any disclosure compelled by judicial process, will endeavor to give the Tribe

immediate notice of the order compelling disclosure and a reasonable opportunity to interpose an objection thereto with the court.

(ii) The Tribal Gaming Agency and the State Gaming Agency shall confer and agree upon protocols for release to other law enforcement agencies of information obtained during the course of background investigations.

(c) Records received by the State Gaming Agency from the Tribe in compliance with this Compact, or information compiled by the State Gaming Agency from those records, shall be exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act.

Sec. 7.4.4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact, the State Gaming Agency shall not be denied access to papers, books, records, equipment, or places where such access is reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with this Compact.

Sec. 7.4.5. (a) Subject to the provisions of subdivision (b), the Tribal Gaming Agency shall not permit any Gaming Device to be transported to or from the Tribe's land except in accordance with procedures established by agreement between the State Gaming Agency and the Tribal Gaming Agency and upon at least 10 days' notice to the Sheriff's Department for the county in which the land is located.

(b) Transportation of a Gaming Device from the Gaming Facility within California is permissible only if: (i) The final destination of the device is a gaming facility of any tribe in California that has a compact with the State; (ii) The final destination of the device is any other state in which possession of the device or devices is made lawful by state law or by tribal-state compact; (iii) The final destination of the device is another country, or any state or province of another country, wherein possession of the device is lawful; or (iv) The final destination is a location within California for testing, repair, maintenance, or storage by a person or entity that has been licensed by the Tribal Gaming Agency and has been found suitable for licensure by the State Gaming Agency.

(c) Gaming Devices transported off the Tribe's land in violation of this Section 7.4.5 or in violation of any permit issued pursuant thereto is subject to summary seizure by California peace officers.

Sec. 8.0. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TRIBAL GAMING OPERATION.

Sec. 8.1. Adoption of Regulations for Operation and Management; Minimum Standards. In order to meet the goals set forth in this Gaming Compact and required of the Tribe by law, the Tribal Gaming Agency shall be vested with the authority to promulgate, and shall promulgate, at a minimum, rules and regulations or specifications governing the following subjects, and to ensure their enforcement in an effective manner:

Sec. 8.1.1. The enforcement of all relevant laws and rules with respect to the Gaming Operation and Facility, and the power to conduct investigations and hearings with respect thereto, and to any other subject within its jurisdiction.

Sec. 8.1.2. Ensuring the physical safety of Gaming Operation patrons and employees, and any other person while in the Gaming Facility. Nothing herein shall be construed to make applicable to the Tribe any state laws, regulations, or standards governing the use of tobacco.

Sec. 8.1.3. The physical safeguarding of assets transported to, within, and from the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 8.1.4. The prevention of illegal activity from occurring within the Gaming Facility or with regard to the Gaming Operation, including, but not limited to, the maintenance of employee procedures and a surveillance system as provided below.

Sec. 8.1.5. The recording of any and all occurrences within the Gaming Facility that deviate from normal operating policies and procedures (hereafter "incidents"). The procedure for recording incidents shall: (1) specify that security personnel record all incidents, regardless of an employee's determination that the incident may be immaterial (all incidents shall be identified in writing); (2) require the assignment of a sequential number to each report; (3) provide for permanent reporting in indelible ink in a bound notebook from which pages cannot be removed and in which entries are made on each side of each page; and (4) require that each report include, at a minimum, all of the following:

- (a) The record number.
- (b) The date.
- (c) The time.
- (d) The location of the incident.
- (e) A detailed description of the incident.
- (f) The persons involved in the incident.
- (g) The security department employee assigned to the incident.

Sec. 8.1.6. The establishment of employee procedures designed to permit detection of any irregularities, theft, cheating, fraud, or the like, consistent with industry practice.

Sec. 8.1.7. Maintenance of a list of persons barred from the Gaming Facility who, because of their past behavior, criminal history, or association with persons or organizations, pose a threat to the integrity of the Gaming Activities of the Tribe or to the integrity of regulated gaming within the State.

Sec. 8.1.8. The conduct of an audit of the Gaming Operation, not less than annually, by an independent certified public accountant, in accordance with the auditing and

accounting standards for audits of casinos of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Sec. 8.1.9. Submission to, and prior approval, from the Tribal Gaming Agency of the rules and regulations of each Class III game to be operated by the Tribe, and of any changes in those rules and regulations. No Class III game may be played that has not received Tribal Gaming Agency approval.

Sec. 8.1.10. Addressing all of the following:

(a) Maintenance of a copy of the rules, regulations, and procedures for each game as played, including, but not limited to, the method of play and the odds and method of determining amounts paid to winners;

(b) Specifications and standards to ensure that information regarding the method of play, odds, and payoff determinations shall be visibly displayed or available to patrons in written form in the Gaming Facility;

(c) Specifications ensuring that betting limits applicable to any gaming station shall be displayed at that gaming station;

(d) Procedures ensuring that in the event of a patron dispute over the application of any gaming rule or regulation, the matter shall be handled in accordance with, industry practice and principles of fairness, pursuant to the Tribal Gaming Ordinance and any rules and regulations promulgated by the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 8.1.11. Maintenance of a closed-circuit television surveillance system consistent with industry standards for gaming facilities of the type and scale operated by the Tribe, which system shall be approved by, and may not be modified without the approval of, the Tribal Gaming Agency. The Tribal Gaming Agency shall have current copies of the Gaming Facility floor plan and closed-circuit television system at all times, and any modifications thereof first shall be approved by the Tribal Gaming Agency.

Sec. 8.1.12. Maintenance of a cashier's cage in accordance with industry standards for such facilities.

Sec. 8.1.13. Specification of minimum staff and supervisory requirements for each Gaming Activity to be conducted.

Sec. 8.1.14. Technical standards and specifications for the operation of Gaming Devices and other games authorized herein to be conducted by the Tribe, which technical specifications may be no less stringent than those approved by a recognized gaming testing laboratory in the gaming industry.

Sec. 8.2. State Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. Nothing in this Gaming Compact affects the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the State under Public Law 280 (18 U.S.C. Sec. 1162; 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1360) or IGRA, to the extent applicable. In addition,

criminal jurisdiction to enforce state gambling laws is transferred to the State pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1166(d), provided that no Gaming Activity conducted by the Tribe pursuant to this Gaming Compact may be deemed to be a civil or criminal violation of any law of the State.

Sec. 8.3. (a) The Tribe shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that members of the Tribal Gaming Agency are free from corruption, undue influence, compromise, and conflicting interests in the conduct of their duties under this Compact; shall adopt a conflict-of-interest code to that end; and shall ensure the prompt removal of any member of the Tribal Gaming Agency who is found to have acted in a corrupt or compromised manner.

(b) The Tribe shall conduct a background investigation on a prospective member of the Tribal Gaming Agency, who shall meet the background requirements of a management contractor under IGRA; provided that, if such official is elected through a tribal election process, that official may not participate in any Tribal Gaming Agency matters under this Compact unless a background investigation has been concluded and the official has been found to be suitable. If requested by the tribal government or the Tribal Gaming Agency, the State Gaming Agency may assist in the conduct of such a background investigation and may assist in the investigation of any possible corruption or compromise of a member of the agency.

Sec. 8.4. In order to foster statewide uniformity of regulation of Class III gaming operations throughout the state, rules, regulations, standards, specifications, and procedures of the Tribal Gaming Agency in respect to any matter encompassed by Sections 6.0, 7.0, or 8.0 shall be consistent with regulations adopted by the State Gaming Agency in accordance with Section 8.4.1. Chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the California Government Code does not apply to regulations adopted by the State Gaming Agency in respect to tribal gaming operations under this Section.

Sec. 8.4.1. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (d), no State Gaming Agency regulation shall be effective with respect to the Tribe's Gaming Operation unless it has first been approved by the Association and the Tribe has had an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed regulation.

(b) Every State Gaming Agency regulation that is intended to apply to the Tribe (other than a regulation proposed or previously approved by the Association) shall be submitted to the Association for consideration prior to submission of the regulation to the Tribe for comment as provided in subdivision (c). A regulation that is disapproved by the Association shall not be submitted to the Tribe for comment unless it is re-

adopted by the State Gaming Agency as a proposed regulation, in its original or amended form, with a detailed, written response to the Association's objections.

(c) Except as provided in subdivision (d), no regulation of the State Gaming Agency shall be adopted as a final regulation in respect to the Tribe's Gaming Operation before the expiration of 30 days after submission of the proposed regulation to the Tribe for comment as a proposed regulation, and after consideration of the Tribe's comments, if any.

(d) In exigent circumstances (e.g., imminent threat to public health and safety), the State Gaming Agency may adopt a regulation that becomes effective immediately. Any such regulation shall be accompanied by a detailed, written description of the exigent circumstances, and shall be submitted immediately to the Association for consideration. If the regulation is disapproved by the Association, it shall cease to be effective, but may be re-adopted by the State Gaming Agency as a proposed regulation, in its original or amended form, with a detailed, written response to the Association's objections, and thereafter submitted to the Tribe for comment as provided in subdivision (c).

(e) The Tribe may object to a State Gaming Agency regulation on the ground that it is unnecessary, unduly burdensome, or unfairly discriminatory, and may seek repeal or amendment of the regulation through the dispute resolution process of Section 9.0.

Sec. 9.0. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS.

Sec. 9.1. Voluntary Resolution; Reference to Other Means of Resolution. In recognition of the government-to-government relationship of the Tribe and the State, the parties shall make their best efforts to resolve disputes that occur under this Gaming Compact by good faith negotiations whenever possible. Therefore, without prejudice to the right of either party to seek injunctive relief against the other when circumstances are deemed to require immediate relief, the parties hereby establish a threshold requirement that disputes between the Tribe and the State first be subjected to a process of meeting and conferring in good faith in order to foster a spirit of cooperation and efficiency in the administration and monitoring of performance and compliance by each other with the terms, provisions, and conditions of this Gaming Compact, as follows:

(a) Either party shall give the other, as soon as possible after the event giving rise to the concern, a written notice setting forth, with specificity, the issues to be resolved.

(b) The parties shall meet and confer in a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute through negotiation not later than 10 days after receipt of the notice, unless both parties agree in writing to an extension of time.

(c) If the dispute is not resolved to the satisfaction of the parties within 30 calendar days after the first meeting, then either party may seek to have the dispute resolved by an arbitrator in accordance with this section, but neither party shall be required to agree to submit to arbitration.

(d) Disagreements that are not otherwise resolved by arbitration or other mutually acceptable means as provided in Section 9.3 may be resolved in the United States District Court where the Tribe's Gaming Facility is located, or is to be located, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (or, if those federal courts lack jurisdiction, in any state court of competent jurisdiction and its related courts of appeal). The disputes to be submitted to court action include, but are not limited to, claims of breach or violation of this Compact, or failure to negotiate in good faith as required by the terms of this Compact. In no event may the Tribe be precluded from pursuing any arbitration or judicial remedy against the State on the grounds that the Tribe has failed to exhaust its state administrative remedies. The parties agree that, except in the case of imminent threat to the public health or safety, reasonable efforts will be made to explore alternative dispute resolution avenues prior to resort to judicial process.

Sec. 9.2. Arbitration Rules. Arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Commercial Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association, and shall be held on the Tribe's land or, if unreasonably inconvenient under the circumstances, at such other location as the parties may agree. Each side shall bear its own costs, attorneys' fees, and one-half the costs and expenses of the American Arbitration Association and the arbitrator, unless the arbitrator rules otherwise. Only one neutral arbitrator may be named, unless the Tribe or the State objects, in which case a panel of three arbitrators (one of whom is selected by each party) will be named. The provisions of Section 1283.05 of the California Code of Civil Procedure shall apply; provided that no discovery authorized by that section may be conducted without leave of the arbitrator. The decision of the arbitrator shall be in writing, give reasons for the decision, and shall be binding. Judgment on the award may be entered in any federal or state court having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 9.3. No Waiver or Preclusion of Other Means of Dispute Resolution. This Section 9.0 may not be construed to waive, limit, or restrict any remedy that is otherwise available to either party, nor may this Section be construed to preclude, limit, or restrict the ability of the parties to pursue, by mutual agreement, any other method of dispute resolution, including, but not limited to, mediation or utilization of a technical advisor to the Tribal and State Gaming Agencies; provided that neither party is under any obligation to agree to such alternative method of dispute resolution.

Sec. 9.4. Limited Waiver of Sovereign Immunity. (a) In the event that a dispute is to be resolved in federal court or a state court of competent jurisdiction as provided in this Section 9.0, the State and the Tribe expressly consent to be sued therein and waive any immunity therefrom that they may have provided that:

- (1) The dispute is limited solely to issues arising under this Gaming Compact;
- (2) Neither side makes any claim for monetary damages (that is, only injunctive, specific performance, including enforcement of a provision of this Compact requiring payment of money to one or another of the parties, or declaratory relief is sought); and
- (3) No person or entity other than the Tribe and the State is party to the action, unless failure to join a third party would deprive the court of jurisdiction; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of either the Tribe or the State in respect to any such third party.

(b) In the event of intervention by any additional party into any such action without the consent of the Tribe and the State, the waivers of either the Tribe or the State provided for herein may be revoked, unless joinder is required to preserve the court's jurisdiction; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to constitute a waiver of the sovereign immunity of either the Tribe or the State in respect to any such third party.

(c) The waivers and consents provided for under this Section 9.0 shall extend to civil actions authorized by this Compact, including, but not limited to, actions to compel arbitration, any arbitration proceeding herein, any action to confirm or enforce any judgment or arbitration award as provided herein, and any appellate proceedings emanating from a matter in which an immunity waiver has been granted. Except as stated herein or elsewhere in this Compact, no other waivers or consents to be sued, either express or implied, are granted by either party.

Sec. 10.0. PUBLIC AND WORKPLACE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND LIABILITY.

Sec. 10.1. The Tribe will not conduct Class III gaming in a manner that endangers the public health, safety, or welfare; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to make applicable to the Tribe any state laws or regulations governing the use of tobacco.

Sec. 10.2. Compliance. For the purposes of this Gaming Compact, the Tribal Gaming Operation shall:

- (a) Adopt and comply with standards no less stringent than state public health standards for food and beverage handling. The Gaming Operation will allow inspection of food and beverage services by state or county health inspectors, during normal hours of operation, to assess compliance with these standards, unless inspections are routinely made by an agency of the United States government to ensure compliance

with equivalent standards of the United States Public Health Service. Nothing herein shall be construed as submission of the Tribe to the jurisdiction of those state or county health inspectors, but any alleged violations of the standards shall be treated as alleged violations of this Compact.

(b) Adopt and comply with standards no less stringent than federal water quality and safe drinking water standards applicable in California; the Gaming Operation will allow for inspection and testing of water quality by state or county health inspectors, as applicable, during normal hours of operation, to assess compliance with these standards, unless inspections and testing are made by an agency of the United States pursuant to, or by the Tribe under express authorization of, federal law, to ensure compliance with federal water quality and safe drinking water standards. Nothing herein shall be construed as submission of the Tribe to the jurisdiction of those state or county health inspectors, but any alleged violations of the standards shall be treated as alleged violations of this Compact.

(c) Comply with the building and safety standards set forth in Section 6.4.

(d) Carry no less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in public liability insurance for patron claims, and that the Tribe provide reasonable assurance that those claims will be promptly and fairly adjudicated, and that legitimate claims will be paid; provided that nothing herein requires the Tribe to agree to liability for punitive damages or attorneys' fees. On or before the effective date of this Compact or not less than 30 days prior to the commencement of Gaming Activities under this Compact, whichever is later, the Tribe shall adopt and make available to patrons a tort liability ordinance setting forth the terms and conditions, if any, under which the Tribe waives immunity to suit for money damages resulting from intentional or negligent injuries to person or property at the Gaming Facility or in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation, including procedures for processing any claims for such money damages; provided that nothing in this Section shall require the Tribe to waive its immunity to suit except to the extent of the policy limits set out above.

(e) Adopt and comply with standards no less stringent than federal workplace and occupational health and safety standards; the Gaming Operation will allow for inspection of Gaming Facility workplaces by state inspectors, during normal hours of operation, to assess compliance with these standards, unless inspections are regularly made by an agency of the United States government to ensure compliance with federal workplace and occupational health and safety standards. Nothing herein shall be construed as submission of the Tribe to the jurisdiction of those state inspectors, but any alleged violations of the standards shall be treated as alleged violations of this Compact.

(f) Comply with tribal codes and other applicable federal law regarding public health and safety.

(g) Adopt and comply with standards no less stringent than federal laws and state laws forbidding employers generally from discriminating in the employment of persons to work for the Gaming Operation or in the Gaming Facility on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, age, or disability; provided that nothing herein shall preclude the tribe from giving a preference in employment to Indians, pursuant to a duly adopted tribal ordinance.

(h) Adopt and comply with standards that are no less stringent than state laws prohibiting a gaming enterprise from cashing any check drawn against a federal, state, county, or city fund, including but not limited to, Social Security, unemployment insurance, disability payments, or public assistance payments.

(i) Adopt and comply with standards that are no less stringent than state laws, if any, prohibiting a gaming enterprise from providing, allowing, contracting to provide, or arranging to provide alcoholic beverages, or food or lodging for no charge or at reduced prices at a gambling establishment or lodging facility as an incentive or enticement.

(j) Adopt and comply with standards that are no less stringent than state laws, if any, prohibiting extensions of credit.

(k) Provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act, P.L. 91-508, October 26, 1970, 31 U.S.C. Sec. 5311-5314, as amended, and all reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Service, insofar as such provisions and reporting requirements are applicable to casinos.

Sec. 10.2.1. The Tribe shall adopt and, not later than 30 days after the effective date of this Compact, shall make available on request the standards described in subdivisions (a)-(c) and (e)-(k) of Section 10.2 to which the Gaming Operation is held.

In the absence of a promulgated tribal standard in respect to a matter identified in those subdivisions, or the express adoption of an applicable federal statute or regulation in lieu of a tribal standard in respect to any such matter, the applicable state statute or regulation shall be deemed to have been adopted by the Tribe as the applicable standard.

Sec. 10.3 Participation in state statutory programs related to employment. (a) In lieu of permitting the Gaming Operation to participate in the state statutory workers' compensation system, the Tribe may create and maintain a system that provides redress for employee work-related injuries through requiring insurance or self-insurance, which system must include a scope of coverage, availability of an independent medical examination, right to notice, hearings before an independent tribunal, a means of

enforcement against the employer, and benefits comparable to those mandated for comparable employees under state law. Not later than the effective date of this Compact, or 60 days prior to the commencement of Gaming Activities under this Compact, the Tribe will advise the State of its election to participate in the statutory workers' compensation system or, alternatively, will forward to the State all relevant ordinances that have been adopted and all other documents establishing the system and demonstrating that the system is fully operational and compliant with the comparability standard set forth above. The parties agree that independent contractors doing business with the Tribe must comply with all state workers' compensation laws and obligations.

(b) The Tribe agrees that its Gaming Operation will participate in the State's program for providing unemployment compensation benefits and unemployment compensation disability benefits with respect to employees employed at the Gaming Facility, including compliance with the provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Code, and the Tribe consents to the jurisdiction of the state agencies charged with the enforcement of that Code and of the courts of the State of California for purposes of enforcement.

(c) As a matter of comity, with respect to persons employed at the Gaming Facility, other than members of the Tribe, the Tribal Gaming Operation shall withhold all taxes due to the State as provided in the California Unemployment Insurance Code and the Revenue and Taxation Code, and shall forward such amounts as provided in said Codes to the State.

Sec. 10.4. Emergency Service Accessibility. The Tribe shall make reasonable provisions for adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 10.5. Alcoholic Beverage Service. Standards for alcohol service shall be subject to applicable law.

Sec. 10.6. Possession of firearms shall be prohibited at all times in the Gaming Facility except for state, local, or tribal security or law enforcement personnel authorized by tribal law and by federal or state law to possess fire arms at the Facility.

Sec. 10.7. Labor Relations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact, this Compact shall be null and void if, on or before October 13, 1999, the Tribe has not provided an agreement or other procedure acceptable to the State for addressing organizational and representational rights of Class III Gaming Employees and other employees associated with the Tribe's Class III gaming enterprise, such as food and beverage, housekeeping, cleaning, bell and door services, and laundry employees at the Gaming Facility or any

related facility, the only significant purpose of which is to facilitate patronage at the Gaming Facility.

Sec. 10.8. Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts.

Sec. 10.8.1. On or before the effective date of this Compact, or not less than 90 days prior to the commencement of a Project, as defined herein, the Tribe shall adopt an ordinance providing for the preparation, circulation, and consideration by the Tribe of environmental impact reports concerning potential off-Reservation environmental impacts of any and all Projects to be commenced on or after the effective date of this Compact. In fashioning the environmental protection ordinance, the Tribe will make a good faith effort to incorporate the policies and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act consistent with the Tribe's governmental interests.

Sec. 10.8.2. (a) Prior to commencement of a Project, the Tribe will:

- (1) Inform the public of the planned Project;
- (2) Take appropriate actions to determine whether the project will have any significant adverse impacts on the off-Reservation environment;
- (3) For the purpose of receiving and responding to comments, submit all environmental impact reports concerning the proposed Project to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research and the county board of supervisors, for distribution to the public.
- (4) Consult with the board of supervisors of the county or counties within which the Tribe's Gaming Facility is located, or is to be located, and, if the Gaming Facility is within a city, with the city council, and if requested by the board or council, as the case may be, meet with them to discuss mitigation of significant adverse off-Reservation environmental impacts;
- (5) Meet with and provide an opportunity for comment by those members of the public residing off-Reservation within the vicinity of the Gaming Facility such as might be adversely affected by proposed Project.

(b) During the conduct of a Project, the Tribe shall:

- (1) Keep the board or council, as the case may be, and potentially affected members of the public apprized of the project's progress; and
- (2) Make good faith efforts to mitigate any and all such significant adverse off-Reservation environmental impacts.

(c) As used in Section 10.8.1 and this Section 10.8.2, the term "Project" means any expansion or any significant renovation or modification of an existing Gaming Facility, or any significant excavation, construction, or development associated with the Tribe's Gaming Facility or proposed Gaming Facility and the term "environmental impact

reports" means any environmental assessment, environmental impact report, or environmental impact statement, as the case may be.

Sec. 10.8.3. (a) The Tribe and the State shall, from time to time, meet to review the adequacy of this Section 10.8, the Tribe's ordinance adopted pursuant thereto, and the Tribe's compliance with its obligations under Section 10.8.2, to ensure that significant adverse impacts to the off-Reservation environment resulting from projects undertaken by the Tribe may be avoided or mitigated.

(b) At any time after January 1, 2003, but not later than March 1, 2003, the State may request negotiations for an amendment to this Section 10.8 on the ground that, as it presently reads, the Section has proven to be inadequate to protect the off-Reservation environment from significant adverse impacts resulting from Projects undertaken by the Tribe or to ensure adequate mitigation by the Tribe of significant adverse off-Reservation environmental impacts and, upon such a request, the Tribe will enter into such negotiations in good faith.

(c) On or after January 1, 2004, the Tribe may bring an action in federal court under 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2710(d)(7)(A)(i) on the ground that the State has failed to negotiate in good faith, provided that the Tribe's good faith in the negotiations shall also be in issue. In any such action, the court may consider whether the State's invocation of its rights under subdivision (b) of this Section 10.8.3 was in good faith. If the State has requested negotiations pursuant to subdivision (b) but, as of January 1, 2005, there is neither an agreement nor an order against the State under 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2710(d)(7)(B)(iii), then, on that date, the Tribe shall immediately cease construction and other activities on all projects then in progress that have the potential to cause adverse off-Reservation impacts, unless and until an agreement to amend this Section 10.8 has been concluded between the Tribe and the State.

Sec. 11.0. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM OF COMPACT.

Sec. 11.1. Effective Date. This Gaming Compact shall not be effective unless and until all of the following have occurred:

- (a) The Compact is ratified by statute in accordance with state law;
- (b) Notice of approval or constructive approval is published in the Federal Register as provided in 25 U.S.C. 2710(d)(3)(B); and
- (c) SCA 11 is approved by the California voters in the March 2000 general election.

Sec. 11.2. Term of Compact; Termination.

Sec. 11.2.1. Effective. (a) Once effective this Compact shall be in full force and effect for state law purposes until December 31, 2020.

(b) Once ratified, this Compact shall constitute a binding and determinative agreement between the Tribe and the State, without regard to voter approval of any constitutional amendment, other than SCA 11, that authorizes a gaming compact.

(c) Either party may bring an action in federal court, after providing a sixty (60) day written notice of an opportunity to cure any alleged breach of this Compact, for a declaration that the other party has materially breached this Compact. Upon issuance of such a declaration, the complaining party may unilaterally terminate this Compact upon service of written notice on the other party. In the event a federal court determines that it lacks jurisdiction over such an action, the action may be brought in the superior court for the county in which the Tribe's Gaming Facility is located. The parties expressly waive their immunity to suit for purposes of an action under this subdivision, subject to the qualifications stated in Section 9.4(a).

Sec. 12.0. AMENDMENTS; RENEGOTIATIONS.

Sec. 12.1. The terms and conditions of this Gaming Compact may be amended at any time by the mutual and written agreement of both parties.

Sec. 12.2. This Gaming Compact is subject to renegotiation in the event the Tribe wishes to engage in forms of Class III gaming other than those games authorized herein and requests renegotiation for that purpose, provided that no such renegotiation may be sought for 12 months following the effective date of this Gaming Compact.

Sec. 12.3. Process and Negotiation Standards. All requests to amend or renegotiate this Gaming Compact shall be in writing, addressed to the Tribal Chairperson or the Governor, as the case may be, and shall include the activities or circumstances to be negotiated, together with a statement of the basis supporting the request. If the request meets the requirements of this Section, the parties shall confer promptly and determine a schedule for commencing negotiations within 30 days of the request. Unless expressly provided otherwise herein, all matters involving negotiations or other amendatory processes under Section 4.3.3(b) and this Section 12.0 shall be governed, controlled, and conducted in conformity with the provisions and requirements of IGRA, including those provisions regarding the obligation of the State to negotiate in good faith and the enforcement of that obligation in federal court. The Chairperson of the Tribe and the Governor of the State are hereby authorized to designate the person or agency responsible for conducting the negotiations, and shall execute any documents necessary to do so.

Sec. 12.4. The Tribe shall have the right to terminate this Compact in the event the exclusive right of Indian tribes to operate Gaming Devices in California is abrogated by the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a state statute or constitutional provision, or the conclusive and dispositive judicial construction of a statute or the state

Constitution by a California appellate court after the effective date of this Compact, that Gaming Devices may lawfully be operated by another person, organization, or entity (other than an Indian tribe pursuant to a compact) within California.

Sec. 13.0 NOTICES.

Unless otherwise indicated by this Gaming Compact, all notices required or authorized to be served shall be served by first-class mail at the following addresses:

Governor
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Tribal Chairperson
Chicken Ranch Rancheria
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

Sec. 14.0. CHANGES IN IGRA. This Gaming Compact is intended to meet the requirements of IGRA as it reads on the effective date of this Gaming Compact, and when reference is made to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act or to an implementing regulation thereof, the referenced provision is deemed to have been incorporated into this Compact as if set out in full. Subsequent changes to IGRA that diminish the rights of the State or the Tribe may not be applied retroactively to alter the terms of this Gaming Compact, except to the extent that federal law validly mandates that retroactive application without the State's or the Tribe's respective consent

Sec. 15.0. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 15.1. Third Party Beneficiaries. Except to the extent expressly provided under this Gaming Compact, this Gaming Compact is not intended to, and shall not be construed to, create any right on the part of a third party to bring an action to enforce any of its terms.

Sec. 15.2. Complete agreement; revocation of prior requests to negotiate. This Gaming Compact, together with all addenda and approved amendments, sets forth the full and complete agreement of the parties and supersedes any prior agreements or understandings with respect to the subject matter hereof.

Sec. 15.3. Construction. Neither the presence in another tribal-state compact of language that is not included in this Compact, nor the absence in this Compact of language that is present in another tribal-state compact shall be a factor in construing the terms of this Compact.

Sec. 15.4. Most Favored Tribe. If, after the effective date of this Compact, the State enters into a Compact with any other tribe that contains more favorable provisions with respect to any provisions of this Compact, the State shall, at the Tribe's request, enter into the preferred compact with the Tribe as a superseding substitute for this Compact; provided that the duration of the substitute compact shall not exceed the duration of this Compact.

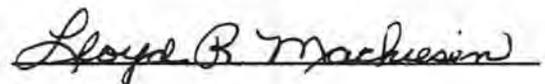
Sec. 15.6. Representations.

By entering into this Compact, the Tribe expressly represents that, as of the date of the Tribe's execution of this Compact: (a) the undersigned has the authority to execute this Compact on behalf of his or her tribe and will provide written proof of such authority and ratification of this Compact by the tribal governing body no later than October 9, 1999; (b) the Tribe is (i) recognized as eligible by the Secretary of the Interior for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians, and (ii) recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing powers of self-government. In entering into this Compact, the State expressly relies upon the foregoing representations by the Tribe, and the State's entry into the Compact is expressly made contingent upon the truth of those representations as of the date of the Tribe's execution of this Compact. Failure to provide written proof of authority to execute this Compact or failure to provide written proof of ratification by the Tribe's governing body will give the State the opportunity to declare this Compact null and void.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned sign this Compact on behalf of the State of California and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA



By Gray Davis
Governor of the State of California

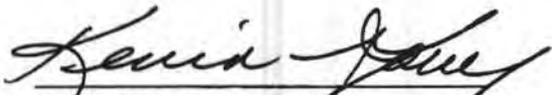
By Lloyd Mathiesen
Chairperson, Chicken Ranch Rancheria

Executed this 8 day of October,
1999, at Sacramento, California.

Executed this 23 day of September
1999, at Jenatux, California.

Consistent with 25 U.S.C.A. Sec. 2710 (d)(8), the Compact between the Sovereign Nation of the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California and the Sovereign State of California dated October 8, 1999, is hereby approved on this 5th day of May, 2000, by the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR


Kevin Gover
Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs

ATTEST:

Bill Jones

By Bill Jones
Secretary of State, State of California

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ADDENDUM "A" TO TRIBAL-STATE GAMING COMPACT
BETWEEN THE CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA
AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Modification No. 1

Section 6.4.4(d) is modified to read as follows:

Section 6.4.4(d) is modified to read as follows:

(d) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Tribe may employ or retain in its employ a person whose application for a determination of suitability, or for a renewal of such a determination, has been denied by the State Gaming Agency, if the person is an enrolled member of the Tribe, as defined in this subdivision, and if ~~(i)~~ (A) the person holds a valid and current license issued by the Tribal Gaming Agency that must be renewed at least biennially; ~~(ii)~~ (B) the denial of the application by the State Gaming Agency is based solely on activities, conduct, or associations that antedate the filing of the person's initial application to the State Gaming Agency for a determination of suitability; and ~~(iii)~~ (C) the person is not an employee or agent of any other gaming operation.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "enrolled member" means a person who is either: ~~(a)~~ (A) a person certified by the Tribe as having been a member of the Tribe for at least five (5) years; ~~or (b)~~ (B) a holder of confirmation of membership issued by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; or (C), if the Tribe has 100 or more enrolled members as of the date of execution of this Compact, a person certified by the Tribe as being a member pursuant to criteria and standards specified in a tribal Constitution that has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Modification No. 2

Section 8.4.1(e) is modified to read as follows:

(e) The Tribe may object to a State Gaming Agency regulation on the ground that it is unnecessary, unduly burdensome, conflicts with a published final regulation of the NIGC, or is unfairly discriminatory, and may seek repeal or amendment of the regulation through the dispute resolution process of Section 9.0; provided that, if the regulation of the State Gaming Agency conflicts with a final published regulation of the NIGC, the NIGC regulation shall govern pending conclusion of the dispute resolution process.

Modification No. 3

Section 12.2 is modified to read as follows:

Sec. 12.2. (a) This Gaming Compact is subject to renegotiation in the event the Tribe wishes to engage in forms of Class III gaming other than those games authorized herein and requests renegotiation for that purpose, provided that no such renegotiation may be sought for 12 months following the effective date of this Gaming Compact.

(b) Nothing herein shall be construed to constitute a waiver of any rights under IGRA in the event of an expansion of the scope of permissible gaming resulting from a change in state law.

Modification No. 4

Section 11.2.1(a) is modified to read:

Sec. 11.2.1. Effective. (a) Once effective this Compact shall be in full force and effect for state law purposes until December 31, 2020. No sooner than eighteen (18) months prior to the aforementioned termination date, either party may request the other party to enter into negotiations to extend this Compact or to enter into a new compact. If the parties have not agreed to extend the date of this Compact or entered into a new compact by the termination date, this Compact will automatically be extended to June 30, 2022, unless the parties have agreed to an earlier termination date.

Modification No. 5

Section 12.4 is modified to read as follows:

Sec. 12.4. ~~The Tribe shall have the right to terminate this Compact~~—In the event the exclusive right of Indian tribes to operate Gaming Devices in California is abrogated by the enactment, amendment, or repeal of a state statute or constitutional provision, or the conclusive and dispositive judicial construction of a statute or the state Constitution by a California appellate court after the effective date of this Compact, that Gaming Devices may lawfully be operated by another person, organization, or entity (other than an Indian tribe pursuant to a compact) within California, the Tribe shall have the right to: (i) termination of this Compact, in which case the Tribe will lose the right to operate Gaming Devices and other Class III gaming, or (ii) continue under the Compact with an entitlement to a reduction of

the rates specified in Section 5.1(a) following conclusion of negotiations, to provide for (a) compensation to the State for actual and reasonable costs of regulation, as determined by the state Department of Finance; (b) reasonable payments to local governments impacted by tribal government gaming; (c) grants for programs designed to address gambling addiction; (d) and such assessments as may be permissible at such time under federal law.

Modification No. 6

Section 10.2(d) is modified to read as follows:

(d) Carry no less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in public liability insurance for patron claims, and ~~that the Tribe shall request its insurer to provide reasonable assurance that those claims will be promptly and fairly adjudicated, and that legitimate claims will be paid~~ settle all valid claims; provided that nothing herein requires the Tribe to agree to liability for punitive damages, any intentional acts not covered by the insurance policy, or attorneys' fees. On or before the effective date of this Compact or not less than 30 days prior to the commencement of Gaming Activities under this Compact, whichever is later, the Tribe shall adopt and make available to patrons a tort liability ordinance setting forth the terms and conditions, if any, under which the Tribe waives immunity to suit for money damages resulting from intentional or negligent injuries to person or property at the Gaming Facility or in connection with the Tribe's Gaming Operation, including procedures for processing any claims for such money damages; provided that nothing in this Section shall require the Tribe to waive its immunity to suit except to the extent of the policy limits and insurance coverage set out above.

Modification No. 7

Section 10.2(k) is modified to read as follows:

(k) Comply with provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act, P.L. 91-508, October 26, 1970, 31 U.S.C. Sec. 5311-5314, as amended, and all reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Service, insofar as such provisions and reporting requirements are applicable to casinos.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned sign this Addendum on behalf of the State of California and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA

Gray Davis

Lloyd R Mathiesen

By Gray Davis
Governor of the State of California

By Lloyd Mathiesen
Chairperson of the Chicken Ranch
Rancheria

Executed this 8th day of October,
1999, at Sacramento, California.

Executed this 23rd day of September,
1999, at Jamestown, California.

ATTEST:

Bill Jones

By Bill Jones
Secretary of State, State of California

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ADDENDUM "B" TO TRIBAL-STATE GAMING COMPACT
BETWEEN THE CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA
AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In compliance with Section 10.7 of the Compact, the Tribe agrees to adopt an ordinance identical to the Model Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance attached hereto, and to notify the State of that adoption no later than October 12, 1999. If such notice has not been received by the State by October 13, 1999, this Compact shall be null and void. Failure of the Tribe to maintain the Ordinance in effect during the term of this Compact shall constitute a material breach entitling the State to terminate this Compact. No amendment of the Ordinance shall be effective unless approved by the State.

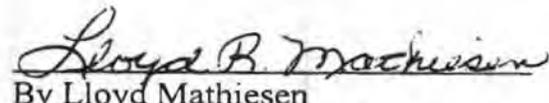
Attachment: Model Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned sign this Addendum on behalf of the State of California and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CHICKEN RANCH RANCHERIA


By Gray Davis
Governor of the State of California

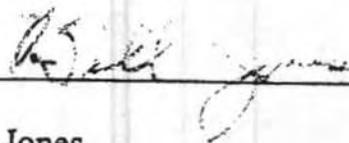

By Lloyd Mathiesen
Chairperson of the Chicken Ranch
Rancheria

Executed this 8th day of October,
1999, at Sacramento, California.

Executed this 23rd day of September,
1999, at Jamestown, California.

####

ATTEST:



By Bill Jones
Secretary of State, State of California

Governor Gray Davis
State Capitol
Sacramento, California

Re: Notice of Adoption Of Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance

Dear Governor Davis:

Pursuant to Section 10.7 of the Tribal-State Gaming Compact entered into by the Chicken Ranch Rancheria, I hereby notify you that the Chicken Ranch Rancheria adopted the Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance pursuant to Section 10.7 of the Tribal-State Gaming Compact on September 23, 1999

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 23 day of September, 1999, at Jamestown, California.
(Day) (Month) (City)

Lloyd R. Mathiesen
(Signature)

Lloyd R. Mathiesen
(Print name)

Tribal Chairman
(Title)

16929 Chicken Ranch Road, Jamestown, CA
(Address)

September 23, 1999
(Date)

**ATTACHMENT TO
ADDENDUM B**

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TRIBAL LABOR RELATIONS ORDINANCE

September 14, 1999

Section 1: Threshold of applicability

(a) Any tribe with 250 or more persons employed in a tribal casino and related facility shall adopt this Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance (TLRO or Ordinance). For purposes of this ordinance, a "tribal casino" is one in which class III gaming is conducted pursuant to a tribal-state compact. A "related facility" is one for which the only significant purpose is to facilitate patronage of the class III gaming operations.

(b) Any tribe which does not operate such a tribal casino as of September 10, 1999, but which subsequently opens a tribal casino, may delay adoption of this ordinance until one year from the date the number of employees in the tribal casino or related facility as defined in 1(a) above exceeds 250.

(c) Upon the request of a labor union, the Tribal Gaming Commission shall certify the number of employees in a tribal casino or other related facility as defined in 1(a) above. Either party may dispute the certification of the Tribal Gaming Commission to the Tribal Labor Panel.

Section 2: Definition of Eligible Employees

(a) The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to any person (hereinafter "Eligible Employee") who is employed within a tribal casino in which Class III gaming is conducted pursuant to a tribal-state compact or other related facility, the only significant purpose of which is to facilitate patronage of the Class III gaming operations, except for any of the following:

(1) any employee who is a supervisor, defined as any individual having authority, in the interest of the tribe and/or employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other employees, or responsibility to direct them or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing the exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment;

(2) any employee of the Tribal Gaming Commission;

1 (3) any employee of the security or surveillance department, other
2 than those who are responsible for the technical repair and maintenance of
3 equipment;

4 (4) any cash operations employee who is a "cage" employee or money
5 counter; or

6 (5) any dealer.

7 **Section 3: Non-interference with regulatory or security activities**

8 Operation of this Ordinance shall not interfere in any way with the
9 duty of the Tribal Gaming Commission to regulate the gaming operation in
10 accordance with the Tribe's National Indian Gaming Commission-approved
11 gaming ordinance. Furthermore, the exercise of rights hereunder shall in no
12 way interfere with the tribal casino's surveillance/security systems, or any
13 other internal controls system designed to protect the integrity of the tribe's
14 gaming operations. The Tribal Gaming Commission is specifically excluded
15 from the definition of tribe and its agents.

16 **Section 4: Eligible Employees free to engage in or refrain from**
17 **concerted activity**

18
19 Eligible Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form,
20 to join, or assist employee organizations, to bargain collectively through
21 representatives of their own choosing, to engage in other concerted activities
22 for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection,
23 and shall also have the right to refrain from any or all such activities.

24
25 **Section 5: Unfair Labor Practices for the tribe**

26
27 It shall be an unfair labor practice for the tribe and/or employer or
28 their agents:

29 (1) to interfere with, restrain or coerce Eligible Employees in the
30 exercise of the rights guaranteed herein;

31 (2) to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of
32 any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it, but this
33 does not restrict the tribe and/or employer and a certified union from
34 agreeing to union security or dues checkoff;

35 (3) to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an Eligible
36 Employee because s/he has filed charges or given testimony under this
37 Ordinance;

1 (4) to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of
2 Eligible Employees.

3
4 **Section 6: Unfair Labor Practices for the union**

5
6 It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its
7 agents:

8 (1) to interfere, restrain or coerce Eligible Employees in the exercise
9 of the rights guaranteed herein;

10 (2) to engage in, or to induce or encourage any individual employed
11 by any person engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce to
12 engage in, a strike or a primary or secondary boycott or a refusal in the
13 course of his employment to use, manufacture, process, transport or
14 otherwise handle or work on any goods, articles, materials, or commodities
15 or to perform any services; or to threaten, coerce, or restrain any person
16 engaged in commerce or in an industry affecting commerce or other terms
17 and conditions of employment. This section does not apply to section 11;

18 (3) to force or require the tribe and/or employer to recognize or
19 bargain with a particular labor organization as the representative of Eligible
20 Employees if another labor organization has been certified as the
21 representative of such Eligible Employees under the provisions of this
22 TLRO;

23 (4) to refuse to bargain collectively with the tribe and/or employer,
24 provided it is the representative of Eligible Employees subject to the
25 provisions herein;

26 (5) to attempt to influence the outcome of a tribal governmental
27 election, provided, however, that this section does not apply to tribal
28 members.

29
30 **Section 7: Tribe and union right to free speech**

31
32 The tribe's and union's expression of any view, argument or
33 opinion or the dissemination thereof, whether in written, printed, graphic or
34 visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of interference with, restraint
35 or coercion if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or
36 promise of benefit.

37
38 **Section 8: Access to Eligible Employees**

39

1 (a) Access shall be granted to the union for the purposes of organizing
2 Eligible Employees, provided that such organizing activity shall not interfere
3 with patronage of the casino or related facility or with the normal work
4 routine of the Eligible Employees and shall be done on non-work time in
5 non-work areas that are designated as employee break rooms or locker
6 rooms that are not open to the public. The tribe may require the union and
7 or union organizers to be subject to the same licensing rules applied to
8 individuals or entities with similar levels of access to the casino or related
9 facility, provided that such licensing shall not be unreasonable,
10 discriminatory, or designed to impede access.

11
12 (b) The Tribe, in its discretion, may also designate additional
13 voluntary access to the Union in such areas as employee parking lots and
14 non-Casino facilities located on tribal lands.

15
16 (c) In determining whether organizing activities potentially interfere
17 with normal tribal work routines, the union's activities shall not be permitted
18 if the Tribal Labor Panel determines that they compromise the operation of
19 the casino:

- 20 (1) security and surveillance systems throughout the casino, and
21 reservation;
22 (2) access limitations designed to ensure security;
23 (3) internal controls designed to ensure security;
24 (4) other systems designed to protect the integrity of the tribe's
25 gaming operations, tribal property and/or safety of casino personnel, patrons,
26 employees or tribal members, residents, guests or invitees.

27
28 (d) The tribe shall provide to the union, upon a thirty percent (30%)
29 showing of interest to the Tribal Labor Panel, an election eligibility list
30 containing the full first and last name of the Eligible Employees within the
31 sought after bargaining unit and the Eligible Employees' last known address
32 within ten (10) working days. Nothing herein shall preclude a tribe from
33 voluntarily providing an election eligibility list at an earlier point of a union
34 organizing campaign.

35
36 (e) The tribe agrees to facilitate the dissemination of information
37 from the union to Eligible Employees at the tribal casino by allowing
38 posters, leaflets and other written materials to be posted in non-public
39 employee break areas where the tribe already posts announcements

1 pertaining to Eligible Employees. Actual posting of such posters, notices,
2 and other materials, shall be by employees desiring to post such materials.

3
4 **Section 9: Indian preference explicitly permitted**

5
6 Nothing herein shall preclude the tribe from giving Indian
7 preference in employment, promotion, seniority, lay-offs or retention to
8 members of any federally recognized Indian tribe or shall in any way affect
9 the tribe's right to follow tribal law, ordinances, personnel policies or the
10 tribe's customs or traditions regarding Indian preference in employment,
11 promotion, seniority, lay-offs or retention. Moreover, in the event of a
12 conflict between tribal law, tribal ordinance or the tribe's customs and
13 traditions regarding Indian preference and this Ordinance, the tribal law,
14 tribal ordinance or the tribe's customs and traditions shall govern.

15
16 **Section 10: Secret ballot elections required**

17
18 (a) Dated and signed authorized cards from thirty percent (30%) or
19 more of the Eligible Employees within the bargaining unit verified by the
20 elections officer will result in a secret ballot election to be held within 30
21 days from presentation to the elections officer.

22
23 (b) The election shall be conducted by the election officer. The
24 election officer shall be a member of the Tribal Labor Panel chosen pursuant
25 to the dispute resolution provisions herein. All questions concerning
26 representation of the tribe and/or Employer's Eligible Employees by a labor
27 organization shall be resolved by the election officer. The election officer
28 shall be chosen upon notification by the labor organization to the tribe of its
29 intention to present authorization cards, and the same election officer shall
30 preside thereafter for all proceedings under the request for recognition;
31 provided however that if the election officer resigns, dies or is incapacitated
32 for any other reason from performing the functions of this office, a substitute
33 election officer shall be selected in accordance with the dispute resolution
34 provisions herein.

35
36 (c) The election officer shall certify the labor organization as the
37 exclusive collective bargaining representative of a unit of employees if the
38 labor organization has received the majority of votes by employees voting in
39 a secret ballot election that the election officer determines to have been
40 conducted fairly. If the election officer determines that the election was

1 conducted unfairly due to misconduct by the tribe and/or employer or union,
2 the election officer may order a re-run election. If the election officer
3 determines that there was the commission of serious Unfair Labor Practices
4 by the tribe that interfere with the election process and preclude the holding
5 of a fair election, and the labor organization is able to demonstrate that it had
6 the support of a majority of the employees in the unit at any point before or
7 during the course of the tribe's misconduct, the election officer shall certify
8 the labor organization.

9
10 (d) The tribe or the union may appeal any decision rendered after
11 the date of the election by the election officer to a three (3) member panel of
12 the Tribal Labor Panel mutually chosen by both parties.

13
14 (e) A union which loses an election and has exhausted all dispute
15 remedies related to the election may not invoke any provisions of this labor
16 ordinance at that particular casino or related facility until one year after the
17 election was lost.

18 19 **Section 11: Collective bargaining impasse**

20
21 Upon recognition, the tribe and the union will negotiate in
22 good faith for a collective bargaining agreement covering bargaining unit
23 employees represented by the union. If collective bargaining negotiations
24 result in impasse, and the matter has not been resolved by the tribal forum
25 procedures sets forth in Section 13 (b) governing resolution of impasse
26 within sixty (60) working days or such other time as mutually agreed to by
27 the parties, the union shall have the right to strike. Strike-related picketing
28 shall not be conducted on Indian lands as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 2703 (4).

29 30 **Section 12: Decertification of bargaining agent**

31
32 (a) The filing of a petition signed by thirty percent (30%) or more
33 of the Eligible Employees in a bargaining unit seeking the decertification of
34 a certified union, will result in a secret ballot election to be held 30 days
35 from the presentation of the petition.

36
37 (b) The election shall be conducted by an election officer. The
38 election officer shall be a member of the Tribal Labor Panel chosen pursuant
39 to the dispute resolution provisions herein. All questions concerning the
40 decertification of the labor organization shall be resolved by an election

1 officer. The election officer shall be chosen upon notification to the tribe
2 and the union of the intent of the employees to present a decertification
3 petition, and the same election officer shall preside thereafter for all
4 proceedings under the request for decertification; provided however that if
5 the election officer resigns, dies or is incapacitated for any other reason from
6 performing the functions of this office, a substitute election officer shall be
7 selected in accordance with the dispute resolution provisions herein.

8
9 (c) The election officer shall order the labor organization
10 decertified as the exclusive collective bargaining representative if a majority
11 of the employees voting in a secret ballot election that the election officer
12 determines to have been conducted fairly vote to decertify the labor
13 organization. If the election officer determines that the election was
14 conducted unfairly due to misconduct by the tribe and/or employer or the
15 union the election officer may order a re-run election or dismiss the
16 decertification petition.

17
18 (d) A decertification proceeding may not begin until one (1) year
19 after the certification of a labor union if there is no collective bargaining
20 agreement. Where there is a collective bargaining agreement, a
21 decertification petition may only be filed no more than 90 days and no less
22 than 60 days prior to the expiration of a collective bargaining agreement. A
23 decertification petition may be filed anytime after the expiration of a
24 collective bargaining agreement.

25
26 (e) The tribe or the union may appeal any decision rendered after
27 the date of the election by the election officer to a three (3) member panel of
28 the Tribal Labor Panel mutually chosen by both parties.

29
30 **Section 13: Binding dispute resolution mechanism**

31
32 (a) All issues shall be resolved exclusively through the binding
33 dispute resolution mechanisms herein, with the exception of a collective
34 bargaining negotiation impasse, which shall only go through the first level of
35 binding dispute resolution.

36
37 (b) The first level of binding dispute resolution for all matters
38 related to organizing, election procedures, alleged unfair labor practices, and
39 discharge of Eligible Employees shall be an appeal to a designated tribal
40 forum such as a Tribal Council, Business Committee, or Grievance Board.

1 The parties agree to pursue in good faith the expeditious resolution of these
2 matters within strict time limits. The time limits may not be extended
3 without the agreement of both parties. In the absence of a mutually
4 satisfactory resolution, either party may proceed to the independent binding
5 dispute resolution set forth below. The agreed upon time limits are set forth
6 as follows:

7
8 (1) All matters related to organizing, election procedures and
9 alleged unfair labor practices prior to the union becoming certified as the
10 collective bargaining representative of bargaining unit employees, shall be
11 resolved by the designated tribal forum within thirty (30) working days.

12 (2) All matters after the union has become certified as the
13 collective bargaining representative and relate specifically to impasse during
14 negotiations, shall be resolved by the designated tribal forum within sixty
15 (60) working days;

16
17 (c) The second level of binding dispute resolution shall be a
18 resolution by the Tribal Labor Panel, consisting of ten (10) arbitrators
19 appointed by mutual selection of the parties which panel shall serve all tribes
20 that have adopted this ordinance. The Tribal Labor Panel shall have
21 authority to hire staff and take other actions necessary to conduct elections,
22 determine units, determine scope of negotiations, hold hearings, subpoena
23 witnesses, take testimony, and conduct all other activities needed to fulfill its
24 obligations under this Tribal Labor Relations Ordinance.

25
26 (1) Each member of the Tribal Labor Panel shall have relevant
27 experience in federal labor law and/or federal Indian law with preference
28 given to those with experience in both. Names of individuals may be
29 provided by such sources as, but not limited to, Indian Dispute Services,
30 Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the American Academy of
31 Arbitrators.

32 (2) Unless either party objects, one arbitrator from the Tribal
33 Labor Panel will render a binding decision on the dispute under the
34 Ordinance. If either party objects, the dispute will be decided by a three-
35 member panel of the Tribal Labor Panel, which will render a binding
36 decision. In the event there is one arbitrator, five (5) Tribal Labor Panel
37 names shall be submitted to the parties and each party may strike no more
38 than two (2) names. In the event there is a three (3) member panel, seven (7)
39 TLP names shall be submitted to the parties and each party may strike no
40 more than two (2) names. A coin toss shall determine which party may

1 strike the first name. The arbitrator will generally follow the American
2 Arbitration Association's procedural rules relating to labor dispute
3 resolution. The arbitrator or panel must render a written, binding decision
4 that complies in all respects with the provisions of this Ordinance.

5
6 (d) Under the third level of binding dispute resolution, either party
7 may seek a motion to compel arbitration or a motion to confirm an
8 arbitration award in Tribal Court, which may be appealed to federal court. If
9 the Tribal Court does not render its decision within 90 days, or in the event
10 there is no Tribal Court, the matter may proceed directly to federal court. In
11 the event the federal court declines jurisdiction, the tribe agrees to a limited
12 waiver of its sovereign immunity for the sole purpose of compelling
13 arbitration or confirming an arbitration award issued pursuant to the
14 Ordinance in the appropriate state superior court. The parties are free to put
15 at issue whether or not the arbitration award exceeds the authority of the
16 Tribal Labor Panel.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Indian Gaming

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of approved Tribal-State Compacts.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section 11 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), Pub. L. 100-497, 25 U.S.C. 2710, the Secretary of the Interior shall publish, in the Federal Register, notice of approved Tribal-State Compacts for the purpose of engaging in Class III gaming activities on Indian lands. The Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, through his delegated authority on May 5, 2000, has approved the following Tribal-State Compacts between the State of California and California Indian Tribes:

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation,
Alturas Indian Rancheria,
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California,
Blue Lake Rancheria,
Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California,
Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria,
Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation,
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California,
Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria,
 Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of the Bishop Colony,
Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Cabazon Reservation,
Cabo Indian Tribe of Laytonville Rancheria,
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation,
Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation,

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation,
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California,
Resighini Rancheria (formerly known as the Coast Indian Community of Yurok Indians of the Resighini Rancheria),
Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria,
Cuyapaipa Community of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipa Reservation,
Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California,
Elk Valley Rancheria,
Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria,
Hoopa Valley Tribe,
Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland Rancheria,
Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California,
Jamul Indian Village of California,
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation,
Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the Manchester-Point Area Rancheria,
Manzanita Band of the Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation,
Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California,
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California,
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Morongo Reservation,
Pala Band of the Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation,
Paskents Band of Nomlaki Indians of California,
Pechenga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pechenga Reservation,
Piscayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California,
Pit River Tribe, California,
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation,
Redding Rancheria,
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation,
Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California,
Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California,
San Manuel Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the San Manuel Reservation,
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California,
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Santa Rosa Reservation,
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation,
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract),
Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California,
Smith River Rancheria,
Soboba Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Soboba Reservation,
Susanville Indian Rancheria,
Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California,
Table Mountain Rancheria of California,
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria,
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California,

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of California,
Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation,
Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation,
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California.

DATES: This action is effective May 16, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: George T. Skibine, Director, Office of Indian Gaming Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 219-4066.

Dated: May 11, 2000.

Kevin Gover,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 00-12322 Filed 5-15-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-02-P

Appendix B.
Off-Reservation Impacts Checklist

OFF-RESERVATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST FORM

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<u>I. AESTHETICS.</u> Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage off-Reservation scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
c) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views of historic buildings or views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed project includes the development of a new hotel and casino resort. Although there may be short-term construction related impacts related to aesthetics, the operation of the proposed project would not result in off-Reservation impacts on scenic vista or within a state scenic highway.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed project would create new sources of light and/or glare, which may have the potential to affect views of the area. Discussions of potential adverse effects and appropriate mitigation measures are included in Section 3.1 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report.</i></p>				
<u>II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES.</u> Would the project:				
a) <u>Involve changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of off-Reservation farmland, to non-agricultural use?</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<p><i>The proposed project is not located on land used for agriculture, nor would it require use of agricultural land during the construction or operation of the proposed project.</i></p>				
<u>III. AIR QUALITY.</u> Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
precursors)?				
d) Expose off-Reservation sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people off-Reservation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>The proposed project would generate short-term construction related impacts, including dust. The proposed project may also generate a significant increase in traffic that would result in long-term emissions that would contribute to air quality impacts. Section 3.2 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report includes a discussion of the potential adverse effects and mitigation with appropriate Best Management Practices.</i>				
<u>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:</u> Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any off-Reservation 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected off-Reservation wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Although the Proposed Project would not include any grading or other construction activities outside the footprint of the proposed project site, the Proposed Project may result in indirect impacts related to Biological resources. Therefore, Section 3.3 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report includes a discussion of the potential effects.</i>				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<u>V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.</u> Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an off-Reservation historical or archeological resource as defined in § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
b) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique off-Reservation paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
c) Disturb any off-site human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<i>The proposed project would not include any grading or other construction activities outside the footprint of the proposed project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact known off-Reservation cultural resources or uncover human remains off-Reservation.</i>				
<u>VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.</u> Would the project:				
a) Expose off-Reservation people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
b) Result in substantial off-Reservation soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<i>Although the proposed project site is located in an area that is subject to earthquake activity, construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in exposure to people or structures off-Reservation to risks associated with strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, or landslides. The proposed project area is in an area with gradual slopes. According to the Tuolumne County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, the potential severity and probability of landslides is low in Tuolumne County. In addition, the Proposed project is not located within a liquefaction zone. Nor would the proposed project</i>				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p><i>require the use of other lands during construction and operation.</i></p> <p><i>Construction and Operation of the proposed project would not result in substantial off-Reservation erosion or loss of topsoil as well. Construction activities would be required to include the incorporation of best management practices, including erosion control measures that would reduce potential impacts on erosion on-site, therefore eliminating possibility of erosion and loss of topsoil off-Reservation, as well.</i></p>				
<p><u>VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.</u></p> <p>Would the project:</p>				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the off-Reservation environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any off-reservation plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas emissions that may result in a significant adverse impact off-Reservation. Section 3.4 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report includes a discussion of the potential effects.</i></p>				
<p><u>VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.</u> Would the project:</p>				
a) Create a significant hazard to the off-Reservation public or the off-Reservation environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the off-Reservation public or the off-Reservation environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed off-Reservation school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose off-Reservation people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>The proposed project may potentially result in significant adverse impacts to the off-Reservation public or environment. Section 3.5 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report includes a discussion of the potential effects and best management practices to avoid potential impacts.</i></p>				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<u>IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY</u>				
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete off-Reservation groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff off Reservation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect off-Reservation flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose off-Reservation people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Implementation of the proposed project would result in an increase in impervious surfaces, which would result in increased runoff that could impact off-Reservation water resources. Section 3.6 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report includes a discussion of the potential impacts, and best management practices that would be followed that mitigate and reduce</i>				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<i>potential off-Reservation impacts.</i>				
<u>X. LAND USE.</u> Would the project:				
a) Conflict with any off-Reservation land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan covering off-Reservation lands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<i>The proposed project would not result in any off-Reservation changed in land use or conflict with any off-Reservation habitat conservation plans.</i>				
<u>XI. MINERAL RESOURCES.</u> Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known off-Reservation mineral resource classified MRZ-2 by the State Geologist that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
b) Result in the loss of availability of an off-Reservation locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<i>The proposed project would not include the use of land outside the Reservation boundary during construction or operation. In addition, the proposed project is not located in an areas with significant mineral resource deposits. Therefore, there would be no impact on any known off-Reservation mineral resources.</i>				
<u>XII. NOISE</u> -- Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure off-Reservation persons to noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Exposure off-Reservation persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the off-Reservation vicinity of the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the off-Reservation vicinity of the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>The proposed project may increase off-Reservation noise levels during construction. Section 3.7 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report assesses the off-Reservation impacts.</i>				
<u>XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING.</u>				
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial off-Reservation population growth?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere off-Reservation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<i>The TEIR will review the existing conditions related to population, housing, and jobs in the surrounding area and will include an evaluation of potential off-Reservation growth-inducing effects that may result from implementation of the Proposed Project. However, the Proposed Project would be constructed on-Reservation, would not displace existing housing, and does not include the construction of housing. Section 3.8 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report will assess the Proposed Project's impacts on off-Reservation population growth. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts with respect to population and housing.</i>				
<u>XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES.</u>				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered off-Reservation 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:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<p><i>The TEIR will address and discusses potential impacts of the Proposed Project on the off-Reservation environment associated with public services. Public services include fire protection, law enforcement, medical services, public schools, public parks, and other public facilities. In addition, the proposed project would not result in a need for additional schools, parks or other public facilities. Section 3.9 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report will assess the Proposed Project's impacts on off-Reservation public services. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on public services.</i></p>				
<u>XV. RECREATION.</u>				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing off-Reservation neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
<p><i>The proposed project would not result in impacts to off-Reservation parks or recreation facilities that would result in deterioration. The proposed project would not result in an increase in population. Visitor use of the Casino would increase.</i></p>				
<u>XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.</u>				
Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in off-Reservation traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume-to-capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersection?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated off-Reservation roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Substantially increase hazards to an off-Reservation design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access for off-Reservation responders?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Section 3.10 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report includes a discussion of the potential off-Reservation impacts related to traffic and transportation.</i>				
<u>XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.</u> Would the project:				
a) Exceed off-Reservation wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, energy facilities, solid waste facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-Reservation environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in a determination by an off-Reservation wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Section 3.11 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report will analyze off-Reservation environment associated with utilities and service systems and discusses the impacts of the Proposed Project on off-Reservation utilities and service systems. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on utilities and service systems.</i>				
XVIII. CUMULATIVE EFFECTS. Would the project:				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable off-Reservation? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past , current, or probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>A discussion of potential cumulative off-Reservation impacts is provided in Section 3.12 of the Tribal Environmental Impact Report.</i>				

Appendix C.
Notice of Preparation and Comment Letters Received



NOTICE OF PREPARATION

DATE: January 28, 2021

TO: State of California Office of Planning and Research – State Clearinghouse

FROM: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
Attn: NOP Comments
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Fax: (209) 984-9269
Email: Bhunter@crtribal.com

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of a Tribal Environmental Impact Report Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project

COMMENT PERIOD: January 28, 2021 to February 26, 2021

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) is the lead agency preparing a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project (Proposed Project). The TEIR is being prepared pursuant to the process set forth in Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California. This Notice of Preparation describes the Proposed Project and associated TEIR, and solicits input on issues to be evaluated in the TEIR. The TEIR will analyze potentially significant off-Reservation environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and will identify appropriate mitigation where necessary. This notice requests public comments relating to potential off-Reservation environmental issues and reasonable mitigation measures to be analyzed in the TEIR. Comments are due to the Tribe at the above mailing address, fax number, or email address by **5:00 pm on February 26, 2021**. Information regarding the Proposed Project and TEIR will be made available online at <https://chickenranchtribe.com/press>.

PROJECT SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

The Chicken Ranch Reservation is located in the western portion of Tuolumne County, California. The Tribe currently has a gaming operation called the Chicken Ranch Casino, which consists of more than 600 Class II and Class III games. The existing casino added 175 Class II slots in 2019 and operates at near capacity.

The Tribe plans to build the Proposed Project with direct visibility and access from California State Highway 49/108 on a 42-acre site on the Reservation, which is already held in trust by the federal government (**Figure 1, Regional Location and Figure 2, Project Location**). The Proposed Project will include approximately 900 slot machines and 12 – 14 table games, the facility will serve alcohol, two (2) attached 900 – 970 space four (4)-story parking structures, and an attached hotel with a 3.5 star property rating. The Proposed Project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the Proposed Project begins operations. The Proposed Project will contribute to the economy of both the county and the Tribe by providing a safe and secure entertainment and restaurant venue, and additional job opportunities for Tribal and non-Tribal members.

POTENTIAL OFF-RESERVATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The TEIR will discuss potential off-Reservation environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project. The following off-Reservation issue areas have been identified to be potentially impacted by the Proposed Project and appropriate mitigation will be addressed in detail within the TEIR.

- Aesthetics
- Air quality
- Biological resources
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Hazards and hazardous materials
- Water resources
- Land use and Planning
- Noise
- Population and housing
- Public services
- Transportation and traffic
- Utilities and service systems
- Cumulative impacts

Aesthetics. The TEIR will describe the existing aesthetic setting and resources of the Proposed Project area and surrounding region and evaluate potential off-Reservation environmental impacts. If necessary, mitigation measures will be presented to reduce identified off-Reservation impacts to aesthetic resources. Aesthetic resources include natural and cultural features of the landscape including trees, historic buildings, and night sky conditions that contribute to the public’s visual enjoyment of the environment.

Air Quality. The TEIR will assess off-Reservation impacts of the Proposed Project associated with air quality, including consistency with applicable air quality standards and impacts to sensitive receptors from

pollutant emissions. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on air quality.

Biological Resources. Biological resources include sensitive habitats, wetlands and waters of the United States, and protected plant and animal species. Although the TEIR assesses off-reservation environmental impacts of the Proposed Project, the Proposed Project would occur on-Reservation. However, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures, if necessary, to address potentially significant off-reservation impacts to biological resources, such as migratory birds and wetlands.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases that contribute to climate change via emission into the atmosphere. The TEIR will assess off-Reservation impacts of the Proposed Project associated with GHG emissions, including consistency with applicable GHG standards. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts with respect to GHGs.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. The TEIR will analyze the off-Reservation hazards and hazardous materials, evaluate potential off-Reservation environmental impacts that may result from implementation of the Proposed Project, and present mitigation measures to reduce identified off-Reservation impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials. A hazard is defined as a danger or risk to the public, such as a wildfire or toxic spill. A material is considered hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local agency, or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. The TEIR will review federal, state and local regulations, the existing environmental setting, online databases, and the list of materials that would be used during construction and operation that may pose a risk to the public and environment.

Water Resources. Water resources include water usage, water quality, wastewater generation, and water and wastewater treatment. The TEIR will assess off-Reservation impacts of the Proposed Project associated with water resources, including compliance with applicable plans, standards, laws, and regulations relating to water resources, off-Reservation groundwater supplies and quality, alteration of off-Reservation drainage patterns, and off-Reservation flood hazards. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on water resources.

Land Use and Planning. The TEIR will review existing land uses and zoning of the surrounding region and evaluate potential off-Reservation environmental impacts that may result from implementation of the Proposed Project. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on land use.

Noise: The TEIR will review the existing conditions related to noise in the surrounding off-Reservation areas. Sensitive noise receptors are located near the Proposed Project site. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation noise impacts.

Population and Housing. The TEIR will review the existing conditions related to population, housing, and jobs in the surrounding area and will evaluate potential off-Reservation growth-inducing effects that may

result from implementation of the Proposed Project. However, the Proposed Project would be constructed on-Reservation, would not displace existing housing, and does not involve housing construction. The TEIR will assess the Proposed Project's impacts on off-Reservation population growth. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts with respect to population and housing.

Public services. The TEIR will address and discusses potential impacts of the Proposed Project on the off-Reservation environment associated with public services. Public services include fire protection, law enforcement, medical services, public schools, public parks, and other public facilities. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on public services.

Transportation and Traffic. The TEIR will address off-Reservation vehicular transportation, public transportation, alternative modes of transportation, and traffic circulation patterns. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on transportation and traffic.

Utilities and Service Systems. The TEIR will analyze off-Reservation utilities and service systems and discusses the impacts of the Proposed Project on off-Reservation utilities and service systems. Utilities and service systems include water supply systems, wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater drainage, solid waste landfills, and electricity and natural gas. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation impacts on utilities and service systems.

Cumulative Impacts. The TEIR will analyze whether the Proposed Project will cause cumulative off-Reservation impacts, which are impacts that are considerable when viewed in connection with past, current, or probable future projects in an area. If necessary, the TEIR will identify mitigation measures to address potentially significant off-Reservation cumulative impacts.

OFF-RESERVATION ISSUE AREAS NOT IMPACTED BY PROPOSED PROJECT

The following off-Reservation issue have been identified as not having any potential impact by the Proposed Project and will be eliminated from detailed analysis in the TIER.

- Agricultural and Forest Resources
- Cultural resources,
- Geology and soils
- Mineral resources
- Recreation

Agricultural and Forest Resources. Agricultural and forest resources include off-Reservation areas used to produce, grow, and harvest crops, farmed products, or timber. The Proposed Project would occur on-Reservation. No off-Reservation impacts to agricultural and forest resources would occur. The TEIR will not discuss agricultural and forest resources further.

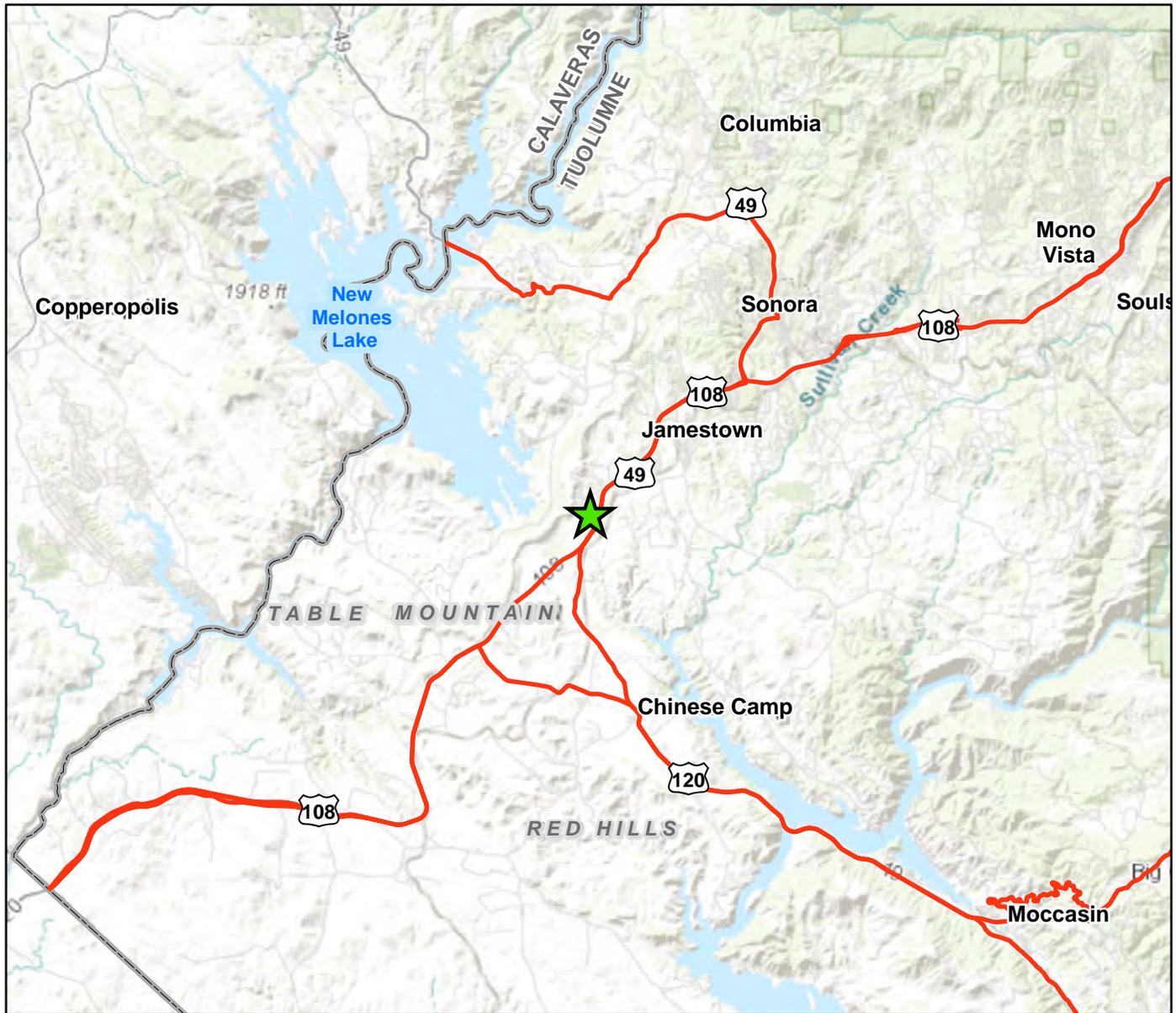
Cultural Resources. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic properties and items, architectural properties such as buildings, bridges, and infrastructure, paleontological resources, and resources important to the Tribe. The Proposed Project would occur on-Reservation and would not include any grading or other construction activities outside the footprint of the proposed project site. No off-Reservation impacts to cultural resources would occur. The TEIR will not discuss cultural resources further.

Geology and Soils. Geology and soils include effects from earthquakes, ground shaking, seismic ground failure, landslides, or erosion because of the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project would occur on-Reservation. No off-Reservation impacts with respect to geology and soils would occur. The TEIR will not discuss geology and soils further.

Mineral Resources. Mineral resources are defined as the concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic, or fossilized organic material of such grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The Proposed Project would occur on-Reservation and no off-Reservation impacts to mineral resources would occur. The TEIR will not discuss mineral resources further.

Recreation. Recreation areas include public parks and other public facilities. The Proposed Project will be built on-reservation and would not impact off-reservation recreation areas. The TEIR will not discuss recreation further.

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California Proposed New Hotel and Casino Project - Notice of Preparation

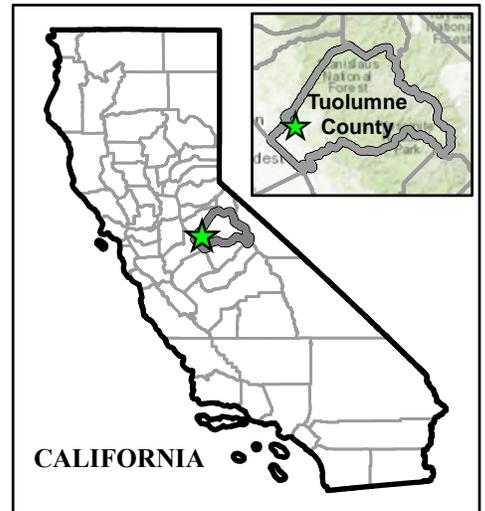


LEGEND

 Proposed New Chicken Ranch Casino and Hotel Project Location



0 3.5 7 Miles



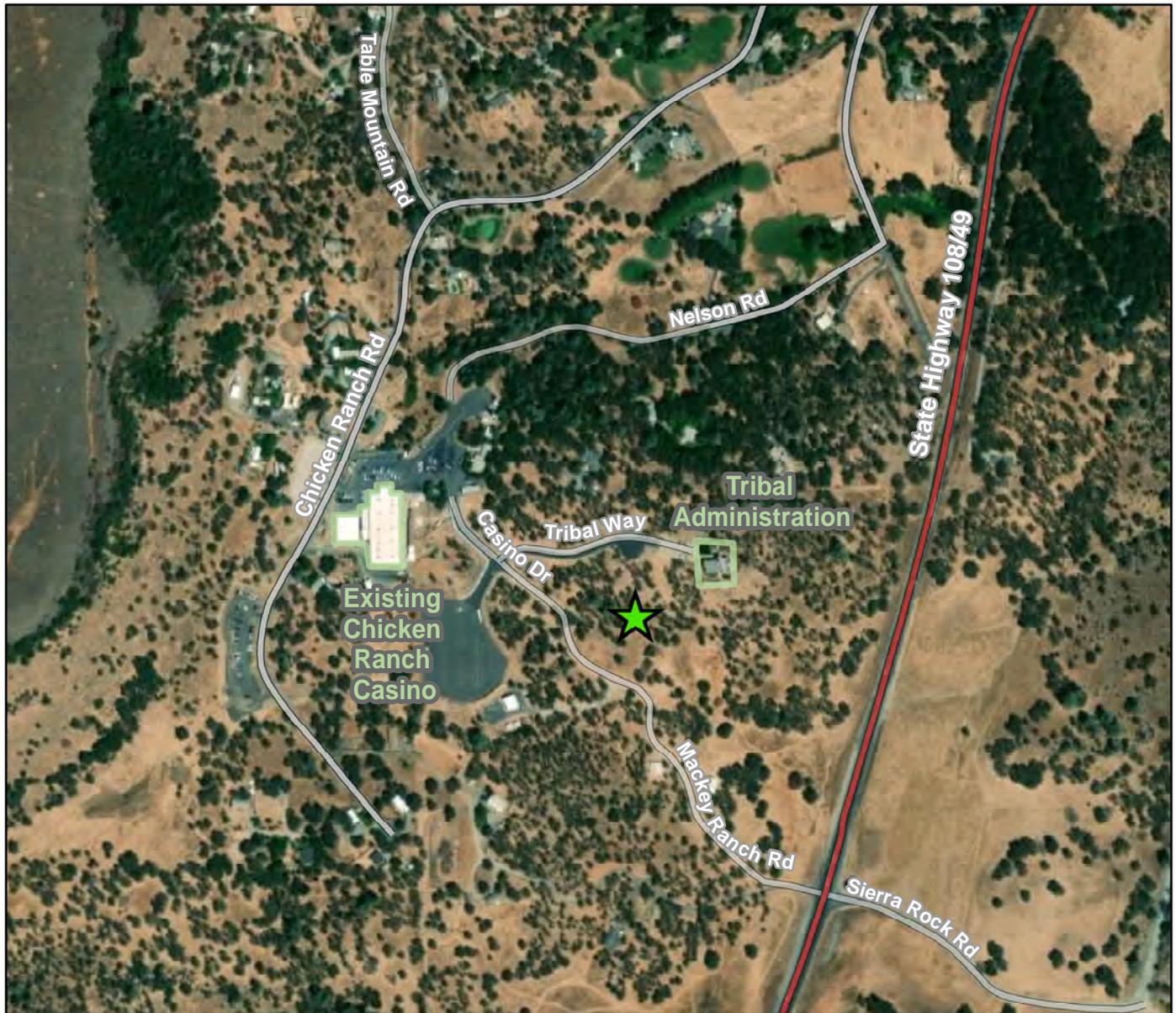
Notes:

1. This map is provided as-is and may contain representations of property boundaries. It is intended for general references only. None of the parties involved in preparing this map or data contained herein warrant or represent information to be complete and accurate and cannot be held responsible for errors or omissions.
2. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
3. Map Preparation by Sundance Consulting Inc., 2020



Figure 1. Regional Location

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California Proposed New Hotel and Casino Project - Notice of Preparation



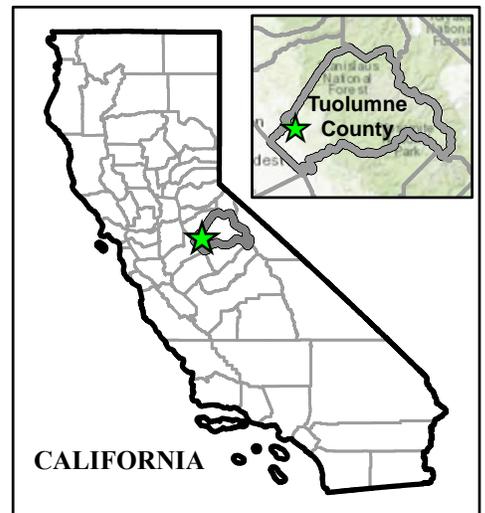
LEGEND

 Proposed New Chicken Ranch Casino and Hotel Project Location

Roads

 Highway
 Other Road

0 0.1 0.2 Miles



Notes:

1. This map is provided as-is and may contain representations of property boundaries. It is intended for general references only. None of the parties involved in preparing this map or data contained herein warrant or represent information to be complete and accurate and cannot be held responsible for errors or omissions.
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3. Map Preparation by Sundance Consulting Inc., 2020



Figure 2. Project Location

AFFP

Notice of Preparation of a Tri

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE } SS

Notice of Preparation of a Tribal
Environmental Impact Report
Chicken Ranch Rancheria
New Casino and Hotel Project

Bev Woodland, being duly sworn, says:

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) is the lead agency preparing a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project (Proposed Project). The TEIR is being prepared pursuant to the process set forth in Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California. The Notice of Preparation (NOP) describes the Proposed Project and associated TEIR and solicits input on issues to be evaluated in the TEIR. The TEIR will analyze potentially significant off-Reservation environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and will identify appropriate mitigation where necessary. This notice requests public comments relating to potential off-Reservation environmental issues and reasonable mitigation measures to be analyzed in the TEIR. The NOP can be reviewed at the Chicken Ranch Rancheria office (9195 Tribal Way, Jamestown) or on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria's website at <https://chickenranchtribe.com/press>.

That she is Principal Clerk of the Union-Democrat, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in Sonora, Tuolumne County, California; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

January 28, 2021

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: January 28, 2021 through February 26, 2021

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

Comments must be submitted in writing or via email to:

SIGNED:

Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk
Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
bhunter@crttribal.com



Principal Clerk

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 28th day of January 2021.

For more information, please contact Bailey Hunter at (209) 984-9066
Publication date: January 28, 2021
The Union Democrat, Sonora, CA



Bev Woodland, Principal Clerk, Tuolumne County,
California

00000781 00010635

CHICKEN RANCH - TRIBAL OFFICE
PO BOX 1159
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

**Notice of Preparation of a Tribal
Environmental Impact Report
Chicken Ranch Rancheria
New Casino and Hotel Project**

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) is the lead agency preparing a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project (Proposed Project). The TEIR is being prepared pursuant to the process set forth in Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California. The Notice of Preparation (NOP) describes the Proposed Project and associated TEIR and solicits input on issues to be evaluated in the TEIR. The TEIR will analyze potentially significant off-Reservation environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and will identify appropriate mitigation where necessary. This notice requests public comments relating to potential off-Reservation environmental issues and reasonable mitigation measures to be analyzed in the TEIR. The NOP can be reviewed at the Chicken Ranch Rancheria office (9195 Tribal Way, Jamestown) or on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria's website at <https://chickentranchtribe.com/press>.

**PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: January 28, 2021
through February 26, 2021**

Comments must be submitted in writing or via email to:

**Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural
Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk
Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
bhunter@crtribal.com**

For more information, please contact Bailey Hunter at (209) 984-9066
Publication date: January 28, 2021
The Union Democrat, Sonora, CA



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 27, 2021

Bailey Hunter
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

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Chumash

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Stenslie**
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: 2021010299, Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project, Tuolumne County

Dear Ms. Hunter:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP), Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) or Early Consultation for the project referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code §21000 et seq.), specifically Public Resources Code §21084.1, states that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code § 21084.1; Cal. Code Regs., tit.14, § 15064.5 (b) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 (b))). If there is substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before a lead agency, that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall be prepared. (Pub. Resources Code §21080 (d); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 5064 subd.(a)(1) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064 (a)(1))). In order to determine whether a project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, a lead agency will need to determine whether there are historical resources within the area of potential effect (APE).

CEQA was amended significantly in 2014. Assembly Bill 52 (Gatto, Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) (AB 52) amended CEQA to create a separate category of cultural resources, "tribal cultural resources" (Pub. Resources Code §21074) and provides that a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.2). Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)). **AB 52 applies to any project for which a notice of preparation, a notice of negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is filed on or after July 1, 2015.** If your project involves the adoption of or amendment to a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation or proposed designation of open space, on or after March 1, 2005, it may also be subject to Senate Bill 18 (Burton, Chapter 905, Statutes of 2004) (SB 18). **Both SB 18 and AB 52 have tribal consultation requirements.** If your project is also subject to the federal National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.) (NEPA), the tribal consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (154 U.S.C. 300101, 36 C.F.R. §800 et seq.) may also apply.

The NAHC recommends consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of your proposed project as early as possible in order to avoid inadvertent discoveries of Native American human remains and best protect tribal cultural resources. Below is a brief summary of portions of AB 52 and SB 18 as well as the NAHC's recommendations for conducting cultural resources assessments.

Consult your legal counsel about compliance with AB 52 and SB 18 as well as compliance with any other applicable laws.

AB 52

AB 52 has added to CEQA the additional requirements listed below, along with many other requirements:

- 1. Fourteen Day Period to Provide Notice of Completion of an Application/Decision to Undertake a Project:** Within fourteen (14) days of determining that an application for a project is complete or of a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, a lead agency shall provide formal notification to a designated contact of, or tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, to be accomplished by at least one written notice that includes:

 - a. A brief description of the project.
 - b. The lead agency contact information.
 - c. Notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d)).
 - d. A "California Native American tribe" is defined as a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC for the purposes of Chapter 905 of Statutes of 2004 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21073).
- 2. Begin Consultation Within 30 Days of Receiving a Tribe's Request for Consultation and Before Releasing a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report:** A lead agency shall begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving a request for consultation from a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1, subds. (d) and (e)) and prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration or Environmental Impact Report. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1(b)).

 - a. For purposes of AB 52, "consultation shall have the same meaning as provided in Gov. Code §65352.4 (SB 18). (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.1 (b)).
- 3. Mandatory Topics of Consultation If Requested by a Tribe:** The following topics of consultation, if a tribe requests to discuss them, are mandatory topics of consultation:

 - a. Alternatives to the project.
 - b. Recommended mitigation measures.
 - c. Significant effects. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
- 4. Discretionary Topics of Consultation:** The following topics are discretionary topics of consultation:

 - a. Type of environmental review necessary.
 - b. Significance of the tribal cultural resources.
 - c. Significance of the project's impacts on tribal cultural resources.
 - d. If necessary, project alternatives or appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation that the tribe may recommend to the lead agency. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (a)).
- 5. Confidentiality of Information Submitted by a Tribe During the Environmental Review Process:** With some exceptions, any information, including but not limited to, the location, description, and use of tribal cultural resources submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process shall not be included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, consistent with Government Code §6254 (r) and §6254.10. Any information submitted by a California Native American tribe during the consultation or environmental review process shall be published in a confidential appendix to the environmental document unless the tribe that provided the information consents, in writing, to the disclosure of some or all of the information to the public. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (c)(1)).
- 6. Discussion of Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources in the Environmental Document:** If a project may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency's environmental document shall discuss both of the following:

 - a. Whether the proposed project has a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource.
 - b. Whether feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, including those measures that may be agreed to pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (a), avoid or substantially lessen the impact on the identified tribal cultural resource. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (b)).

- 7. Conclusion of Consultation:** Consultation with a tribe shall be considered concluded when either of the following occurs:
- a. The parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a tribal cultural resource; or
 - b. A party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (Pub. Resources Code §21080.3.2 (b)).
- 8. Recommending Mitigation Measures Agreed Upon in Consultation in the Environmental Document:** Any mitigation measures agreed upon in the consultation conducted pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2 shall be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document and in an adopted mitigation monitoring and reporting program, if determined to avoid or lessen the impact pursuant to Public Resources Code §21082.3, subdivision (b), paragraph 2, and shall be fully enforceable. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (a)).
- 9. Required Consideration of Feasible Mitigation:** If mitigation measures recommended by the staff of the lead agency as a result of the consultation process are not included in the environmental document or if there are no agreed upon mitigation measures at the conclusion of consultation, or if consultation does not occur, and if substantial evidence demonstrates that a project will cause a significant effect to a tribal cultural resource, the lead agency shall consider feasible mitigation pursuant to Public Resources Code §21084.3 (b). (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (e)).
- 10. Examples of Mitigation Measures That, If Feasible, May Be Considered to Avoid or Minimize Significant Adverse Impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources:**
- a. Avoidance and preservation of the resources in place, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Planning and construction to avoid the resources and protect the cultural and natural context.
 - ii. Planning greenspace, parks, or other open space, to incorporate the resources with culturally appropriate protection and management criteria.
 - b. Treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, taking into account the tribal cultural values and meaning of the resource, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
 - ii. Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
 - iii. Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
 - c. Permanent conservation easements or other interests in real property, with culturally appropriate management criteria for the purposes of preserving or utilizing the resources or places.
 - d. Protecting the resource. (Pub. Resource Code §21084.3 (b)).
 - e. Please note that a federally recognized California Native American tribe or a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe that is on the contact list maintained by the NAHC to protect a California prehistoric, archaeological, cultural, spiritual, or ceremonial place may acquire and hold conservation easements if the conservation easement is voluntarily conveyed. (Civ. Code §815.3 (c)).
 - f. Please note that it is the policy of the state that Native American remains and associated grave artifacts shall be repatriated. (Pub. Resources Code §5097.991).
- 11. Prerequisites for Certifying an Environmental Impact Report or Adopting a Mitigated Negative Declaration or Negative Declaration with a Significant Impact on an Identified Tribal Cultural Resource:** An Environmental Impact Report may not be certified, nor may a mitigated negative declaration or a negative declaration be adopted unless one of the following occurs:
- a. The consultation process between the tribes and the lead agency has occurred as provided in Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 and §21080.3.2 and concluded pursuant to Public Resources Code §21080.3.2.
 - b. The tribe that requested consultation failed to provide comments to the lead agency or otherwise failed to engage in the consultation process.
 - c. The lead agency provided notice of the project to the tribe in compliance with Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 (d) and the tribe failed to request consultation within 30 days. (Pub. Resources Code §21082.3 (d)).

The NAHC's PowerPoint presentation titled, "Tribal Consultation Under AB 52: Requirements and Best Practices" may be found online at: http://nahc.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/AB52TribalConsultation_CalEPAPDF.pdf

SB 18

SB 18 applies to local governments and requires local governments to contact, provide notice to, refer plans to, and consult with tribes prior to the adoption or amendment of a general plan or a specific plan, or the designation of open space. (Gov. Code §65352.3). Local governments should consult the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's "Tribal Consultation Guidelines," which can be found online at: https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/09_14_05_Updated_Guidelines_922.pdf.

Some of SB 18's provisions include:

1. **Tribal Consultation:** If a local government considers a proposal to adopt or amend a general plan or a specific plan, or to designate open space it is required to contact the appropriate tribes identified by the NAHC by requesting a "Tribal Consultation List." If a tribe, once contacted, requests consultation the local government must consult with the tribe on the plan proposal. **A tribe has 90 days from the date of receipt of notification to request consultation unless a shorter timeframe has been agreed to by the tribe.** (Gov. Code §65352.3 (a)(2)).
2. **No Statutory Time Limit on SB 18 Tribal Consultation.** There is no statutory time limit on SB 18 tribal consultation.
3. **Confidentiality:** Consistent with the guidelines developed and adopted by the Office of Planning and Research pursuant to Gov. Code §65040.2, the city or county shall protect the confidentiality of the information concerning the specific identity, location, character, and use of places, features and objects described in Public Resources Code §5097.9 and §5097.993 that are within the city's or county's jurisdiction. (Gov. Code §65352.3 (b)).
4. **Conclusion of SB 18 Tribal Consultation:** Consultation should be concluded at the point in which:
 - a. The parties to the consultation come to a mutual agreement concerning the appropriate measures for preservation or mitigation; or
 - b. Either the local government or the tribe, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached concerning the appropriate measures of preservation or mitigation. (Tribal Consultation Guidelines, Governor's Office of Planning and Research (2005) at p. 18).

Agencies should be aware that neither AB 52 nor SB 18 precludes agencies from initiating tribal consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with their jurisdictions before the timeframes provided in AB 52 and SB 18. For that reason, we urge you to continue to request Native American Tribal Contact Lists and "Sacred Lands File" searches from the NAHC. The request forms can be found online at: <http://nahc.ca.gov/resources/forms/>.

NAHC Recommendations for Cultural Resources Assessments

To adequately assess the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources and plan for avoidance, preservation in place, or barring both, mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

1. Contact the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) Center (http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=1068) for an archaeological records search. The records search will determine:
 - a. If part or all of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - b. If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - c. If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - d. If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - a. The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - b. The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional CHRIS center.

3. Contact the NAHC for:
 - a. A Sacred Lands File search. Remember that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File, nor are they required to do so. A Sacred Lands File search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project's APE.
 - b. A Native American Tribal Consultation List of appropriate tribes for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in planning for avoidance, preservation in place, or, failing both, mitigation measures.

4. Remember that the lack of surface evidence of archaeological resources (including tribal cultural resources) does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - a. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of inadvertently discovered archaeological resources per Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5(f) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(f)). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American with knowledge of cultural resources should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - b. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the disposition of recovered cultural items that are not burial associated in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - c. Lead agencies should include in their mitigation and monitoring reporting program plans provisions for the treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered Native American human remains. Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, Public Resources Code § 5097.98, and Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15064.5, subdivisions (d) and (e) (CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5, subds. (d) and (e)) address the processes to be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of any Native American human remains and associated grave goods in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez
Cultural Resources Analyst

cc: State Clearinghouse

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

22 February 2021

Bailey Hunter
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of
California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

COMMENTS TO REQUEST FOR REVIEW FOR THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION FOR THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, NEW CASINO AND HOTEL PROJECT, SCH#2021010299, TUOLUMNE COUNTY

Pursuant to the State Clearinghouse's 26 January 2021 request, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Water Board) has reviewed the *Request for Review for the Notice of Preparation for the Draft Environmental Impact Report* for the New Casino and Hotel Project, located in Tuolumne County.

Our agency is delegated with the responsibility of protecting the quality of surface and groundwaters of the state; therefore our comments will address concerns surrounding those issues.

I. Regulatory Setting

Basin Plan

The Central Valley Water Board is required to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within the Central Valley region under Section 13240 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Each Basin Plan must contain water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses, as well as a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives with the Basin Plans. Federal regulations require each state to adopt water quality standards to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act. In California, the beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and the Antidegradation Policy are the State's water quality standards. Water quality standards are also contained in the National Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.36, and the California Toxics Rule, 40 CFR Section 131.38.

The Basin Plan is subject to modification as necessary, considering applicable laws, policies, technologies, water quality conditions and priorities. The original Basin Plans were adopted in 1975, and have been updated and revised periodically as required, using Basin Plan amendments. Once the Central Valley Water Board has adopted a Basin Plan amendment in noticed public hearings, it must be approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Office of

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

Administrative Law (OAL) and in some cases, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Basin Plan amendments only become effective after they have been approved by the OAL and in some cases, the USEPA. Every three (3) years, a review of the Basin Plan is completed that assesses the appropriateness of existing standards and evaluates and prioritizes Basin Planning issues. For more information on the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins*, please visit our website:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/

Antidegradation Considerations

All wastewater discharges must comply with the Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution 68-16) and the Antidegradation Implementation Policy contained in the Basin Plan. The Antidegradation Implementation Policy is available on page 74 at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/basin_plans/sacsjr_2018_05.pdf

In part it states:

Any discharge of waste to high quality waters must apply best practicable treatment or control not only to prevent a condition of pollution or nuisance from occurring, but also to maintain the highest water quality possible consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State.

This information must be presented as an analysis of the impacts and potential impacts of the discharge on water quality, as measured by background concentrations and applicable water quality objectives.

The antidegradation analysis is a mandatory element in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and land discharge Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permitting processes. The environmental review document should evaluate potential impacts to both surface and groundwater quality.

II. Permitting Requirements

Construction Storm Water General Permit

Dischargers whose project disturb one or more acres of soil or where projects disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, grubbing, disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. The Construction General Permit requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For more information on the Construction General Permit, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:

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

Phase I and II Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permits¹

The Phase I and II MS4 permits require the Permittees reduce pollutants and runoff flows from new development and redevelopment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). MS4 Permittees have their own development standards, also known as Low Impact Development (LID)/post-construction standards that include a hydromodification component. The MS4 permits also require specific design concepts for LID/post-construction BMPs in the early stages of a project during the entitlement and CEQA process and the development plan review process.

For more information on which Phase I MS4 Permit this project applies to, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/storm_water/municipal_permits/

For more information on the Phase II MS4 permit and who it applies to, visit the State Water Resources Control Board at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

If the project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters or wetlands, a permit pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be needed from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). If a Section 404 permit is required by the USACE, the Central Valley Water Board will review the permit application to ensure that discharge will not violate water quality standards. If the project requires surface water drainage realignment, the applicant is advised to contact the Department of Fish and Game for information on Streambed Alteration Permit requirements. If you have any questions regarding the Clean Water Act Section 404 permits, please contact the Regulatory Division of the Sacramento District of USACE at (916) 557-5250.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Permit – Water Quality Certification

If an USACE permit (e.g., Non-Reporting Nationwide Permit, Nationwide Permit, Letter of Permission, Individual Permit, Regional General Permit, Programmatic General Permit), or any other federal permit (e.g., Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 9 from the United States Coast Guard), is required for this project due to the disturbance of waters of the United States (such as streams and wetlands), then a Water Quality Certification must be obtained from the Central Valley Water Board prior to initiation of project activities. There are no waivers for 401 Water Quality Certifications. For more information on the Water Quality Certification, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

¹ Municipal Permits = The Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Water System (MS4) Permit covers medium sized Municipalities (serving between 100,000 and 250,000 people) and large sized municipalities (serving over 250,000 people). The Phase II MS4 provides coverage for small municipalities, including non-traditional Small MS4s, which include military bases, public campuses, prisons and hospitals.

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/water_quality_certification/

Waste Discharge Requirements – Discharges to Waters of the State

If USACE determines that only non-jurisdictional waters of the State (i.e., “non-federal” waters of the State) are present in the proposed project area, the proposed project may require a Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) permit to be issued by Central Valley Water Board. Under the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, discharges to all waters of the State, including all wetlands and other waters of the State including, but not limited to, isolated wetlands, are subject to State regulation. For more information on the Waste Discharges to Surface Water NPDES Program and WDR processes, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste to surface water/](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/water_issues/waste_to_surface_water/)

Projects involving excavation or fill activities impacting less than 0.2 acre or 400 linear feet of non-jurisdictional waters of the state and projects involving dredging activities impacting less than 50 cubic yards of non-jurisdictional waters of the state may be eligible for coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ (General Order 2004-0004). For more information on the General Order 2004-0004, visit the State Water Resources Control Board website at:

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

Dewatering Permit

If the proposed project includes construction or groundwater dewatering to be discharged to land, the proponent may apply for coverage under State Water Board General Water Quality Order (Low Threat General Order) 2003-0003 or the Central Valley Water Board’s Waiver of Report of Waste Discharge and Waste Discharge Requirements (Low Threat Waiver) R5-2018-0085. Small temporary construction dewatering projects are projects that discharge groundwater to land from excavation activities or dewatering of underground utility vaults. Dischargers seeking coverage under the General Order or Waiver must file a Notice of Intent with the Central Valley Water Board prior to beginning discharge.

For more information regarding the Low Threat General Order and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2003/wqo/wqo2003-0003.pdf

For more information regarding the Low Threat Waiver and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/board_decisions/adopted_orders/waivers/r5-2018-0085.pdf

NPDES Permit

If the proposed project discharges waste that could affect the quality of surface waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, the proposed project

will require coverage under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. A complete Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted with the Central Valley Water Board to obtain a NPDES Permit. For more information regarding the NPDES Permit and the application process, visit the Central Valley Water Board website at: <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/help/permit/>

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (916) 464-4856 or Nicholas.White@waterboards.ca.gov.



Nicholas White
Water Resource Control Engineer

cc: State Clearinghouse unit, Governor's Office of Planning and Research,
Sacramento

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 10 OFFICE OF RURAL PLANNING
P.O. BOX 2048, STOCKTON, CA 95201
(1976 E. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BOULEVARD 95205)
PHONE (209) 948-7325
FAX (209) 948-7164
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov



*Making Conservation
a California Way of Life.*

March 16, 2021

Ms. Bailey Hunter
Chicken Ranch Rancheria
Me-Wuk Indians of California
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

TUO-49-PM 12.132
Revised Caltrans Letter
Chicken Ranch Casino-Hotel
of the Chicken Rancheria
Me Wuk Indians
NOP
SCH# 2021010299

Dear Ms. Hunter,

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for Chicken Ranch Casino and Hotel of the Chicken Rancheria Me Wuk Indians of California. The proposed project will include approximately 900 slot machines and 12-14 table games, the facility will have two attached 900 – 970 space four-story parking structures, and an attached hotel. The proposed project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the proposed project begins operations. The proposed project will be directly visible and accessible from State Route (SR) 49/108, which is held in trust by the federal government. The project will be located adjacent to SR 49/108 in Jamestown, CA. Access to the project facility will be at Mackey Ranch Road and SR 49/108. This letter supersedes the Caltrans comment letter dated February 26, 2021.

The following comments are based on our review of the NOP:

Highway Operations:

The draft TEIR should include a transportation impact analysis, including analysis of Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT), and evaluate operations at the major access points to/from the proposed project, including turn pocket at SR 49/108 intersection. This should include the traffic analysis for the opening year and the cumulative year, A.M., P.M. peak periods.

Ms. Bailey Hunter
March 16, 2021
Page 2

Please also include a site plan indicating any existing and proposed driveways, and circulation patterns. We would appreciate the opportunity to review the scope of work for the transportation analysis report upon its availability, to minimize the potential of additional analysis after the environmental document has been circulated.

Please note there is a proposed Capital Project on TUO-108 / Mackey Road Intersection to install a single-lane roundabout. The Revised Traffic Operations Analysis Report (TOAR) will be provided by the Capital Project representative. Please consult with Charlie Do, Caltrans Project Manager, for further assistance.

Travel Forecasting and Modeling:

This project could have a significant impact on the State Highway System (SHS). Please provide trip generation from the project, VMT analysis according to Senate Bill (SB) 743 guidelines, and VMT mitigation measures if it is determined that the VMT will be significant.

- Potential safety issues and concerns for all road users should be identified and fully mitigated. The project's primary and secondary effects on pedestrians, bicycles, disabled travelers and transit performance should also be evaluated, including countermeasures and trade-offs resulting from mitigating VMT increases. Access to pedestrians, bicycle, and transit facilities must be maintained.
- Use the latest travel demand model that conforms with the air quality conformity standards stipulated by Tuolumne County Transportation Council.
- Analyze future year forecast at a minimum for the Project Opening Year, and 20 Year Design Year and if requested for any other Interim Scenario Year with "Build" and "No Build" alternatives for each forecast year.

Vehicle Trip Reduction:

With the enactment of Senate Bill (SB) 743, Caltrans is focusing on and supports transportation infrastructure that supports smart growth and efficient development. Recently approved guidance for incorporating SB 743 intends to ensure that development projects align with State policies through the use of efficient development patterns, innovative travel demand reduction strategies, necessary multimodal roadway improvements, and VMT as the primary transportation impact metric.

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Traffic Impact Fees:

Please identify project-generated travel demand and estimate the costs of public transportation improvements necessitated by the proposed project; viable funding sources such as development and/or transportation impact fees should also be identified. We encourage a sufficient allocation of fair share contributions toward multi-modal and regional transit improvements to fully mitigate cumulative impacts to regional transportation. We also strongly support measures to increase sustainable mode shares, thereby reducing VMT.

Outdoor Advertising:

It is important to note that any advertising structure visible to the National Highway System (NHS) is subject to the provisions of the California Outdoor Advertising Act outlined in Business and Professions Code Section 5200 et seq. Any advertising structure that displays off-premise commercial copy visible from the NHS will require a permit from the Office of Outdoor Advertising (ODA). Any advertising structure that only advertises goods and services available on-premise will not require a permit from ODA, provided it adheres to the provisions of Business and Professions Code Section 5272 and 5274 and California Code of Regulations 2243 and 2246. Each of the proposed advertising structures should refrain from operating in any of the conditions outlined in Business and Professions Code Section 5403. For questions related to the ODA permit application process please contact Kenneth Parmelee at (916) 651-9327 or visit our website at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/trafficops/oda/>.

Lead Agency:

As the Lead Agency, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me Wuk Indians of California is responsible for all project mitigation, including any needed improvements to the State Transportation Network (STN). The project's financing, scheduling, implementation responsibilities and monitoring should be fully discussed for all proposed mitigation measures, prior to the submittal of an encroachment permit.

Encroachment Permit:

If any project construction activities encroach into Caltrans Right-of-Way (ROW), the project proponent must submit an application for an Encroachment Permit to the Caltrans District 10 Permit Office. Appropriate environmental studies must be submitted with this application. These studies will include an analysis of potential impacts to any cultural sites, biological resources, hazardous waste locations, and/or other resources within Caltrans ROW at the project site(s). Please include

Ms. Bailey Hunter
March 16, 2021
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California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation with supporting technical studies when submitting the Encroachment Permit. For more information please visit the Caltrans Website at:
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep/applications>

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these comments, please contact Michael Casas at (209) 986-9830 (email: Michael.Casas@dot.ca.gov) or me at (209) 483-7234 (email: Gregoria.Ponce@dot.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gregoria Ponce".

Gregoria Ponce, Chief
Office of Rural Planning

c: State Clearinghouse
Quincy Yaley, Director, Tuolumne County Planning Department
Kim MacFarlane, Director, Tuolumne County Public Works Department

From: Cindi Gerhart <gerhartbiz@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2021 9:14 AM
To: Bailey Hunter <bhunter@crtribal.com>
Subject: Attn: NOP Comments

Good morning,

I have a few comments, as well as questions. First of all, what's the point of having a "comment period" when you've already broken ground on your "proposed project"?

Your letter stated that "the proposed project will contribute to the economy of both the county and the Tribe". I would like to know exactly how it will, given the fact that the tribe pays nothing to the county for services they use. Do you even know how many times the Sheriff's office is called to the current casino? I checked. There were 696 calls from 2018-2020. What did the Tribe contribute to the county to off-set the cost of those calls? Those calls didn't even include calls from the surrounding area. Just the casino.

You addressed your letter to "Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies and Interested Persons" yet you didn't send letters to every taxpayer in the county. According to a neighborhood Facebook post, not every neighbor even got a letter. Don't you think the public would like to know that they're supporting your casino with their hard-earned tax dollars? This is a Cumulative off-Reservation impact that needs to be addressed and remedied.

As far as the aesthetics goes, your proposed building is going to stand out like a sore thumb and take away our current night sky-like the prison does on O'Byrnes Ferry Rd!! It's already bad enough having all those lights pouring into our windows. Totally unacceptable!

We've been good neighbors, allowing emergency traffic onto Nelson Rd so your business didn't suffer. Please be a good neighbor and consider a 3 or 4 story building instead, as there are no trucks currently in the county fleet that would even reach 9 stories.

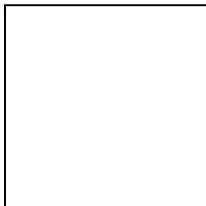
What about our air quality? This new casino will significantly increase pollutant emissions and GHGs need to be addressed. Also, regarding the noise, I would like to know where these "sensitive noise receptors" located near the proposed project site are. Are they at the old Bingo/Casino? Or over there where the barn used to be? It makes a difference!

As you should know already, our public services are underfunded and stretched to the limit. Homelessness is an issue as well.

I would also like to know where the water is coming from that would support this project. Are you planning on drilling new wells? If so, what happens if you do that and ours goes dry? Are you going to provide us with water? This would be another off-Reservation impact.

You must know that when the Tribe purchased that property in 1997, it was not purchased as a gaming-related land acquisition. There was a Site Plan filed with the county on September 25, 1997 for a planned Tribal Residential Development stemming from a 2.6 million dollar Federal housing grant received by the Tribe.

I oppose this project as it is currently written and I speak for every member of my family.



Cindi Gerhart
209-232-9605



Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center

Box 396, Twain Harte, CA 95383 • (209) 586-7440 • fax (209) 586-4986

February 23, 2021

Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

Dear Ms. Hunter:

On behalf of the Central Sierra Environmental Resource Center (CSERC), these comments are being submitted in response to the Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) notification in the Union Democrat newspaper that describes a proposed Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project. Based on information now available, our staff believes that the following topics are especially important for analysis for potential off-Reservation effects that could result from the Project:

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Water Resources
- Land Use Planning
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

Aesthetics

It will be important to consider appropriate mitigation measures for the effects of nighttime glare from the lights of the proposed project, as well as to minimize overall scenic impacts that may transform the area from its current natural landscape into what will be potentially be one of the largest developed facilities yet proposed for the region.

Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Transportation and Traffic

All of these three “environmental impact topics” are associated and inter-connected. Each issue has potential to be significant due to the inducement of guests and gamers coming to the Project site due to marketing to promote the new facilities. There is a high potential for significant impacts to be caused by

transportation and traffic issues, especially those regarding the increase in traffic congestion that would be caused in the overall Jamestown area and the effects that traffic coming to the Project will have on traffic circulation. Similarly, a high level (of traffic and vehicles on site) also poses the potential for significant off-Reservation effects on-air quality. And obviously, at a time when the State is struggling to meet statewide GHG emission reduction targets, a topic for off-Reservation impacts will be the degree to which the Project will cause an increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We are very interested to see what mitigation measures/solutions will be proposed. For example, will the purchase of mitigation offsets be considered for the Project's effects of GHG emissions? Will there be bus transportation provided to and from cities such as Modesto or Oakdale for potential guests? And back to the traffic congestion issue, what alternatives will be considered for minimizing additional strain on overstretched traffic capacity? Will there be a traffic light added on Hwy 108 to create a safe intersection for entering and exiting the facility?

Water Resources

The Project has high potential to greatly increase the demand for water usage, and thus there will be the ripple effect on how that may affect water quality in the South Fork Stanislaus River and the TUD water supply system. Similarly, the Project has potential to create a significant negative impact if wastewater generated from the Project exceeds capacity now available for wastewater treatment. It may turn out that while capacity may be identified at the Jamestown Sanitary District facility or a TUD facility, the Project may reduce any additional capacity and limit growth. These kinds of considerations will be appropriate for analysis.

Land Use and Planning

It is appropriate for the TEIR to consider the Project's effects on the local land uses and zoning of the surrounding region and potential off-Reservation environmental impacts that may result from implementation of the proposed project.

Utilities and Service Systems

There will also be value in the TEIR analyzing the effect the Project may have for off-Reservation utilities and service systems, and potentially, for how the Project can be on the cutting edge of identifying beneficial designs to minimize such impacts. For instance, will the Tribe be considering designing the Casino/Hotel project to primarily function with solar power as a primary source of energy (and as a great marketing tool for the project)? Will other green energy options be prioritized?

CSERC's scoping list of topics is presently limited to our very minimal understanding of exactly what "the Project" is and how it will be planned (phases, all-at-once, etc.). As we understand better exactly what is being planned and envisioned, our input can be more specific (and we hope, more helpful).

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the project. We look forward to reviewing and commenting on the TEIR once it has been produced.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Husby', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Sara Husby
Program Director
sarahusby@cserc.org



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Quincy Yaley, AICP
Director

Land Use and Natural Resources – Housing and Community Programs – Environmental Health – Building and Safety – Code Compliance

February 26, 2021

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Baily Hunter
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

RE: Response to Notice of Preparation of a Tribal Environmental Impact Report Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Casino and Hotel Project

Dear Ms. Hunter,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Notice of Preparation for the above project.

We have reviewed the NOP materials and request that impacts to off-reservation agricultural resources be analyzed further in the Tribal EIR. While the proposed project will occur on the tribal reservation, it is located in the vicinity of agricultural parcels designated as High Value Agricultural Land, Agricultural Land of Local Importance, and Agricultural Lands of Limited Importance as identified in the Agricultural section of the Technical Background Report of the Tuolumne County General Plan. Off-reservation impacts to agricultural land may result from the proposed project, and the County requests that the impacts to these parcels be evaluated using the impact criteria in the Agricultural Resources chapter of the 2019 Tuolumne County General Plan.

The County concurs that the off-reservation impacts regarding of mineral resources, recreation, Cultural resources, and Geology and soils do not need to be further addressed in the Tribal EIR.

We request that any off-reservation impacts be evaluated using the goals, policies, and programs in the 2019 Tuolumne General Plan. With respect to the off-reservation resource areas identified in the NOP, the County requests the following:

1. A Traffic Impact Study, which should include an evaluation of level of service thresholds and vehicle miles traveled thresholds. Tuolumne County adopted VMT thresholds in 2019, and these thresholds can be obtained from the Tuolumne County Transportation Council.
2. A Water Supply Assessment be should completed to support the evaluation and conclusions in the Hydrology and Public Services sections of the Tribal EIR.
3. An evaluation of how emergency response times may impact the environment, i.e. delayed response times could result in fires burning longer, which may impact the environment.
4. That the aesthetic impact evaluation also include an analysis of any impacts to rock outcroppings and scenic roadways. The portion of Highway 108/49 adjacent to this site is locally designated scenic corridor. Further, aesthetic impacts on Table Mountain should also be evaluated. Visual simulations are requested to aid the public in understanding the potential impacts.

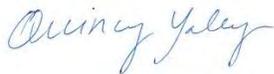
5. A Noise Study that specifically evaluates noise impacts at nearby sensitive receptors located off-reservation areas, along Chicken Ranch Road and Nelson Road.

Not listed in the NOP, but requested by the County, is an analysis of energy impacts from the project, including if the project would result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation or if the project would conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

The County respects that the tribe will be following Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California. Any efforts to analyze off-reservation project impacts using the 2019 Tuolumne County General Plan will help achieve a seamless developed landscape with the surrounding private property and consistency with development regulations that govern the off-reservation lands surrounding the project area. We look forward to participating in this process for this project.

Please contact me if we can provide any further information or clarification on the above information.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Quincy Yaley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Quincy Yaley
Community Development Director
Environmental Coordinator

Appendix D.
State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements

Appendix D, State and Local Off-Reservation Regulatory Requirements

The project site is located on trust land and is therefore not subject to state and local laws and regulations. However, such laws and regulations do apply to off-reservation land in the vicinity of the project site. This Appendix includes a list of relevant regulatory requirements.

Aesthetics

State Scenic Highways

The state legislature established the California Scenic Highway Program in 1963 SB 1467 and SB 1468, provisions of which were added to the Streets and Highways Code. A highway may be designated as “scenic” based on the scenic quality of the natural landscape, how much of said landscape can be seen by travelers, and the extent to which development may impact travelers’ enjoyment of the view. Scenic highway designation does not prohibit nearby development; however, the program encourages development that does not degrade the scenic value of the highway corridor. No designated state scenic highways occur in viewing range of the project site. The adjacent segment of SR 108/49 along the proposed project area is eligible for designation as a State Scenic Highway.

Tuolumne County General Plan

The Tuolumne County General Plan (General Plan) adopted in 2019, is the guiding document for development in unincorporated areas of the county, including the off-reservation properties in the vicinity of the proposed project. The General Plan does not apply to trust land or to the proposed project itself. Policies in the General Plan that are relevant to off-reservation aesthetics include the following.

Community Development and Design

Goal 1B of the General Plan is to minimize conflicts between incompatible land users. Policy 1.B.3 requires that new commercial development be designed to minimize the visual impact of parking areas on public roads and public viewsheds. Parking areas for new commercial development must be located behind buildings or be sufficiently screened from public roads and viewsheds. Alternatively, other landscaping or design features that visually enhance the parking areas can be implemented if locating the areas behind buildings or in a screened location is not feasible.

Policy 1.B.5 is intended to preserve the existing nighttime environment by limiting the illumination of areas surrounding new development. New lighting that is part of residential, commercial, industrial, or recreational development must be oriented away from off-site sensitive uses, and must be shielded, hooded, and located in such a manner so as to direct light downward and prevent glare.

Natural Resources

Goal 16A of the General Plan is to balance property rights with the conservation of the environment and rural character of the county. The balance is intended to contribute to the quality of life of residents, encourages tourism, and supports economic development.

Policy 16.A.1 recognizes that agricultural and timberlands have historically defined the rural character and scenic beauty of Tuolumne County. Additionally, Policy 16.A.3 is intended to conserve the natural scenic quality of the hillsides and hilltops throughout Tuolumne County. Development of hillsides is to be designed and located in a manner that is compatible with, rather than imposed upon, the landscape and environment. Grading and topographical alteration is to be minimized as much as possible. Additionally, hillside development guidelines that

provide recommendations for integrating new construction with hillsides and hilltops are to be maintained. The guidelines should address fire-safe construction techniques, color and building materials, vegetation retention, retaining wall enhancement, alternative road construction techniques that reduce cuts and fills, and should illustrate techniques for blending new construction with the surrounding hillsides and hilltops. The design of new development is encouraged to blend with the natural contour and vegetation of the land.

Policy 16.A.5 conserves scenic resources, landmarks, and the natural landscape. Flexibility is provided for development standards that facilitate new development to be clustered to encourage retaining scenic resources, landmarks, and the natural landscape. Policy 16.A.6 encourages protecting clusters of native trees and vegetation, and outstanding individual native and non-native trees that help define the character of Tuolumne County. An incentive program has been established to retain existing vegetation, such as Heritage Trees, stands of oak woodlands, or clusters of native shrubs within new development. Policy 16.A.7 encourages and supports the voluntary conservation of scenic resources via recognition programs and incentives, such as flexibility in development standards or reductions in county fees.

Chapter 15.04, Construction Codes

Tuolumne County has adopted the California Building Standards Code, including CALGreen. As described in the California Building Code (CBC) summary above, Chapter 15.04 regulates backlight, uplight, and glare standards for new development.

Chapter 17.54, Height Regulations

For open space (O) zoning districts, height is limited to 40 feet from grade.

Agricultural Resources

California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program

Typically, agricultural land is considered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in terms of its designation as important farmland under FMMP, which is maintained by CDC. FMMP defines “important farmland” as prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide importance, based on soil conditions. Agricultural land under FMMP is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status. The maps are updated every 2 years using a computer mapping system, aerial imagery, public review, and field reconnaissance. Mapping pursuant to FMMP has not been prepared for Tuolumne County.

California Land Conservation Act

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (Government Code Section 51200 et seq.), commonly known as the Williamson Act, provides a tax incentive for the voluntary enrollment of agricultural and open space lands in contracts between local government and landowners. The act allows local governments to assess agricultural land based on the income-producing value of the property, rather than the “highest and best use” value, which had previously been the rule. The contract restricts the land to agricultural and open space uses and compatible uses defined in state law and local ordinances. An agricultural preserve, which is established by local government, defines the boundary of an area within which a city or county will enter into contracts with landowners. Local governments calculate the property tax assessment based on the actual use of the land instead of the potential land value assuming full development.

California Environmental Quality Act Definition of Agricultural Lands

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21060.1 defines “agricultural land” as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California.

Tuolumne County Agricultural Rating System Matrix

Tuolumne County uses an agricultural rating system matrix to determine the relative value of agricultural land. The agricultural rating system matrix was adopted to evaluate the value of agricultural land based on the parcel size, productivity, availability of water, physical characteristics, adjacent land uses, adjacent roads, and proximity to utilities. Applications for land development projects on or adjacent to lands designated agricultural in the county’s land use diagram require using the rating system matrix to apply the policies and implementation programs contained in the Agricultural Resources Element of the Tuolumne County General Plan.

Currently, land development applications that are on or adjacent to parcels that have a General Plan land use designation of agricultural are referred to the Agricultural Advisory Committee for review. Projects for parcels that have a land use designation other than agricultural are referred to the committee for review only if a change in the land use is proposed that could affect adjacent agricultural operations. The project planner for each application conducts the evaluation using the agricultural rating system matrix. Once all the boxes in the matrix are circled with the corresponding information regarding the parcel being evaluated, the circled number is multiplied by the rating weight number. This number is then entered into the score column. All the numbers

are summed to obtain a total at the bottom of the score column. The maximum possible score is 240 points.

The total score indicates the relative value of the land as follows.

- High-value agricultural lands are those parcels that receive a score of 175 or higher as determined by the agricultural rating system matrix.
- Agricultural lands of local importance are those parcels that receive a score of at least 125 but not more than 174 as determined by the agricultural rating system matrix.
- Agricultural lands of limited importance are those parcels that receive a score of 124 or lower as determined by the agricultural rating system matrix.

Tuolumne County General Plan

Agriculture and forestry resources and the Agricultural Resources Element are addressed in the Tuolumne County General Plan. Applicable policies are listed below.

Agriculture Element

Policy 8.A.1. Avoid converting agricultural lands from the agricultural General Plan land use designation and compatible zonings.

Implementation Program 8.A.a. Encourage the protection of agricultural lands through programs such as the voluntary purchase of development rights. This could be accomplished by establishing a conservation easement on the land. The easement could take the form of a deed restriction or be placed in a trust a specific period of time or in perpetuity.

Policy 8.A.4. Development proposed adjacent to land designated agricultural by the General Plan land use diagrams will provide a buffer from the agricultural land. The buffer will be 200 feet wide and located on the development site. No residential or non-agricultural buildings may be erected in the buffer area as long as the adjacent land remains designated agricultural. The buffer may be reduced in width by the Board of Supervisors after considering the recommendation of the Agricultural Advisory Committee if such a reduction is determined appropriate based upon the topography, vegetation, roads, or other physical features of the buffer area or other factors considered by the committee. If the General Plan land use designation of the adjacent land is amended in the future to a designation other than agricultural, the need for the buffer area will be eliminated and the land use restrictions imposed pursuant to this policy will cease at that time.

Policy 8.B.1. Limit intrusion of urban development into agricultural areas.

Implementation Program 8.B.a. Make one of the following findings before approving expansion of identified community boundaries established on the General Plan land use diagrams.

The proposed development would not result in reduced productivity or increased costs of an agricultural operation.

The proposed development would not contribute to the deterioration of the rural setting, agricultural landscape, and operation practices of the adjacent agricultural areas.

The community's need for the development in the proposed location is so important as to justify an exception to the policies and implementation programs contained within this element.

Implementation Program 8.C.d. Implement the standards for buffer zones between new non-agricultural development and land designated for agricultural use established in Policy 8.A.4.

Policy 8.C.2. Establish a buffer between agricultural land uses and residential/nonagricultural land uses. The party seeking the land use change is obligated to ensure that a sufficient buffer is established between the parcels. The buffer will favor protecting the agricultural land.

Implementation Program 8.C.d. Implement the standards for buffer zones between new non-agricultural development and land designated for agricultural use established in Policy 8.A.4.

Air Quality

The ARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), which was adopted in 1988. CCAA requires that all air districts in the state endeavor to achieve and maintain the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) by the earliest practical date. The act specifies that districts should focus particular attention on reducing the emissions from transportation and areawide emission sources, and provides districts with the authority to regulate indirect sources.

ARB is primarily responsible for developing and implementing air pollution control plans to achieve and maintain the NAAQS. ARB is primarily responsible for statewide pollution sources and produces a major part of the SIP. Local air districts are still relied upon to provide additional strategies for sources under their jurisdiction. ARB combines these data and submits the completed SIP to EPA.

Other ARB duties include monitoring air quality (in conjunction with air monitoring networks maintained by air pollution control and air quality management districts), establishing CAAQS (which in some cases are more stringent than the NAAQS), determining and updating area designations and maps, and setting emissions standards for new mobile sources, consumer products, small utility engines, and off-road vehicles.

The CCAA, Section 39610 (a), directs ARB to “identify each district in which transported air pollutants from upwind areas outside the district cause or contribute to a violation of the ozone standard and to identify the district of origin of transported pollutants.” The information about transporting air pollutants from one basin to another was to be quantified to assist interrelated basins to prepare plans to reach state ambient air quality standards. Numerous studies conducted by ARB have identified air basins that are impacted by pollutants transported from other air basins (as of 1993). Among the air basins affected by air pollution transport from the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) are the North Central Coast Air Basin, MCAB, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, and the Sacramento Valley Air Basin. The SFBAAB was also identified as an area impacted by the transport of air pollutants from other air basins.

The following information is from the Draft Environmental Impact Report - 2016 Regional Transportation Plan (Tuolumne County Transportation Council, 2016).

Local control in air quality management is provided by ARB through county-level or regional (multi-county) air pollution control districts (APCDs). ARB establishes statewide air quality standards and is responsible for controlling mobile emission sources, while the local APCDs are responsible for enforcing standards and regulating stationary sources.

The local APCD is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that air quality standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the local air basin is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment.”

The TCAPCD enforces emissions standards and other requirements of federal and state laws regarding most types of stationary emission sources.

Table 1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁹	24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ⁹	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m ³)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹¹	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m ³)	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
Lead ^{12,13}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ¹²	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m ³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m ³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

Biological Resources

California Endangered Species Act

CESA establishes state policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance threatened or endangered species and their habitats. According to CESA, state agencies should not approve projects that jeopardize the existence of threatened or endangered species if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available that would avoid jeopardy. For projects that would affect a species that is on the federal and state lists, compliance with ESA satisfies CESA if CDFW determines that the federal incidental take authorization is consistent with CESA under California Fish and Game Code Section 2080.1. For projects that would result in the taking of a species that is only state listed, the project proponent must apply for a take permit under Section 2081(b).

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA and the CEQA guidelines provide guidance for evaluating impacts of projects on biological resources and determining which impacts will be significant. Section 15380(b) of the CEQA guidelines specifies that a species not listed on the federal or state lists of protected species may be considered rare if the species can be shown to meet certain specified criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definitions in ESA and CESA and the section of the California Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants or animals.

CDFW has produced three lists of “species of special concern” that serve as “watch lists” including amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Species on these lists are of limited distribution or have substantially reduced habitats, such that a threat to their populations may be imminent. These species may receive special attention during environmental review as potential rare species, but do not have specific statutory protection. All potentially rare or sensitive species, or habitats capable of supporting rare species, are considered for environmental review per CEQA guidelines Section 15380(b), Endangered, Rare, or Threatened Species.

California Rare Plant Ranking System

CNPS, a non-governmental conservation organization, has developed a California rare plant ranking (CRPR) system for species of concern. Vascular plants included on these lists are defined as follows.

Rank 1A. Plants presumed extirpated 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 more information is needed—a review list.

Rank 4. Plants of limited distribution—a watch list.

These CRPR threat ranks are further described by the following threat code extensions.

0.1—seriously threatened in California.

0.2—moderately threatened in California.

0.3—not very threatened in California.

Although CNPS is not a regulatory agency and plants on these lists have no formal regulatory protection, adverse effects on plants appearing in Rank 1 or Rank 2 are considered to meet the CEQA criteria to be potentially significant. Impacts on plants listed by the CNPS in Rank 3 or Rank 4 are also considered during CEQA review but are less frequently considered significant.

California Fish and Game Code

Fully Protected Species

Certain species are considered fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code, meaning that the code explicitly prohibits all take of individuals of these species except for take permitted for scientific research. Section 5050 lists fully protected amphibians and reptiles, Section 5515 lists fully protected fish, Section 3511 lists fully protected birds, and Section 4700 lists fully protected mammals. It is possible for a species to be protected under California Fish and Game Code, but not fully protected. For instance, mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) is protected under Section 4800, et seq., but is not a fully protected species.

Protection of Birds and Their Nests

Under Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits take, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes (hawks) or Strigiformes (owls), or of their nests and eggs. Migratory non-game birds are protected under Section 3800, while other specified birds are protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3505.

Stream and Lake Protection

CDFW has regulatory authority over streams and lakes and the wetland resources associated with these aquatic systems under California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600, et seq. through administration of lake or streambed alteration agreements. Under Sections 1600, et seq., of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW has the authority to regulate work that will “substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river lake or stream.” CDFW may enter into a lake or streambed alteration agreement with the project applicant and can impose conditions in the agreement to minimize and mitigate impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

Pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code, a project applicant must submit a notification of lake or streambed alteration to CDFW before construction. CDFW can enter into programmatic agreements, referred to as Master Streambed Alteration Agreements (MSAA), that cover recurring operation and maintenance activities and regional plans.

Section 1602, Streambed Alteration Agreements, gives CDFW regulatory authority over the stream zone, which is defined as the top of bank or outside extent of riparian vegetation, whichever is the greatest. Within the stream zone, waters of the state of California delineated to

include the streambed to the top of the bank and adjacent areas that would meet any one of the three wetland parameters in the USACE definition, including vegetation, hydrology, and/or soils.

Native Plant Protection Act

The California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) directed the CDFW to carry out the legislature's intent to "preserve, protect, and enhance endangered plants" in the state. The NPPA gave the California Fish and Game Commission the power to designate native plants as endangered or rare and to require permits for collecting, transporting, or selling such plants. CESA expanded on the original NPPA and enhanced legal protection for plants and established threatened and endangered species categories and grandfathered all rare animals (but not rare plants) into the act as threatened species.

Tuolumne County General Plan

Biological are addressed in the Tuolumne County General Plan Natural Resources Element.

Natural Resources Element

Policy 16.A.6 encourages the protection of clusters of native trees and vegetation and outstanding individual native and non-native trees which help define the character of Tuolumne County. Policy 16.B.4 recognize that wildlife, fish and their habitats provide opportunities for recreational uses and educational pursuits and are a source of revenue to the County. Policy 16.B.5 evaluates and mitigates the impacts to biological resources in accordance with the requirements of State and Federal law. Policy 16.B.8 balances the conservation of biological resources with the need to reduce wildland fire hazards. Policy 16.B.9 encourage the eradication of invasive plant species to protect native habitats, conserve agricultural land, support ecological diversity, and reduce the wildland fire hazard.

Tuolumne County Zoning Ordinance

Chapter 9.24 of the County's Ordinance Code, Premature Removal of Native Oak Trees, provides requirements intended to discourage the premature removal of oak trees. Chapter 9.24 stipulates that the removal of native oak trees from a project site within the five (5) years preceding the submittal of an application for a discretionary entitlement from the County of Tuolumne for a land development project on that site is deemed premature removal and sets forth penalties and requirements for mitigation. Chapter 9.24 specifies that removals that qualify include: a. Removal of native oak trees resulting in a 10 percent or more (>10 percent) average decrease in native oak canopy cover within an oak woodland; b. Removal of any old growth oak trees, defined as any native oak tree that is 24" or greater in diameter at breast height (dbh); c. Removal of any Valley Oak measuring 5" or greater dbh. The premature removal of native oak trees is subject to penalties, including withholding approval of an application for a discretionary entitlement on the site for a period of up to five years, and monetary penalties as high as three times the in-lieu fee established by the Board of Supervisors.

Tuolumne County Oak Woodland Conservation Fund

The Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors adopted resolution 14-08 in 2008 to establish the Tuolumne County Oak Woodland Conservation Fund for the collection of fees to mitigate impacts to oak woodlands and net loss of old growth oaks. The money collected in the fund can only be allocated by the Board of Supervisors and may be used to purchase land in fee or

conservation easements for the protection of native oak woodlands or for other measures that will restore or enhance native oak woodlands, or otherwise mitigate the impacts associated with the conversion of oak woodlands or impacts to old growth oaks.

Energy

State of California Energy Plan

CEC is responsible for preparing the State Energy Plan, which identifies emerging trends related to energy supply, demand, conservation, public health and safety, and the maintenance of a healthy economy. The current plan is the 1997 California Energy Plan. The plan calls for the state to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies strategies such as aiding public agencies and fleet operators in implementing incentive programs for zero-emission vehicles and addressing their infrastructure needs, and encouraging urban design that reduces vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and accommodates pedestrian and bicycle access.

California Green Building Standards

California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6, is California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Non-Residential Buildings. Title 24 Part 6 was established by CEC in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to create uniform building codes to reduce California's energy consumption and provide energy efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings. In 2013, CEC updated Title 24 standards with more stringent requirements, effective July 1, 2014. All buildings for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after July 1, 2014, must follow the 2013 standards. Energy-efficient buildings require less electricity; therefore, increased energy efficiency reduces fossil fuel consumption and decreases GHG emissions. The CEC Impact Analysis for California's 2013 Building Energy Efficiency Standards estimates that the 2013 standards are 23.3 percent more efficient than the previous 2008 standards for residential construction and 21.8 percent more efficient for nonresidential construction. In 2016, CEC updated Title 24 standards again, effective January 1, 2017. CEC estimates that the 2016 standards are 28% more efficient than 2013 standards for residential construction and are approximately 5% more efficient for nonresidential construction (CEC 2015).

The 2019 Title 24 Part 6 Building Energy Efficiency Standards were adopted by the CEC on May 9, 2018, and will take effect on January 1, 2020. The standards are designed to move the state closer to its zero net energy goals for new residential development. It does so by requiring all new residences to install enough renewable energy to offset all the site electricity needs of each residential unit (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6, Section 150.1(c)14). CEC estimates that the combination of mandatory on-site renewable energy and prescriptively required energy efficiency features will result in new residential construction that uses 53 percent less energy than the 2016 standards. Nonresidential buildings are anticipated to reduce energy consumption by 30% compared to the 2016 standards primarily through prescriptive requirements for high-efficacy lighting (CEC, 2018b). The building efficiency standards are enforced through the local plan check and building permit process. Local government agencies may adopt and enforce additional energy standards for new buildings as reasonably necessary in response to local climatologic, geologic, or topographic conditions, provided that these standards are demonstrated to be cost effective and exceed the energy performance required by Title 24 Part 6.

Tuolumne County General Plan

The following policies and implementation programs from the General Plan Update (Tuolumne County 2018) are specifically relevant to energy consumption within the plan area.

Policy 1.D.1. Encourage pedestrian oriented development to reduce the use of motor vehicles.

Policy 1.D.5. Promote the provision of multi-modal access to activity centers such as public facilities, commercial centers and corridors, employment centers, transit stops, schools, parks, recreation areas, and tourist attractions.

Policy 4.B.4. Encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation by incorporating public transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes in county transportation planning and by requiring new development to provide adequate pedestrian and bikeway facilities at suitable locations.

Policy 4.C.5. Support the development of medium and high-density housing, commercial and offices along transit routes.

Policy 6.E.5. Encourage development of alternative energy-producing facilities which conserve the County's natural resources.

Policy 14.B.1. Support water districts in establishing conservation standards to reduce demand for water.

Policy 14.B.2. Increase water conservation efforts to maximize water use efficiency within Tuolumne County through conservation, recycling and education.

Policy 15.B.1. Create a land use pattern that will encourage people to walk, bicycle or use public transit for a significant number of their daily trips.

Policy 15.C.1. Require development to reduce criteria and toxic air pollutant emissions from the use of wood burning appliances, through low emission technology, and maximize the use of energy conservation and clean or renewable energy sources.

Policy 18.A.5. Promote energy efficiency and alternative energy while reducing energy demand.

Policy 18.A.6. Encourage the use of solar power and other innovative energy sources as alternative to more traditional forms of energy.

Policy 18.A.7. Encourage reduced consumption of fossil fuel energy by promoting alternative transportation methods and encouraging pedestrian oriented development to reduce the use of motor vehicles.

Greenhouse Gas

The ARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California. There are currently no state regulations in California that establish ambient air quality standards for GHGs. However, California has passed laws directing ARB to develop actions to reduce GHG emissions, and several state legislative actions related to climate change and GHG emissions have been established.

Executive Order S-3-05

Executive Order (EO) S-3-05, signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2005, proclaims that California is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It declares that increased temperatures could reduce the Sierra Nevada snowpack, further exacerbate California's air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. To combat those concerns, the executive order established total GHG emission targets for the state. Specifically, emissions are to be reduced to the 2000 level by 2010, to 1990 level by 2020, and to 80 percent below the 1990 level by 2050.

While dated, this executive order remains relevant because a more recent California Appellate Court decision, *Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (November 24, 2014) 231 Cal.App.4th 1056, examined whether it should be viewed as having the equivalent force of a legislative mandate for specific emissions reductions. While the California Supreme Court ruled that the San Diego Association of Governments did not abuse its discretion by declining “to adopt the 2050 goal as a measure of significance in light of the fact that the executive order does not specify any plan or implementation measures to achieve its goal, the decision also recognized that the goal of a 40 percent reduction in 1990 GHG levels by 2030 is “widely acknowledged” as a “necessary interim target to ensure that California meets its longer-range goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.

Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act Of 2006

In September 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger signed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Assembly Bill (AB) 32. AB 32 establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and a cap on statewide GHG emissions. AB 32 requires that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 also requires that these reductions “...shall remain in effect unless otherwise amended or repealed. (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit continue in existence and be used to maintain and continue reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases beyond 2020. (c) The [Air Resources Board] shall make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how to continue reductions of greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020.” [California Health and Safety Code, Division 25.5, Part 3, Section 38551]

Assembly Bill 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Updates

In December 2008, ARB adopted its Climate Change Scoping Plan (California Air Resources Board, 2009), which contains the main strategies California will implement to achieve reduction of approximately 118 million metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions, or approximately 21.7% from the state's projected 2020 emission level of 545 MT tons of CO₂e

under a business-as-usual scenario (this is a reduction of 47 million MT of CO₂e, or almost 10%, from 2008 emissions).

In May 2014, ARB released and subsequently adopted the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan (California Air Resources Board, 2014) to identify the next steps in reaching AB 32 goals and evaluate progress that has been made between 2000 and 2012. According to the update, California is on track to meet the near-term 2020 GHG limit and is well positioned to maintain and continue reductions beyond 2020. The update also reports the trends in GHG emissions from various emissions sectors (e.g., transportation, building energy, agriculture).

California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (2017 Scoping Plan Update) (California Air Resources Board 2017), lays out the framework for achieving the 2030 reductions as established in more recent legislation (discussed below). The 2017 Scoping Plan Update identifies the GHG reductions needed by each emissions sector to achieve a statewide emissions level that is 40% below 1990 levels before 2030. The update also identifies how GHGs associated with proposed projects could be evaluated under CEQA. Specifically, it states that achieving "no net increase" in GHG emissions is the correct overall objective of projects evaluated under CEQA if conformity with an applicable local GHG reduction plan cannot be demonstrated. ARB recognizes that it may not be appropriate or feasible for every development project to mitigate its GHG emissions to no net increase and that this may not necessarily imply a substantial contribution to the cumulatively significant environmental impact of climate change.

Executive Order B-30-15

On April 20, 2015, Governor Brown signed EO B-30-15 to establish a California GHG reduction target of 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. The governor's executive order aligns California's GHG reduction targets with those of leading international governments such as the 28-nation European Union, which adopted the same target in October 2014. California is on track to meet or exceed the target of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, as established in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32, discussed above). California's new emission reduction target of 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 will make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. This is in line with the scientifically established levels needed in the U.S. to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius, the warming threshold at which major climate disruptions are projected, such as super droughts and rising sea levels.

Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197 of 2016

In August 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 32 and AB 197, which serve to extend California's GHG reduction programs beyond 2020. SB 32 amended the Health and Safety Code to include Section 38566, which contains language to authorize ARB to achieve a statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40% below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. SB 32 codified the targets established by EO B-30-15 for 2030, which set the next interim step in the state's continuing efforts to pursue the long-term target expressed in EOs S-3-05 and B-30-15 of 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050.

Senate Bill X1-2 of 2011 and Senate Bill 350 of 2015

SB X1-2 of 2011 requires all California utilities to generate 33% of their electricity from renewable sources by 2020. SB X1-2 sets a three-stage compliance period requiring all

California utilities, including independently owned utilities, energy service providers, and community choice aggregators, to generate 20% of their electricity from renewable sources by December 31, 2013; 25% by December 31, 2016; and 33% by December 31, 2020. SB X1-2 also requires the renewable electricity standard to be met increasingly with renewable energy that is supplied to the California grid from sources within, or directly proximate to, California. SB X1-2 mandates that renewable energy from these sources make up at least 50% percent of the total renewable energy for the 2011-2013 compliance period, at least 65% percent for the 2014-2016 compliance period, and at least 75% for 2016 and beyond. In October 2015, SB 350 was signed by Governor Brown, which requires retail sellers and publicly owned utilities to procure 50% of their electricity from renewable resources by 2030.

Tuolumne County Transportation Council

In 2012, the Tuolumne County Transportation Council conducted a regional blueprint planning effort which presented the results of a countywide (including incorporated and unincorporated areas) GHG emissions inventory, which evaluated existing (2010) GHG emissions, and projected (2020, 2030, and 2040) emissions for three growth scenarios. The Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study (Tuolumne County Transportation Council, 2012) also identified policies and measures Tuolumne County and land use project applicants can implement to reduce GHG emissions consistent with AB 32 and prepare for the potential impacts of climate change.

The Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study identified a countywide target to reduce Tuolumne County GHG emissions 15% below 2010 levels by 2020 (equivalent to 665,419 MT of CO₂e) and policies that can be implemented to ensure that the county will meet the target. The policies are organized into six categories:

1. Energy
2. Transportation
3. Resource Conservation
4. Off-Road Vehicles and Equipment
5. New Development
6. Adaptation.

The study also identified a project-level threshold of 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population per year that can be applied evenly to future land development applications countywide to ensure that reduction target. The Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study and associated project-level thresholds were adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in January 2012 (Tuolumne County Transportation Council, 2016)

Tuolumne County General Plan

Policy 18.A.1 of the 2018 Tuolumne County General Plan (County of Tuolumne, 2018) states: "Prepare a Climate Action Plan (CAP), or similar GHG emission reduction plan, that establishes a GHG reduction target consistent with the SB 32 goal to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The CAP shall identify specific measures to reduce countywide emissions consistent with the established target and will also include adaptation strategies for the County to appropriately adjust to the environmental effects of climate change.

Many of the measures in the CAP will overlap with and help implement goals, policies, and implementation programs identified in this General Plan.”

Consistent with the goals and objectives identified in the General Plan, the county is developing a CAP that will identify GHG reduction and adaptation measures. Developing the CAP involves a community participation process to develop input on the County’s goals and GHG reduction and adaptation measures. The CAP development process is ongoing.

Hazards

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

California operates under the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) program. A CUPA is a local agency that has been certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to implement the local unified program. The CUPA can be a county, city, or joint powers authority. CalEPA has delegated enforcement authority for RCRA and state law that regulates hazardous waste producers or generators in the Tuolumne County to the Tuolumne County Environmental Health. A participating agency is a local agency that has been designated by the local CUPA to administer one or more unified programs within their jurisdiction on behalf of CUPA. A designated agency is a local agency that has not been certified by CalEPA to become a CUPA but is the responsible local agency that would implement the six unified programs until they are certified. Currently, there are 83 CUPAs in California. The Tuolumne County Environmental Health Division is the CUPA for the proposed project site and is describe below in the local regulatory section.

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

The California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation are the state agencies that have primary responsibility for enforcing federal and state regulations and responding to hazardous materials transportation emergencies. The California State Fire Marshal's Office has oversight authority for hazardous materials liquid pipelines. The California Public Utilities Commission has oversight authority for natural gas pipelines in California. These agencies also govern permitting for hazardous materials transportation, which is required under state and federal regulations.

Occupational Safety and Health Act

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 authorizes each state to establish their own safety and health programs with the U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) approval. The California Department of Industrial Relations regulates execution of worker health and safety in California. California OSHA enforcement units conduct on-site evaluations and issue notices of violation to enforce necessary improvements to health and safety practices. Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations and include practices for all industries (General Industrial Safety Orders), and specific practices for construction and other industries. Workers at hazardous waste sites or working with hazardous wastes as might be encountered during excavation of contaminated soil must receive specialized training and medical supervision according to the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulations.

California Building Code

Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations provides the minimum standard for building design. The CBC is modified for California conditions from the 2015 International Building Code and is updated every 3 years. Commercial and residential buildings are plan-checked by local city and county building officials for compliance with the typical fire safety requirements of the CBC, including installing sprinklers in all high-rise buildings; establishing fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction;

and clearing debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildlife hazard areas.

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC) incorporates the International Fire Code of the International Code Council with California amendments. The official Fire Code for the State and all political subdivisions is located in Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has mapped fire threat potential throughout California. The CAL FIRE ranks fire threat based on the availability of fuel and the likelihood of an area burning based on topography, fire history, and climate. The rankings include no fire threat, moderate, high, and very high fire threat.

State Responsibility Areas Fire Safe Regulations

State Responsibility Areas (SRA) Fire Safe Regulations outline basic wildland fire protection standards and can decrease the risk of wildfire events. SRA Fire Safe Regulations do not supersede local regulations that are equal to or more stringent than minimum State regulations. The California statute for wildfire, PRC Section 4290, includes information on road standards for fire equipment access; standards for signs identifying streets, roads, and buildings; minimum private water supply reserves for emergency fire use; fuel breaks and greenbelts; and basic emergency access.

California Environmental Protection Agency

The CalEPA was created in 1991, and unified the California Air Resources Board, State Water Resources Control Board, RWQCB, California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, DTSC, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and Department of Pesticide Regulation under one agency. These agencies are considered to encompass the protection of human health and the environment and to ensure the coordinated deployment of State resources. CalEPA's mission is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The DTSC regulates hazardous waste in California primarily under the authority of RCRA and Division 20, Chapters 6.5 through 10.6, and Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The DTSC is a department of CalEPA and is the primary agency in California to regulate hazardous waste, clean up existing contamination, and find ways to reduce the hazardous waste produced in California. Additional laws that affect hazardous waste are specific to handling, storage, transportation, disposal, treatment, reduction, cleanup, and emergency planning.

Government Code Section 65962.5, commonly referred to as the Cortese Lis, includes DTSC-listed hazardous waste facilities and sites, Department of Health Services (DHS) lists of contaminated drinking water wells, sites listed by the State Water Resources Control Board as having underground storage tank (UST) leaks and which have had a discharge of hazardous wastes or materials into the water or groundwater, and lists from local regulatory agencies of sites that have had a known migration of hazardous waste/material.

Regional Water Quality Control Board

The RWQCB is a department of CalEPA that regulates wastewater discharges to surface waters and to groundwater, and storm water discharges from construction, industrial, and municipal activities. They also oversee the investigation and cleanup of sites including USTs where wastes have been discharged in order to protect the water quality of the state.

California Health and Safety Code and Code of Regulations

California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2729 contain the minimum requirements for business emergency plans and chemical inventory reporting. These regulations require businesses to provide emergency response plans and procedures, training program information, and a hazardous material chemical inventory disclosing hazardous materials stored, used, or handled on-site. A business that uses hazardous materials or a mixture containing hazardous materials must establish and implement a business plan if the hazardous material is handled in certain quantities.

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act divided the state into nine regional basins under the jurisdiction of a RWQCB and established the State Water Resources Control Board. The Central Valley RWQCB regulates water quality in the proposed project area and has the authority to require groundwater investigations when the quality of groundwater or surface waters of the state is threatened, and to require remediation actions if necessary.

Tuolumne County Environmental Health Division

The Tuolumne County Environmental Health Division is the CUPA for the proposed project site and consolidates, coordinates, and standardizes California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.6.7 (the Aboveground Storage Tank Spill Prevention, Control Countermeasure Plan); the UST Program; the California Accidental Release Prevention program; and the California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.5 (the Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Programs) Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP).

Tuolumne County Fire Department

The Tuolumne County Fire Department (TCFD) is a cooperative fire department with CAL FIRE. In addition to services traditionally provided by most fire protection agencies nationwide, the county has the responsibility of addressing severe wildland fire protection. Wildland fires constitute the most significant major disaster threat in the county.

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

The County of Tuolumne Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides preparedness before and coordination direction during large-scale emergencies and disasters. Cal OES coordinates overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. The office is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from both natural and man-made disasters, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. The County of Tuolumne OES coordinates with partner agencies, special districts, and key private agencies to provide planning, response, recovery, and mitigation activities as a result of disaster related incidents

Tuolumne County General Plan

The Public Safety and Natural Hazards Elements of the Tuolumne County General Plan include several policies and implementation programs that are aimed at improving public safety from hazards and hazardous materials.

Tuolumne County Zoning Ordinance

Chapter 13.25, Hazardous Materials Management, of the County's Code of Ordinances establishes administrative procedures for the effective local execution of hazardous material, hazardous waste, and regulated hazardous substances regulatory requirements. Additionally, Chapter 13.25 consolidates all hazardous material and hazardous waste regulatory authority of the Unified Program Agency and compliance requirements into one ordinance. Chapter 15.20, Fire Safety Standards, has local fire safe ordinances in place including the requirements for adequate setbacks, defensible space, and fuel modification, as well as the requirements for the provision of adequate fire flows.

Tuolumne County Integrated Waste Management Plan

Tuolumne County adopted the Household Hazardous Waste Element of the Tuolumne County Integrated Waste Management Plan on February 11, 1992. Its purpose is to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste generated within Tuolumne County through reuse and recycling, to promote alternatives to toxic household products, to divert household hazardous waste from landfills, and to educate the public regarding household hazardous waste management. As part of compliance with this plan, the County operates recyclable household hazardous waste collection at the CalSierra Transfer Station in East Sonora and the Groveland Transfer Station in Groveland and collection events for non-recyclable household hazardous waste, organized by the Solid Waste Division of the Community Resources Agency, to remove household hazardous wastes from the waste stream.

Tuolumne County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Tuolumne County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan's (HMP) intention is to determine practical, meaningful, attainable and cost-effective mitigation solutions to minimize each jurisdiction's vulnerability to identified hazards, and to ultimately reduce both human and financial losses following a disaster. The HMP addresses risks associated with wildfires, earthquakes, flooding, sinkholes, extreme weather, and other hazards. An action plan was developed in 2004 and updated most recently in 2017 entails adopting, implementing, assigning responsibility, monitoring, and reviewing this hazard mitigation plan over time to ensure the goals and objectives are being achieved and the plan remains a relevant document.

Tuolumne County Emergency Operations Plan

The Tuolumne County Emergency Operations Plan outlines the County's procedures and policies in response to a significant disaster, including extreme weather, flood or dam failure, earthquakes, hazardous materials, terrorism or civil disturbance, transportation accidents, and wildland fires. The Emergency Services Plan assists with emergency response by establishing emergency response policy; identifying authorities and assigns responsibilities for planning and response activities; identifying the scope of potential hazards; identifying other jurisdictions and organizations to coordinate planning; determining emergency organization structure and

establishing policies for providing emergency information to the public; outlining preplanned response actions and describing the resources available to support response activities.

Additionally, the Emergency Services Plan outlines actions to return County operations to normal; guides area governments through recovery; establishes responsibilities within the County for the maintenance of the overall emergency preparedness program; outlines the process for ordering and rendering mutual aid; and facilitates the continuity of governments.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code) is the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which provides the basis for surface water and groundwater quality regulation within California. Under this act, California must enact water quality policies, plans, and objectives that protect the State's waters. The act established the obligations of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine RWQCBs as they pertain to the establishment of water quality objectives and Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans). The Porter Cologne Act regulates both surface water and groundwater and includes drinking water treatment requirements. The SWRCB manages water rights and statewide regulation of water quality, while RWQCB focus on water quality within specific regions. The project area is within the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB, Region 5S.

SWRCB Anti-Degradation Policy

Resolution No. 68-16, the SWRCB's Anti-Degradation Policy, sets specific restrictions for surface and groundwater that have higher than the required quality in order to avoid degradation of those water bodies. These water quality objectives are presented in the Basin Plans, which are developed to fulfill the State's requirements of the anti-degradation policy of the CWA. Under Resolution No. 68-16, actions that would lower the water quality in designated water bodies would only be allowed if the action would provide a maximum benefit to the people of California, if it will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and if it will not lower water quality below applicable standards. Requirements of this policy must be included within all Basin Plans throughout California.

California Safe Drinking Water Act

The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) is responsible for implementation of California's state mandates pertaining to drinking water, as well as the implementation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act within California. State mandates are established within the California Safe Drinking Water Act (CA SDWA) adopted in 1976 and include standards for ensuring that drinking water supplies meet codified MCLs established by the California Department of Health Services within CCR Title 22, Sections 64431-64501. These MCLs under the CA SDWA meet at least national primary standards under the SDWA.

The Water Conservation Act of 2009

SB X7-7 of the Water Conservation Act of 2009 requires all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency. Effective in 2016, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for State water grants or loans. SB X7-7 requires that urban water retail suppliers determine baseline water use and set reduction targets according to specified standards. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita water by 20 percent by 2020, with an interim goal of a 10 percent reduction in per capita water use by 2015.

State Model Landscape Ordinance

AB 2717 and AB 1881 amended the California Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, also known as the State Landscape Model Ordinance. AB 1881 required cities and counties to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by January 31, 2010, or to adopt a different ordinance that was at least as effective in conserving water as the California Updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) that went into effect in October 2009. The updated Model Landscape Ordinance requires cities and counties to adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by February 1, 2016 or to adopt a different ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated Model Ordinance.

Central Valley Region Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)

The project site waters are under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley RWQCB, which established regulatory standards and objectives for water quality in the region in the Basin Plan for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region, the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin, commonly referred to as the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan identifies existing and potential beneficial uses for surface water and groundwater and provides numerical and narrative water quality objectives designed to protect those uses. Because beneficial uses, together with their corresponding water quality objectives, can be defined pursuant to federal regulations as water quality standards, the Basin Plan is a regulatory reference for meeting the state and federal requirements for water quality control, and is the basis for standards outlined in discharge permits.

Tuolumne County General Plan

Policy 2.F.2 of the Tuolumne County updated General Plan promotes green design in residential construction and rehabilitation in order to encourage safe and sustainable practices that include the collection of rainwater and the use of grey water systems. These systems are intended to reduce the impact on the environment, promote water conservation, and improve the longevity of septic systems.

Policy 3.A.5 protects the geologic landscape for water quality and quantity, and the functionality of the geology for water recharge, from new development. Policy 3.B.1 requires that development be consistent with the applicable water purveyor standards and specifications, including the proper design and sizing of water distribution lines, storage tanks, and additional water infrastructure as applicable both on and off site of development.

Policy 3.B.2 requires that developers consider whether a proposed water system has a reliable source of water and is sized to serve existing and future customers' foreseeable demands. It states that project will only be approve where the water supply system has reliable sources of water capable of meeting these demands. Policy 3.B.3 encourages the extension of public water services infrastructure during review of new land development projects to provide a reliable distribution system to meet the future needs of the water purveyor, while Policy 3.E.4 requires development to connect to a public sewer system if one is reasonably available.

Policy 14.A.5 requires that developers manage groundwater resources in a manner consistent with the requirements of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, with the expectation that the State will extend regulations to Tuolumne County. Policy 14.A.7 encourages the beneficial capture and use of stormwater to promote healthy watersheds, fire-safe landscapes, and groundwater recharge.

Policy 14.B.2 increases water conservation efforts to maximize water use efficiency in Tuolumne County via conservation, recycling, and education. It encourages water reuse programs in new development to conserve raw or potable water supplies, consistent with SWRCB guidelines, and encourages the reuse or recycling of treated wastewater by working with new development to identify ways to incorporate reuse or recycling into projects. Policy 14.C.8 encourages water resources to be protected from pollution, conserved, and recycled whenever possible to provide for continued economic, community, and social growth.

Tuolumne County Zoning Ordinance

Chapter 15.28, Landscaping Requirements, of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code is intended to promote the values and benefits of landscaping while recognizing it is in the public interest to conserve water. This Chapter implements this purpose by establishing regulations for planning, designing, installing, maintaining and managing water efficient landscapes in new construction and in rehabilitated landscape areas. The regulations have been prepared in accordance with the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act codified in the Section 65591 et seq. of the California Government Code.

Chapter 13.16, Water Wells, regulates the construction, reconstruction, modification, abandonment and destruction of domestic and agricultural wells, cathodic protection wells, industrial wells, geothermal heat exchange wells, monitoring and observation wells, test wells and test holes and exploration holes in such a manner that the groundwater of the county will not be contaminated or polluted and that water obtained from wells will be suitable for beneficial use and will not jeopardize the health, safety or welfare, of the people of the county.

Chapter 13.08 provides the code requirements for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, including septic tanks and leach fields. The code describes the required permits, sizing and design standards, required inspections, and maintenance requirements. Certain relevant minimum criteria are summarized below. Chapter 13.08 includes more details than the items listed below. The registered environmental health specialist (REHS) and the consultant designing and building the system are required to comply with all code requirements.

All on-site treatment and disposal systems must be permitted with and inspected by the Tuolumne County Environmental Health Department (EHD).

All on-site treatment and disposal systems must be designed and constructed by an REHS and a qualified engineering consultant.

Septic tanks must be at least 50 feet from private water wells, lakes, reservoirs, perennial streams, and surface water supplies used for public water supply; and at least 150 feet from public water wells.

Leach fields must be at least 100 feet from private water wells and perennial streams; 200 to 400 feet from lakes, reservoirs, and surface water supplies used for public water supply; and at least 150 feet from public water wells.

Field work on percolation tests and soil profiles must be done under the supervision of the engineering consultant and be available for inspection by EHD. The consultant will locate, design, and supervise installation of the system. The consultant assumes responsibility for the work performed.

Information to be submitted by the consultant for on-site sewage disposal and treatment systems includes a plot plan, grading plan, description of groundwater and soils; description of monitoring devices, system operation and function; and a site evaluation.

The soil and site criteria minimums include a minimum of 5 feet of permeable soil below the bottom of a leach trench or bed to bedrock of the highest anticipated depth to groundwater, a ground slope of not more than 30 percent, and application rates determined by percolation tests that consider the soil type and percolation rate.

In commercial or industrial premises when liquid wastes contain excessive amounts of grease, garbage, flammable wastes, sand, or other ingredients which may affect the operation of an OWTS or private sewage disposal system, an approved interceptor or trap for such wastes will be installed.

Section 11.12.010, Geometrics and Roadbed Design, describes the minimum standards for geometrics and roadbed design for proposed improvements to be submitted to the County for review and approval. The standards include width of roads and shoulders, turnouts, turning bulbs, turnarounds, road curves and crowns, side and back slope ratios, ditch depths and slopes, stopping sight distances, alignments, drainage, and structural design standards and materials.

Section 11.04.050, Plan Details, describes the minimum requirements for road improvement plans to be submitted to the County for review and approval, which describe the requirements for title sheets, cross sections, layout sheets, plan and profile sheets, drainage study and contour sheets, and construction detail sheets. Section 11.04.050E requires a drainage study that contours of the subdivision unit and immediate vicinity sufficient to indicate the perimeter of the upland areas to be drained by each structure and associated outlet protection.

Section 11.04.010 requires the submittal of computations with improvement plans at the time such plans are submitted for approval. It is required that the consulting engineer prepare and submit calculations to support the design of the drainage structures and that such be shown of the drainage study and contour sheet. The basis for culvert design will be "Design Flood" estimates from the California culvert practices, which state that a culvert must pass a ten year flood without static head on the crown of the culvert at its entrance, and must be balanced in such a way as to avoid serious damage from head and velocity obtained in a one-hundred-year flood.

Land Use

Tuolumne County General Plan

General Plan policies relevant to the proposed project as it relates to land use and planning include the following.

Policy 1.B.1. Protect existing land uses from the infringement of and impacts associated with incompatible land uses.

Policy 1.F.2. Promote new commercial development in rural communities that provides for the immediate needs of the local residents and services to tourists. The scale and character of such commercial development should be compatible with and complement the surrounding area.

Policy 1.F.3. Encourage commercial development to be designed to be compatible with the scale and architectural style of historic buildings located in the community.

Tuolumne County Zoning Ordinance

Title 17, Zoning, of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code implements land use designations by establishing comprehensive zoning rules for the county. Section 17.02.015, Purpose, states that the intention of Title 17 is to enforce the General Plan and is enacted in order to promote the public health, safety, comfort, and general welfare throughout the county.

Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

The Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) is responsible for reviewing airport and adjacent land use proposals on and near Columbia Airport and Pine Mountain Lake Airport. The criteria and affected areas in proximity to the airports are defined in the Tuolumne County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP), which was approved in 2003. The goal of the ALUCP is to promote compatibility between the public use airports within Tuolumne County and the land uses which surround them. The ALUCP serves as the primary tool for use by the ALUC in its review of land development proposals at County airports and on surrounding land. The ALUCP contains policies regarding noise, safety, airspace protection, and aircraft overflights which apply primarily to property located within the airport influence area boundaries associated with the two County public-use airports.

Noise

California Department of Health Services Guidelines

California Department of Health Services (DHS) does not have statewide standards for environmental noise, but the California DHS has established guidelines for evaluating the compatibility of various land uses as a function of community noise exposure. The purpose of these guidelines is to maintain acceptable noise levels in a community setting for different land use types. Noise compatibility by different land uses types is categorized into four general levels: “normally acceptable,” “conditionally acceptable,” “normally unacceptable,” and “clearly unacceptable.” A noise environment ranging from 50 decibels community noise equivalent level (dBA CNEL) to 65 dBA CNEL is considered to be “normally acceptable” for multi-family residential uses, while a noise environment of 75 dBA CNEL or above for multi-family residential uses is considered to be “clearly unacceptable.”

Section 65302(f) of the California Government Code requires each county and city in the state to prepare and adopt a comprehensive long-range General Plan for its physical development, with Section 65302(g) requiring a Noise Element to be included in the General Plan. The Noise Element must identify and appraise noise problems in the community; recognize Office of Noise Control guidelines; and analyze and quantify current and projected noise levels.

California Noise Act of 1973

The California Noise Act of 1973 (Health and Safety Code Sections 46000–46002) sets forth a resource network to assist local agencies with legal and technical expertise regarding noise issues. The objective of the act is to encourage the establishment and enforcement of local noise ordinances.

California Code of Regulations

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations established noise insulation standards for new multi-family residential units, hotels, and motels that would be subject to relatively high levels of transportation-related noise. These requirements are collectively known as the California Noise Insulation Standards. The noise insulation standards set forth an interior standard of DNL 45 dBA in any habitable room. They require an acoustical analysis demonstrating how dwelling units have been designed to meet this interior standard where such units are proposed in areas subject to noise levels greater than DNL 60 dBA. Title 24 standards are typically enforced by local jurisdictions through the building permit application process.

California Department of Transportation

Tuolumne County does not currently have adopted standards for ground borne vibration. As a result, the vibration impact criteria developed by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is considered for this project. Equipment or activities typical of continuous vibration include excavation equipment, static compaction equipment, tracked vehicles, traffic on a highway, vibratory pile drivers, pile-extraction equipment, and vibratory compaction equipment. Equipment or activities typical of single-impact or low-rate repeated impact vibration include impact pile drivers, blasting, drop balls, “pogo stick” compactors, and crack-and-seat equipment.

Tuolumne County General Plan

Tuolumne County does not have a noise ordinance in its County Code. However, the County does have a noise element in its General Plan. Policy 5.A.1 evaluates the need of proponents of new development of noise sensitive land uses proposed adjacent to existing transportation or other noise sources to incorporate noise reduction techniques so that noise levels at the new development are consistent with the exposure threshold standards shown in the General Plan Noise Element. The policy requires acoustical analysis where activities associated with proposed development are likely to produce noise levels exceeding those specified in the General Plan.

Policy 5.A.5 requires that construction activity and temporary construction impacts do not expose existing noise-sensitive land uses to excessive noise levels. It requires all new construction activities to implement all feasible noise-reducing measures as necessary to limit construction noise exposure at receiving occupied land uses to within acceptable County noise levels. Should nighttime construction activities be required (between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.), exterior noise levels will not exceed 65 dBA Lmax, based on FICAN's 65 dBA SEL level for sleep disturbance (but conservatively using Lmax, which is more appropriate for construction activities).

Population and Housing

California Housing Element Law

The California Housing Element Law includes provisions related to the requirements for housing elements of local government General Plans. These requirements include an assessment of housing needs and an inventory of resources and constraints relevant to meet these requirements. Local jurisdictions must also plan for and allow the construction of a share of the region's projected housing needs in order to assure that counties and cities recognize their responsibilities in contributing to the attainment of the State housing goals.

Regional Housing Needs Allocation

The portion of the Housing Element law requiring local jurisdictions to participate in a share of the region's projected housing needs is called the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). State law mandates that each jurisdiction provide sufficient land to accommodate a variety of housing opportunities for all economic segments of the community to meet or exceed the RHNA. The California Department of Housing and Community Development is responsible for calculating the RHNA for individual jurisdictions without a Council of Governments, including Tuolumne County. Tuolumne County is responsible for taking the RHNA provided by the State and allocating housing needs across its jurisdiction.

Tuolumne County General Plan

The Tuolumne County General Plan contains several goals, policies, and implementing programs relevant to population and housing, including promoting the development of housing for all income levels, encouraging affordable housing, and identifying sites suitable for housing in order to meet the regional housing need. Chapter 2 of the General Plan covers policies and implementation programs specific to housing. The General Plan adopts the Tuolumne County Transportation Council's population projection of 63,243 residents by 2040, which the Environmental Impact Report for the 2018 General Plan estimates as a 14 percent increase from the population as reported in January 2019.

Public Services

Law Enforcement

Public Law 280

Public Law (Pub. L.) 83-280 (commonly referred to as Pub. L. 280 or Pub. L. 280) transferred jurisdiction of Indian Country from the federal government to the state governments of Alaska, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin. The law grants mandatory civil and criminal jurisdiction of offenses committed by or against Indians in Indian Country to these six state authorities. The passage of the law did not require Tribes to consent to the transfer of authority nor did it increase financial support to state governments.

Fire Protection Services

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) provides fire protection services for areas within the State Responsibility Areas (SRA) as well as some local jurisdictions with which CAL FIRE maintains contracts to provide services, including Tuolumne County. In addition, CAL FIRE assists local fire departments through mutual and automatic aid agreements to provide wildfire protection services for incidents occurring within their jurisdictions. CAL FIRE is responsible for the implementation of state legislated fire safety standards and conducts fuel management activities and also performs annual inspections. By law, CAL FIRE policy requires CAL FIRE to respond to and abate any uncontrolled fire that threatens to destroy life, property, or natural resources.

California Building Code - Fire

Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations provides a minimum standard for building design. The CBC is updated every three years, and the current 2019 CBC went into effect in January 2020. The County of Tuolumne adopted the CBC into its Code of Ordinances. Typical fire safety requirements of the CBC include the establishment of fire resistance standards for fire doors, building materials, and particular types of construction, and the clearance of debris and vegetation within a prescribed distance from occupied structures in wildfire hazard areas. Commercial and residential buildings are plan-checked by County building officials for compliance with the CBC.

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC) provides regulations regarding the construction, maintenance, and general use of buildings, and discusses issues including emergency vehicle and personnel access, hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, safety for fire and explosion hazards, the storage and use of hazardous materials, provisions related to the assistance and protection of fire responders, industry, and several additional general and specific requirements involving fire safety in and around new and existing buildings. The CFC also provides specialized technical regulations concerning personal and general fire safety.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration – Fire Prevention, Protection, and Equipment

Section 1270, Fire Prevention, and Section 6773, Fire Protection and Fire Equipment, of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations establish the California Occupational Safety and Health

Administration (Cal/OSHA) minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. These standards include guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hose sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

Police Services

There are no state regulations pertaining to law enforcement that apply to the proposed project.

Tuolumne County General Plan – Fire Protection

The Tuolumne County General Plan includes goals, policies, and programs relevant to fire protection services. Goal 9E of the General Plan is to provide structural fire protection to persons and property within Tuolumne County consistent with the needs dictated by the level of development and in accordance with current federal, state, and local fire protection agency regulations and policies. Policy 9.E.1 requires developers to evaluate the circulation system of new development to identify areas causing delay of emergency vehicle response and evacuation due to traffic congestion. Policy 9.E.2 maintains the adopted levels of fire protection service, and Policy 9.E.3 requires new development to be consistent with State and County policies and regulations regarding fire protection.

Goal 9F of the General Plan is to establish a system for the orderly expansion of fire protection services within Tuolumne County that is consistent with the needs dictated by county growth and development. Policy 9.F.2 requires developers to construct new fire protection facilities as needed within the jurisdiction of the Tuolumne County Fire Department/CAL FIRE to maintain the desired Insurance Services Office ratings.

Policy 9.G.1 requires developers to determine the impact proposed development will have on the provision of fire protection services and maintain the established level of service as outlined in the current Tuolumne County Fire Department Service Level Stabilization Plan. Policy 9.G.3 is to determine the impact that proposed development will have on the provision of fire protection services and to maintain the established level of service as outlined in the current Tuolumne County Fire Department Service Level Stabilization Plan. Policy 9.G.5 requires that street and structural identification are provided to assist in emergency response.

Policy 9.H.2 enforces the provisions of Title 15 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code and the California Fire Code relating to built-in fire suppression equipment in new development in order to improve fire safety, and to offset the need for increased fire department staffing and equipment.

Tuolumne County General Plan - Police Services

Goal 9D of the General Plan is to protect and enhance the quality of life in Tuolumne County through providing a criminal justice system that offers peace of mind to county citizens that their lives and personal property will be protected from crime. Policy 9.D.2 provides law enforcement, such as patrol, investigation, supervision, administration, clerical support, dispatch, coroner, crime laboratory, prosecution, probation, and jail services within the unincorporated area of Tuolumne County and assure that the established level of service is maintained and maintain this level. Policy 9.D.3 assures that the established level of service in the criminal justice system is

maintained prior to approving new development, and Policy 9.D.4 requires that new development be designed so as to discourage criminal activity.

Tuolumne County Zoning Ordinance

Title 15, Building and Construction, of the Tuolumne County Code of Ordinances discusses provisions relating to fire protection services. Chapter 15.04, Construction Codes, adopts the 2019 California Building Code discussed above. Chapter 15.20, Fire Safety Standards, adopts sections of the CFC discussed above, with amendments to Section 505.2, Street or Road Signs, and Section 505.1, address identification for commercial, industrial, and residential developments. This chapter provides regulations for fire hydrant installation, off-street signing, gate entrances, setbacks, defensible space, and fuel modification.

Tribal-State Gaming Compact Section 10.4 of the Tribal-State Gaming Compact (**Appendix A**) states that the Tribe will make reasonable provisions for adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the gaming facility.

Transportation and Traffic

Caltrans and the California Transportation Commission (CTC) are the primary agencies that oversee transportation infrastructure in California. Caltrans manages the state's highway and inter-city rail systems, and the CTC is responsible for the programming and allocating of funds for the construction of highway, passenger rail, and transit improvement in California.

California Transportation Plan 2040

Caltrans' California Transportation Plan 2040 (CTP 2040) is a statewide, long-range transportation plan that establishes a policy framework for all levels of government to address future mobility needs and reduction of GHG emissions. Transportation goals identified in the CTP 2040 include improving multimodal mobility and accessibility for all people and preserving the multi-modal transportation system. Policies related to these goals include operating an efficient transportation system, strategic investment, providing multi-modal choices, sustainable and preventative maintenance strategies, including life cycle costs in decision making, and adapting the transportation system to reduce impacts from climate change. The project site is located in Tuolumne County, within Caltrans' District 10, which encompasses the eight-county northern San Joaquin Valley area.

California Transportation Development Act

The California Transportation Development Act (TDA) provides a dedicated state funding source for use by local jurisdictions at the county level to improve existing public transportation and encourage regional public transportation coordination. Transit agency audits are performed on a triennial basis to ensure that transit agencies are meeting minimum service performance standards. Unmet transit needs identified by local transit agencies and included in the Regional Transportation Plan. TDA funds can be allocated to non-transit uses if there are no unmet transit needs within the jurisdiction that are reasonable to meet with the use of TDA funds.

Senate Bill 743

On September 27, 2013, SB 743 was signed into law. The legislature found that with the adoption of the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375), the state had signaled its commitment to encourage land use and transportation planning decisions and investments that reduce vehicle miles traveled and thereby contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as required by the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32).

In December 2018, the Governor's OPR finalized guidelines on evaluating transportation impacts in CEQA based on the criteria of VMT. Implementing SB 743 eliminated the use of criteria such as auto delay, level of service, and similar measures of vehicle capacity of traffic congestion as the basis for determining significant impacts as part of CEQA compliance. The SB 743 VMT criteria promotes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses.

Traffic Operations Policy Directive 13-02

Caltrans policy regarding applicable traffic controls has recently been expanded based on Traffic Operations Policy Directive 13-02. This directive requires that Caltrans consider the relative

merits of alternative traffic controls when it becomes necessary to stop traffic on state highways. Roundabouts are the default intersection control, but all-way stops and traffic signals are to be considered. The policy directive requires preparation of an Intersection Control Evaluation to determine the preferred traffic control.

California Department of Transportation Concept Reports

Caltrans is responsible for the planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of all state-owned roadways, including those in Tuolumne County. CA-49, the Golden Chain Highway, passes along the proposed project site's eastern frontage and is under the jurisdiction of Caltrans. Transportation Concept Reports (TCRs) have been completed by Caltrans for the state highway system serving Tuolumne County. TCRs are long-range planning documents that are completed for each state highway route, and that identify existing route conditions and future needs.

Each TCR includes a route summary, segment summaries, existing and forecasted travel data, route maps, and a list of planned, programmed, and needed projects for each highway over the next twenty years. TCRs identify how a highway will be developed and managed so that it delivers a targeted concept level of service (LOS) that is feasible to attain over a 20-year planning horizon. The TCR for CA-49 indicates that the highway was analyzed with urban LOS thresholds.

Tuolumne County Traffic Impact Mitigation Fee Program

The local traffic impact mitigation fee (TIMF) program is a locally administered program that new development pays to help mitigate traffic impacts to the roadway network. The TIMF Program funds are used to improve roadway deficiencies such as intersection improvements or road widening projects. Tuolumne County administers its own TIMF programs.

Tuolumne County General Plan

The following General Plan policies are relevant to the proposed project as it relates to transportation and traffic.

Policy 4.B.4 encourages the use of alternative modes of transportation by incorporating public transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes in county transportation planning and by requiring new development to provide adequate pedestrian and bikeway facilities at suitable locations.

Policy 4.B.1. Develop a modern transportation system that incorporates alternative transportation modes into the system design.

Policy 4.B.2. Expand and improve pedestrian sidewalks and facilities focusing on safety, connectivity, and accessibility.

Policy 4.B.3. Expand and improve the bikeways within Tuolumne County, focusing on safety, connectivity, and accessibility.

Policy 4.B.4. Encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation by incorporating public transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes in county transportation planning and by requiring new development to provide adequate pedestrian and bikeway facilities at suitable locations.

Policy 4.B.5. Maintain and expand, where possible and appropriate, the system of non-motorized connections that link neighborhoods to larger roadways, activity centers and nodes, businesses, community services, parks and recreational facilities, and transit stops and stations.

Policy 4.C.1. Support the development of all public and social service transportation systems as outlined in the Tuolumne County Transit Development Plan.

Tuolumne County VMT Implementation (Senate Bill 743)

SB 743 required the Governor’s OPR to determine new metrics for identifying and mitigating transportation impacts within CEQA. SB 743 was adopted with the intent to “more appropriately balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.” When implemented, “traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment” within CEQA transportation analysis.

Regulatory changes to the CEQA guidelines that implement SB 743 were approved on December 28, 2018. For land use projects, OPR identified VMT per capita, VMT per employee, and net VMT as new metrics for transportation analysis. VMT is estimated by multiplying the number of daily vehicle trips generated by a project by the average trip length. VMT can be calculated using travel demand forecasting models and other accounting type methods. The statewide implementation date for the new VMT metric is July 1, 2020. VMT analysis procedures are currently being developed for the County as part of the Tuolumne County SB 743.

Utilities and Service Systems

Tuolumne County General Plan

The General Plan provides the main regulatory framework for ensuring that adequate water supply, wastewater service, and solid waste services are maintained. Goals and policies contained within the utilities element guide the provision of services within the county, including the following.

Policy 3.B.2. Consider whether the water system proposed to serve a new development has a reliable source of water, sized to serve their existing and future customer's foreseeable demands. Projects will only be approved where the water supply system has reliable sources of water capable of meeting present and future demands.

Policy 3.F.1. Require proposed solid waste facilities and all other new development to comply with the Tuolumne County Integrated Waste Management Plan and all adopted elements thereof.

Policy 3.F.2. Encourage the recycling of products and materials and support the efforts of agencies, businesses and the general public to reduce the waste stream.

Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

The Integrated Regional Water Management Plan defines a vision for water resources management in the Tuolumne-Stanislaus Region and highlights important actions needed to help accomplish that vision through 2035. The plan provides a framework within which to collaboratively address the many major water-related challenges and conflicts within the region. These issues include water quality, local water supply reliability, integration of water and land use management, resource stewardship, and ecosystem protection. The array of goals, objectives, selected resource management strategies, and prioritized projects of this plan represent a collective view of how to improve integrated water management throughout the region.

Tuolumne County Code of Ordinance

Chapter 15.28, Landscaping Requirements, includes requirements for landscaping that are intended to conserve water and protect water resources. Provisions for stormwater management, recycling and greywater use, and other site management provisions to control runoff and infiltration are detailed in this chapter.

Appendix E.
Updated Air Quality Study

AIR QUALITY STUDY

**FOR THE CHICKEN RANCH
HOTEL AND CASINO PROJECT**

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June 24, 2021

Project #7122-01

KD Anderson & Associates, Inc.

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4. East & South Elevations
5. West & North Elevations

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

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CalEEMod Model Output Report – Without Mitigation – Daily Summer Period
CalEEMod Model Output Report – Without Mitigation – Daily Winter Period
CalEEMod Model Output Report – With Mitigation – Annual Period
CalEEMod Model Output Report – With Mitigation – Daily Summer Period
CalEEMod Model Output Report – With Mitigation – Daily Winter Period

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This *Executive Summary* is a brief overview of the analysis presented in this *Air Quality Study*. It is not intended to be a comprehensive description of the analysis. For more details, the reader is referred to the full description presented in this study.

The proposed Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project (Chicken Ranch Project or Proposed Project) would be located in unincorporated Tuolumne County, southwest of the Jamestown area, northwest of the intersection of State Route (SR) 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. The project would include:

- 180 to 200 hotel rooms.
- a casino with 900 slot machines and 12 to 14 table games,
- a 100-seats sports bar,
- a 75-seat restaurant,
- two attached 900 to 970-space parking structures,
- a 130-space surface parking lot, and
- a central plant.

This *Air Quality Study* presents an evaluation of the construction-related and operational impacts of the project on the air quality environment.

The project would be located within the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB). The project site is designated a nonattainment area for both state and federal ozone standards. The project site is in an attainment or unclassified area for state and federal standards for fine particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}), inhalable particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

Implementation of the Chicken Ranch Project would result in the generation of short-term construction-related air pollutant emissions. The project is considered to have a less than significant impact on construction-related emissions.

Air quality impacts due to long-term operation of the project were assessed by evaluating criteria pollutant emissions. Operation of the project is considered to have a less-than-significant impact on criteria pollutant air quality.

Impacts associated with toxic air contaminants (TAC) were assessed. The impact of mobile source TAC emissions was found to be less than significant.

The project site is located in an area that contains a type of rock referred to as “ultramafic”. As a result, these areas are considered to be “more likely to contain naturally occurring asbestos” (NOA). Emissions of NOA have been attributed to soil-disturbing activities, including construction activities. Therefore, this impact is considered to be significant. Mitigation measures are identified to reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

An assessment of the effects of the Chicken Ranch Project on global climate change was conducted. The project-related change in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was quantified. The project is determined to have a significant impact on global climate change. Implementation of mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This *Air Quality Study* has been prepared to assess the air quality impacts of the Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project. This study contains information that will be used in the preparation of a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for this project.

The purpose of this *Air Quality Study* is to provide documentation of the air quality resources in the project area, and an assessment of the impacts of the project on the air quality environment.

This *Air Quality Study* presents an assessment of the localized air quality impacts of the project, the impacts of the project on regional air quality, construction-related impacts of the project, and the impacts on global climate change.

Following this *Introduction* section, this *Air Quality Study* presents a description of:

- the Chicken Ranch Project,
- air quality standards and existing air quality conditions,
- short-term construction-related impacts,
- long-term operational impacts,
- impacts associated with TAC emissions, and
- impacts on global climate change and GHG emissions.

SECTION 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) is the Lead Agency for the preparation of a TEIR for the proposed new Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino Resort Project. The following is a description of the Proposed Project.

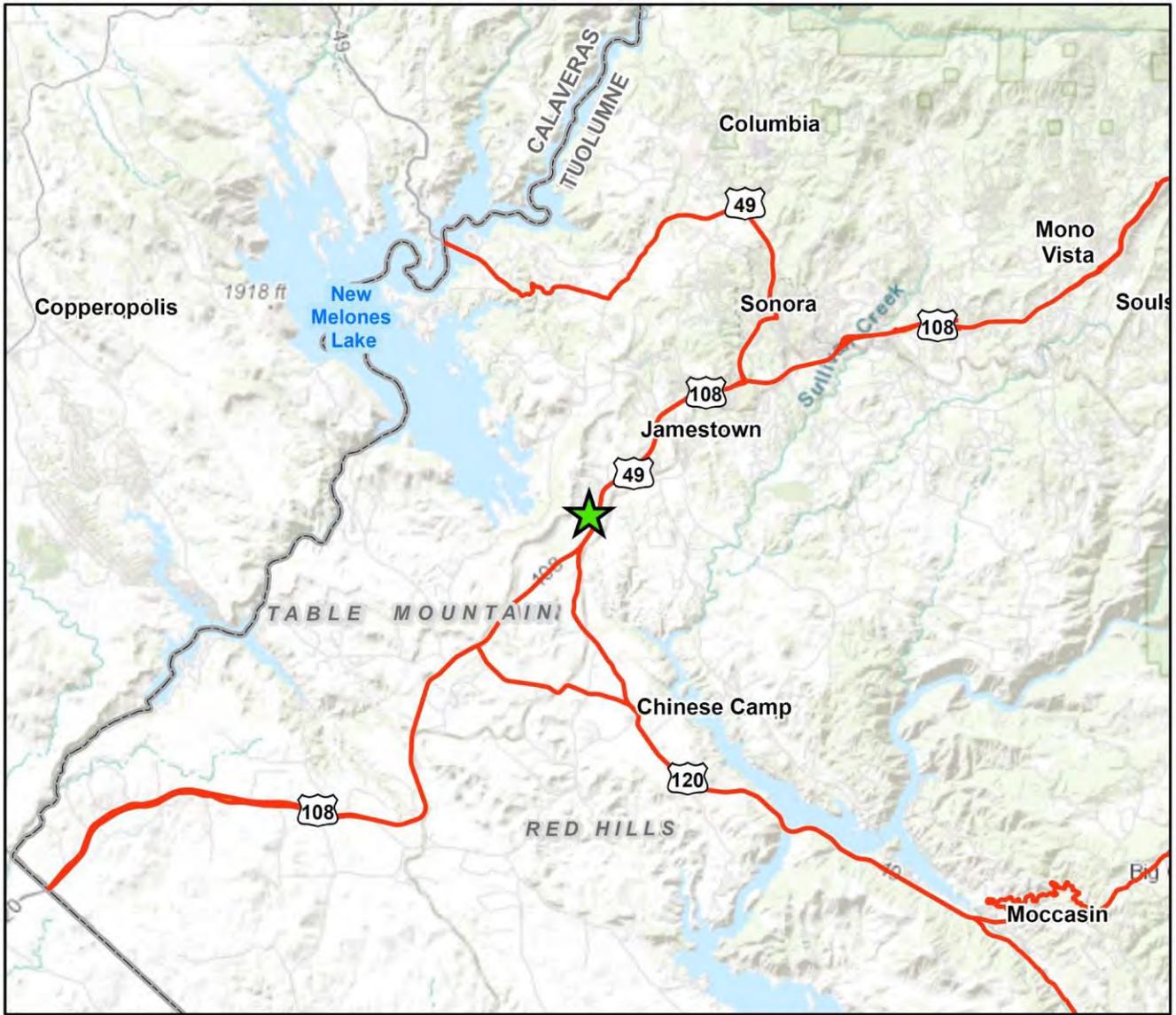
2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The Proposed Project would be located on an approximately 42-acre site located adjacent to the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road, southwest of the Jamestown area in western Tuolumne County, California. **Figure 1** shows the regional location of the project site. **Figure 2** shows the project location and roadways in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The Proposed Project would be constructed on the 42-acre site on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Reservation (Reservation), which is already held in trust by the federal government. The Reservation is located in the central lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada, an area above and east of the Great Central Valley and below the lower montane forest zone.

The primary land uses surrounding the Proposed Project area include the Chicken Ranch Casino and associated buildings to the west, residential homes to the north, the existing tribal administration building to the northwest, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the north and south. Structures within the Proposed Project area include the existing wastewater treatment facility and dispersal fields, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. Barbed wire fencing associated with the boundaries of adjacent parcels occurs along the borders of the Proposed Project area.

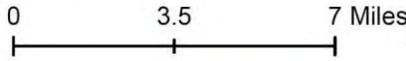
2.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The Proposed Project would include the following components. **Figure 3** shows an overall site plan. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** show elevations of some of the Proposed Project structures.



LEGEND

 Proposed New Chicken Ranch Casino and Hotel Project Location



Notes:

1. This map is provided as-is and may contain representations of property boundaries. It is intended for general references only. None of the parties involved in preparing this map or data contained herein warrant or represent information to be complete and accurate and cannot be held responsible for errors or omissions.
2. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, Increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
3. Map Preparation by Sundance Consulting Inc., 2020



Figure 1. Regional Location



LEGEND

Proposed New Chicken Ranch Casino and Hotel Project Location

Roads

Highway
 Other Road

0 0.1 0.2 Miles



Notes:

1. This map is provided as-is and may contain representations of property boundaries. It is intended for general references only. None of the parties involved in preparing this map or data contained herein warrant or represent information to be complete and accurate and cannot be held responsible for errors or omissions.
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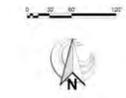


Figure 2. Project Location



- SITE PLAN GENERAL NOTES**
- A. REFER TO FLOOR & SLAB PLANS FOR BUILDING FOOTPRINTS & ELEVATIONS. UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE FOR INFORMATION ONLY. UTILITIES SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
 - B. REFER TO FLOOR & SLAB PLANS FOR BUILDING FOOTPRINTS & ELEVATIONS. UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE FOR INFORMATION ONLY. UTILITIES SHALL BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
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1 SITE PLAN
 AREA: 1.0 SCALE: 1"=60'-0"



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PRELIMINARY
 SCHEMATIC
 DESIGN
 REVIEW SET
 02/05/2021

CLIENT:

CHICKEN RANCH CASINO

NEW HOTEL CASINO RESORT

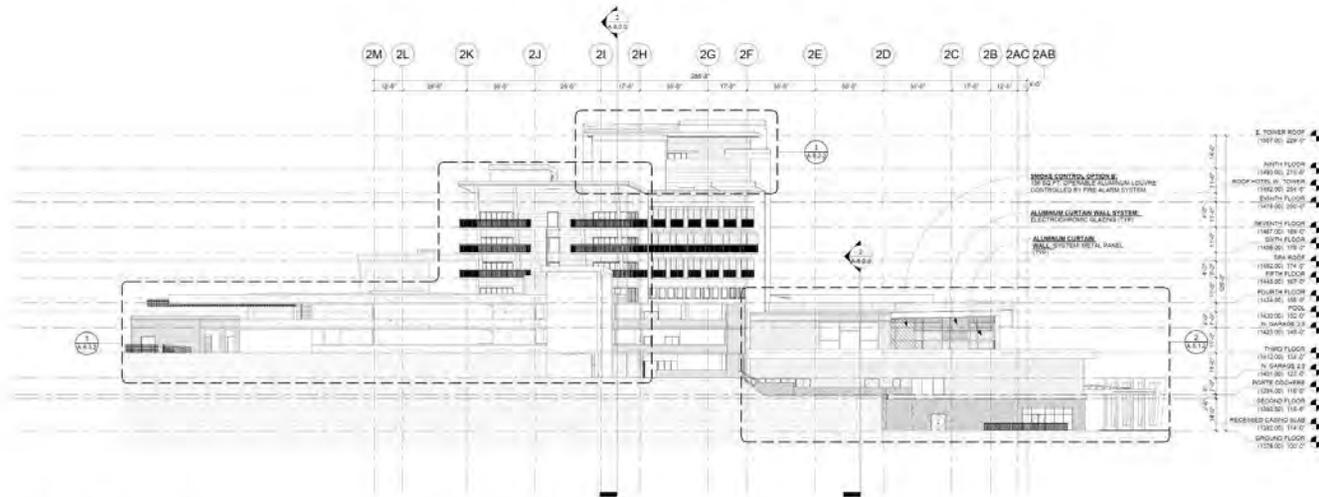
Jamestown, California

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

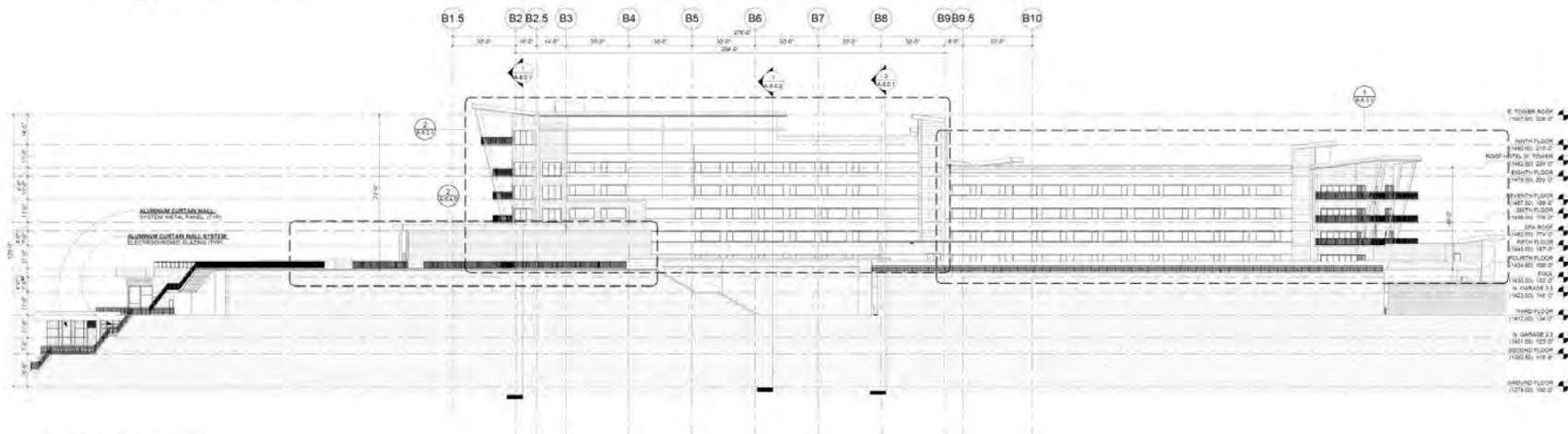
DATE OF DESIGN: ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

SCHEMATIC DESIGN DRAWINGS

DRAWING SCALE	NON-PROJECT NUMBER
1" = 60'-0"	20-208
PREPARED DATE	February 05, 2021
SHEET NUMBER	A-1.0



3 OVERALL WEST ELEVATION
 1/2"=20'-0"



1 OVERALL NORTH ELEVATION
 1/2"=20'-0"

- ELEVATION GENERAL NOTES**
- BUILDING ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE TO THE FACE OF CURBS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. REFLECTED FLOOR PLANS, REFLECTED CEILING PLANS AND ROOF PLANS SHALL REFLECT THE SPECIFIC DESIGN INFORMATION NOT EXCESSIVELY DETEILED HEREIN.
 - EXTERIOR FINISH MATERIALS AND TREATMENTS SHALL BE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ARCHITECT. THE BALANCE SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS TENTATIVE.
 - REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS AND ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR SPECIFIC TYPE AND SIZE OF EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES.
 - REFER TO REFLECTED CEILING PLANS FOR HEIGHT OF BRASS OR OTHER TOP OF FINISHES IN EXTERIOR WALLS.
 - FOR PARTIAL BUILDING ELEVATIONS, ADJOINING AND BACKGROUND ELEVATIONS REFER TO SHEET REFERENCE NUMBERS INDICATED ON THE PRIMARY ELEVATION OR KEY PLAN.
 - COORDINATE CURBS AND DOWNSPOUTS LOCATIONS WITH RECORDS ON DATE INDICATED ON DRAWING. REFER TO CIVIL DRAWINGS FOR FINISHANCE CONTOURS.
 - EXPOSED EXTERIOR WOOD DIMENSIONS SHALL BE AT LEAST 4" UNLESS NOTED AND BE FINISHED TO MATCH ARCHITECT'S APPROVED FINISH-U.N.O. FINISHES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - REFER TO APPROPRIATE SCHEDULES FOR SIZES AND COMPOSITIONS OF DOORS, WINDOWS, LOUVERS, SHUTTERS, ETC.
 - VARIOUS RECORDS, ETC. P.C.A.P. U.S.

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PRELIMINARY
 SCHEMATIC
 DESIGN
 REVIEW SET
 02/05/2021

CHICKEN RANCH CASINO

NEW HOTEL CASINO RESORT

Jamestown, California

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

OVERALL BUILDING ELEVATIONS

SCHEMATIC DESIGN DRAWINGS

PROJECT NUMBER: 20-206

DATE: February 05, 2021

SCALE: 1"=20'-0"

A-5.0.2

2.2.1 Gaming Facility and Hotel

The proposed nine-story hotel and casino resort would encompass a total of 398,000 square feet. The resort would include approximately 900 slot machines with room to expand to 1,100 – 1,200 machines in the future and 12 – 14 table games with a casino center bar, 100-seat sports bar, 75-seat three-concept food area, and a 180 – 200 room attached hotel with a 3.5-star property rating, a pool deck, full-service spa and rooftop restaurant. The Proposed Project would replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which would be shut down and converted to other uses once the Proposed Project begins operations. The proposed casino would operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

2.2.2 Parking Garages and Surface Parking

The Proposed Project would include two attached, 900 – 970 space four-story parking structures. This includes a 430-space, 182,000 square foot, four-story north side parking structure that would service the hotel and employee parking, as well as an additional 500-space, 178,000 square foot, four-story parking structure located on the south side of the resort that would serve the gaming facility. In addition, there would be an approximately 130-space surface parking lot, which would be located adjacent to the south side parking garage.

There is an existing parking lot on the west side of the Proposed Project area that is currently serving the existing Casino. This parking lot would be re-configured to include a portion of the utilities, provide bus and RV parking, as well as serve as additional resort employee parking.

2.2.3 Site Access

Ingress and egress to the project site would be provided along a new road (connecting Casino Drive with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. There would be a one-way driveway to access the south side of the resort, including the surface parking, parking structure and front entrance Porte Cochere to access the gaming component of the resort. This access would provide a one-way exit back onto the new Casino Drive. In addition, there would be a two-way entrance on the north side of the resort to access the hotel parking structure.

The existing parking lot located to the west of the Proposed Project, which would service employees of the gaming facility and other resort amenities, would continue to be accessed from the existing entrance along Casino Drive, as well as from the south on the new extension of Mackey Ranch Road. The employees would then be shuttled from this parking area to the resort along a new paved pathway.

There would also be a new access drive running from the northeast of the Porte Cochere to the north to connect to the existing Tribal Administration Building cul-de-sac. This would be for emergency access and service vehicles.

2.2.4 Gas and Electric Service

The tribe currently purchases energy from the Tuolumne Public Power Agency (TPPA), a California state recognized Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed originally in 1983 to serve low-cost electrical energy to local government agencies. The Tribe would continue to purchase energy from TPAA to service the Proposed Project.

In addition, the Proposed Project includes the installation of diesel-powered generators, which would be served by two 20,000-gallon diesel tanks. This would allow for approximately 48 hours of power in case of emergencies.

Currently propane is supplied to the Tribe by Js West. A new approximately 20-gallon propane tank would be installed to provide gas to the new facility.

2.3 CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO

After detailed plans and specifications are prepared for the Proposed Project, a contractor would begin construction. Construction is expected to begin in late summer/early fall 2021. The analyses included herein assume that construction would take approximately 30 months, with a completion date in late 2023 to early 2024 and first full year of operation in 2024. The phases of construction would include:

- Site preparation – vegetation removal;
- Earthwork – trenching, grading, excavation and, backfill;
- Concrete – forming, rebar placement, and concrete delivery and placement;
- Structural steel work – assembly and welding;
- Electrical/instrumentation work;
- Masonry construction;
- Utilities installation;
- Installation of mechanical equipment and piping; and
- Interior finishing.

Excavation and grading, including required cut and fill activities, would take place as part of the Proposed Project. Pipelines and/or other conveyance structures constructed as part of the Proposed Project would be installed on Reservation land and would generally be buried.

SECTION 3

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following is a description of ambient air quality standards and existing air quality conditions in the Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project study area.

3.1 AIR POLLUTANTS AND AMBIENT STANDARDS

Both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Air Resources Board (ARB) have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. These ambient air quality standards indicate levels of contaminants that represent safe levels, to avoid specific adverse health effects associated with each pollutant. The ambient air quality standards cover what are called “criteria” pollutants because the health and other effects of each pollutant are described in criteria documents. The federal and state ambient air quality standards are presented in **Table 1**. The federal and state ambient standards were developed independently with differing purposes and methods, although both processes attempted to avoid health-related effects. As a result, the federal and state standards differ in some cases. In some cases, the California state standards are more stringent, as is the case for, PM₁₀ and CO.

There are three basic designation categories: nonattainment, attainment, and unclassified. A “nonattainment” designation indicates that the air quality violates an ambient air quality standard. Although a number of areas may be designated as nonattainment for a particular pollutant, the severity of the problem can vary greatly. To identify the severity of the problem and the extent of planning required, nonattainment areas are assigned a classification that is commensurate with the severity of their air quality problem (e.g., moderate, serious, severe). In contrast to nonattainment, an “attainment” designation indicates that the air quality does not violate the established standard. Finally, an “unclassified” designation indicates that there are insufficient data for determining attainment or nonattainment. EPA combines unclassified and attainment into one designation for ozone, CO, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

3.2 POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

For land use development projects, criteria pollutants that are of greatest concern are ozone, particulate matter, and CO. In addition, this *Air Quality Study* presents an analysis of the project-related effects on global climate change.

Table 1. Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁹	24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ⁹	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m ³)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹¹	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m ³)	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
Lead ^{12,13}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ¹²	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m ³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m ³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

Table 1. Ambient Air Quality Standards (Continued)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations. 2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies. 3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas. 4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used. 5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health. 6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. 7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA. 8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm. 9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years. 10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm. 11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO₂ standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO₂ national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved. Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm. 12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants. 13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved. 14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively. 	<p>California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)</p>
<p>For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990</p>	

3.2.1 Ozone

Prior to 2005, both state and federal standards for ozone were set for a one-hour averaging time. The state ozone standard is 0.09 parts per million (ppm), not to be exceeded. The federal one-hour standard was 0.12 ppm and was not to be exceeded more than three times in any three-year period. A federal eight-hour standard for ozone was issued in July 1997 by Executive Order of the President. The eight-hour ozone standard has been set at a concentration of 0.070 ppm ozone measured over eight hours.

As of June 15, 2005, the federal one-hour ozone standard was revoked. In setting the eight-hour ozone standard, EPA concluded that replacing the existing one-hour standard with an eight-hour standard was appropriate to provide adequate and more uniform protection of public health from both short-term (one to three hours) and prolonged (six to eight hours) exposures to ozone.

Ozone is not emitted directly into the air, but is formed by a photochemical reaction in the atmosphere. Ozone precursors, which include ROG and NO_x, react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Because photochemical reaction rates depend on the intensity of ultraviolet light and air temperature, ozone is primarily a summer air pollution problem. Ozone is a respiratory irritant and an oxidant that increases susceptibility to respiratory infections and can cause substantial damage to vegetation and other materials. Once formed, ozone remains in the atmosphere for one or two days. It is then eliminated through chemical reaction with plants, and by rainout and washout.

3.2.2 Particulate Matter

State and federal standards for particulate matter are based on micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for a 24-hour average and as an annual geometric mean.

PM₁₀ is sometimes referred to as “inhalable particulate matter” or “respirable particulate matter”. The state standards for PM₁₀ are 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 24-hour average, and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual geometric mean. The federal PM₁₀ standard is a 24-hour average of 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

A federal standard for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}) was issued in July 1997 by Executive Order of the President. PM_{2.5} is sometimes referred to as “fine particulate matter”. The PM_{2.5} standard has been set at a concentration of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annually and 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ daily. The federal standards for PM₁₀ are being maintained so that relatively larger, courser particulate matter continues to be regulated. The state PM_{2.5} standard is an annual average of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} can reach the lungs when inhaled, resulting in health concerns related to respiratory disease. Suspended particulate matter can also affect vision or contribute to eye irritation. PM₁₀ can remain in the atmosphere for up to seven days before removal by gravitational settling, rainout and washout.

3.2.3 Carbon Monoxide

State and federal CO standards have been set for both one-hour and eight-hour averaging times. The state one-hour standard is 20 ppm by volume, while the federal one-hour standard is 35 ppm. Both state and federal standards are 9 ppm for the eight-hour averaging period. CO is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin and thus reduces the amount of oxygen transported in the bloodstream.

Motor vehicles are the dominant source of CO emissions in most areas. High CO levels develop primarily during winter when periods of light winds combine with the formation of ground level temperature inversions (typically from the evening through early morning). These conditions result in reduced dispersion of vehicle emissions. Motor vehicles also exhibit increased CO emission rates at low air temperatures.

3.2.4 Greenhouse Gases

The average surface temperature of the Earth has risen by about one degree Fahrenheit in the past century, with most of that occurring during the past two decades (World Meteorological Organization, 2005). There is evidence that most of the warming over the last 50 years is due to human activities. Human activities, such as energy production and internal combustion vehicles, have increased the amount of climate-changing gases in the atmosphere, which in turn is causing the Earth's average temperature to rise. Rises in average temperature are leading to changes in climate patterns, shrinking polar ice caps and a rise in sea level, with a host of corresponding impacts to humans and ecosystems.

Gases which affect global climate are referred to as greenhouse gases (GHG). Greenhouse gases are atmospheric gases that act as global insulators by reflecting visible light and infrared radiation back to Earth. Some GHG, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes. Although CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O occur naturally in the atmosphere, human activities have changed their atmospheric concentrations. From 1750 to 2004, concentrations of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O have increased globally by 35, 143, and 18 percent, respectively. Other greenhouse gases, such as fluorinated gases, are created and emitted solely through human activities. (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006)

The principal GHG that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and fluorinated gases. Carbon dioxide is the gas that is most commonly referenced when discussing climate change because it is the most commonly emitted gas. While some of the less common gases do make up less of the total GHG emitted to the atmosphere, some have more effect per molecule than CO₂.

Carbon Dioxide. The natural production and absorption of CO₂ is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean. However, humankind has altered the natural carbon cycle by burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid-1700s, each of these activities has increased in scale and distribution. Carbon dioxide was the first GHG demonstrated to be increasing in atmospheric concentration, with the first conclusive

measurements being made in the last half of the 20th Century. Prior to the industrial revolution, concentrations were fairly stable at 280 ppm. Today, they are around 370 ppm, an increase of over 30 percent (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006). Left unchecked, the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere is projected to increase to a minimum of 535 ppm by 2100 as a direct result of anthropogenic (manmade) sources. This could result in an average global temperature rise of at least two degrees Celsius (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007). The California Energy Commission (CEC) estimates that CO₂ emissions account for 84 percent of California's anthropogenic GHG emissions, nearly all of which is associated with fossil fuel combustion (California Energy Commission 2005).

Methane. Methane is an extremely effective absorber of radiation, though its atmospheric concentration is less than CO₂ and its lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10 – 12 years), compared to some other GHG (such as CO₂, N₂O, and chlorofluorocarbons). Methane has both natural and anthropogenic sources. Landfills, natural gas distribution systems, agricultural activities, fireplaces and wood stoves, stationary and mobile fuel combustion, and gas and oil production fields categories are the major sources of these emissions (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006). The CEC estimates that CH₄ emissions from various sources represent 6.2 percent of California's total GHG emissions (California Energy Commission 2005).

Nitrous Oxide. Concentrations of N₂O also began to rise at the beginning of the industrial revolution. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions which occur in fertilizers that contain nitrogen. Use of these fertilizers has increased over the last century. Global concentration for N₂O in 1998 was 314 parts per billion (ppb), and in addition to agricultural sources for the gas, some industrial processes (fossil fuel fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006). The CEC estimates that N₂O emissions from various sources represent 6.6 percent of California's total GHG emissions (California Energy Commission 2005).

Fluorinated Gases. Fluorinated gases, such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), are powerful GHG emissions that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are occasionally used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and halons, which have been regulated since the mid-1980s because of their ozone destroying potential. Fluorinated gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities than CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, but each molecule can have a much greater global warming effect. Therefore, fluorinated gases are sometimes referred to as High Global Warming Potential (GWP) gases (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2006). The primary sources of fluorinated gas emissions in the United States include the production of HCFC-22 electrical transmission and distribution systems, semiconductor manufacturing, aluminum production, magnesium production and processing, and substitution for ozone-depleting substances. The CEC estimates that fluorinated gas emissions from various sources represent 3.4 percent of California's total GHG emissions (California Energy Commission 2005).

3.2.5 Asbestos

In addition to criteria pollutants and GHG emissions, a pollutant of concern for the project is asbestos. Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals. Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) is found in many parts of California. The most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types are also found in California.

When rock containing asbestos is broken or crushed, asbestos fibers may be released and become airborne. Exposure to asbestos fibers may result in health issues such as lung cancer, mesothelioma (a rare cancer of the thin membranes lining the lungs, chest and abdominal cavity), and asbestosis (a non-cancerous lung disease which causes scarring of the lungs). Sources of asbestos emissions include: unpaved roads or driveways surfaced with ultramafic rock, construction activities in ultramafic rock deposits, or rock quarrying activities where ultramafic rock is present.

The ARB has adopted two Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) for NOA. The first is the Asbestos ATCM for Surfacing Applications. The second is the Asbestos ATCM for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations.

- The Asbestos ATCM for Surfacing Applications restricts the asbestos content of material used in surfacing applications such as unpaved roads, parking lots, driveways, and walkways. The purpose of this ATCM is to reduce public exposure to NOA from unpaved surfaces. A description of this ATCM is presented at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/atcm/regadv1101.pdf>. Regulatory text for this ATCM is presented in 17 CCR 93106, and at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/asbeatcm.htm>.
- The Asbestos ATCM for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations requires the implementation of mitigation measures to minimize emissions of asbestos-laden dust. The purpose of this ATCM is to reduce public exposure to NOA from construction and mining activities that emit or re-suspend dust which may contain NOA. A description of this ATCM is presented at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/atcm/regadv0702.pdf>. Regulatory text for this ATCM is presented in 17 CCR 93105, and at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/asb2atcm.htm>.

3.3 AIR QUALITY MONITORING

Table 2 presents air quality monitoring data for ozone and CO. **Table 3** presents monitoring data for PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. Data for the latest available three-year period (2017 through 2019) are presented for the monitoring stations closest to the project site. **Table 2** shows recent exceedances of the state ozone standard. **Table 3** shows recent exceedances of the federal and state PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ standards.

3.4 ATTAINMENT DESIGNATIONS

Current air quality attainment designations for Tuolumne County are summarized in **Table 4**. As shown in **Table 4**, Tuolumne County is designated nonattainment for the state and federal ozone standards.

Tuolumne County is designated either attainment or unclassified for the federal and state air quality standards PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, CO, NO₂, and SO₂.

3.5 EMISSIONS INVENTORY

Table 5 presents estimates of emissions currently generated in Tuolumne County. The information presented in **Table 5** is divided into emission source categories. **Table 6** presents a forecast of emissions expected to be generated in Tuolumne County in the year 2035. Like **Table 5**, the information presented in **Table 6** is divided into emission source categories.

For both current and 2035 emissions, the emissions source category that generates the largest amount of ROG, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} emissions in Tuolumne County is Managed Burning and Disposal. For both current emissions, the emissions source category that generates the largest amount of NO_x emissions is On-Road Motor Vehicles. For 2035 emissions, the emissions source category that generates the largest amount of NO_x emissions is Other Mobile Sources.

Table 2. Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Air Quality Monitoring Results

Pollutant Type, Station and Measurement	Pollutant Concentration by Year			
	Air Quality Standard	2017	2018	2019
Ozone at Sonora - Barretta Street				
Highest 1-Hour Average (parts per million)	0.09	0.089	0.101	0.087
Second Highest 1-Hour Average (parts per million)	(State)	0.088	0.100	0.084
Highest 8-Hour Average (parts per million)	0.070	0.083	0.087	0.073
Second Highest 8-Hour Average (parts per million)	(State and Federal)	0.082	0.084	0.072
Carbon Monoxide at Modesto - 14th Street				
Highest 1-Hour Average (parts per million)	20.0 (State)	2.08	2.76	1.86
<hr/> <p>Source: California Air Resources Board website: http://www.arb.ca.gov/ Note: The closest carbon monoxide monitoring station is in Modesto.</p>				

Table 3. Particulate Matter Air Quality Monitoring Results

Pollutant Type, Station and Measurement	Pollutant Concentration by Year			
	Air Quality Standard	2017	2018	2019
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) at San Andreas - Gold Strike Road				
Highest 24-Hour Average (micrograms/cubic meter)	50	106.3	69.4	47.6
Second Highest 24-Hour Average (micrograms/cubic meter)	(State)	86.2	62.8	44.5
Annual Average (micrograms/cubic meter)	20 (State)	13.9	15.0	13.6
Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) at San Andreas - Gold Strike Road				
Highest 24-Hour Average (micrograms/cubic meter)	35	52.9	67.7	24.8
Second Highest 24-Hour Average (micrograms/cubic meter)	(Federal)	39.6	64.0	17.9
Annual Average (micrograms/cubic meter)	12 (State and Federal)	--	14.6	5.5
<hr/> <p>Source: California Air Resources Board website: http://www.arb.ca.gov/ Note: dashes ("- -") indicate insufficient data available to determine the value.</p>				

Table 4. Air Quality Attainment Status Designations for Tuolumne County

Pollutant	State Standards	National Standards
Ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Unclassified	Unclassified
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Unclassified	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfates	Attainment	N/A
Lead	Attainment	Unclassified/Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide	Unclassified	N/A
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	N/A
<hr/> <p>Notes: N/A – not applicable, standard does not exist for the pollutant. Source: California Air Resources Board website (https://www.arb.ca.gov)</p>		

Table 5. Tuolumne County Emissions Inventory for 2012

Emission Category	Reactive Organic Gases	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})
<u>Fuel Combustion</u>					
Electric Utilities	0.00	0.03	0.55	0.16	0.15
Cogeneration	0.01	0.61	0.44	0.03	0.03
Manufacturing and Industrial	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00
Food and Agricultural Processing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service and Commercial	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.03
Other (Fuel Combustion)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	0.02	0.67	1.12	0.22	0.21
<u>Waste Disposal</u>					
Sewage Treatment	--	--	--	--	--
Landfills	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Cleaning and Surface Coatings</u>					
Laundering	0.00	--	--	--	--
Degreasing	0.12	--	--	--	--
Coatings and Related Process Solvents	0.18	--	--	--	--
Adhesives and Sealants	0.04	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Petroleum Production and Marketing</u>					
Petroleum Marketing	0.13	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Industrial Processes</u>					
Food and Agriculture	0.00	--	--	--	--
Mineral Processes	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.09	0.17
Wood and Paper	0.04	--	--	0.13	0.08
Other (Industrial Processes)	--	--	--	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	0.05	0.02	0.00	1.22	0.25
<u>Solvent Evaporation</u>					
Consumer Products	0.30	--	--	--	--
Architectural Coatings & Related Process Solvents	0.19	--	--	--	--
Pesticides/Fertilizers	0.01	--	--	--	--
Asphalt Paving / Roofing	0.58	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5. Tuolumne County Emissions Inventory for 2012 (Continued)

Emission Category	Reactive Organic Gases	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)	Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})
<u>Miscellaneous Processes</u>					
Residential Fuel Combustion	0.71	4.01	0.14	0.54	0.52
Farming Operations	0.39	--	--	--	--
Construction and Demolition	--	--	--	0.47	0.05
Paved Road Dust	--	--	--	0.43	0.06
Unpaved Road Dust	--	--	--	2.22	0.22
Fugitive Windblown Dust	--	--	--	0.07	0.01
Fires	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Managed Burning and Disposal	6.43	91.76	0.22	8.30	7.03
Cooking	0.01	--	--	0.03	0.03
Other (Miscellaneous Processes)	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	7.54	95.80	0.36	12.06	7.92
<u>On-Road Motor Vehicles</u>					
Light Duty Vehicles	0.81	7.05	0.68	0.06	0.04
Medium Duty Trucks	0.28	2.73	0.42	0.02	0.01
Heavy Duty Trucks	0.26	2.07	1.02	0.02	0.02
Motorcycles	0.09	0.58	0.03	0.00	0.00
Buses	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.00	0.00
Motor Homes	0.01	0.19	0.04	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	1.45	12.72	2.26	0.10	0.07
<u>Other Mobile Sources</u>					
Aircraft	0.07	2.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
Trains	0.02	0.07	0.25	0.01	0.01
Recreational Boats	2.82	9.94	0.58	0.18	0.14
Off-Road Recreational Vehicles	0.87	3.19	0.05	0.01	0.01
Off-Road Equipment	0.27	2.77	0.36	0.03	0.03
Farm Equipment	0.02	0.15	0.12	0.01	0.01
Fuel Storage and Handling	0.03	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	4.10	18.22	1.37	0.24	0.20
COUNTY TOTAL	14.74	127.48	5.10	13.85	8.64
Notes: All values are in tons per day. Dashes ("- ") indicate no data are available. The sum of values may not equal total shown due to rounding.					
Source: California Air Resources Board (CARB) website: http://arb.ca.gov					

Table 6. Tuolumne County Emissions Forecast for 2035

Emission Category	Reactive Organic Gases	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})
<u>Fuel Combustion</u>					
Electric Utilities	0.00	0.05	0.86	0.26	0.24
Cogeneration	0.02	1.34	0.98	0.07	0.06
Manufacturing and Industrial	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.00
Food and Agricultural Processing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Service and Commercial	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.03
Other (Fuel Combustion)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	0.03	1.42	1.98	0.36	0.33
<u>Waste Disposal</u>					
Sewage Treatment	--	--	--	--	--
Landfills	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Cleaning and Surface Coatings</u>					
Laundrying	0.00	--	--	--	--
Degreasing	0.13	--	--	--	--
Coatings and Related Process Solvents	0.20	--	--	--	--
Adhesives and Sealants	0.03	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Petroleum Production and Marketing</u>					
Petroleum Marketing	0.16	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<u>Industrial Processes</u>					
Food and Agriculture	0.00	--	--	--	--
Mineral Processes	0.01	0.04	0.00	1.80	0.28
Wood and Paper	0.05	--	--	0.16	0.10
Other (Industrial Processes)	--	--	--	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	0.06	0.04	0.00	1.96	0.38
<u>Solvent Evaporation</u>					
Consumer Products	0.30	--	--	--	--
Architectural Coatings & Related Process Solvents	0.20	--	--	--	--
Pesticides/Fertilizers	0.01	--	--	--	--
Asphalt Paving / Roofing	0.59	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6. Tuolumne County Emissions Forecast for 2035 (Continued)

Emission Category	Reactive Organic Gases	Carbon Monoxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})
<u>Miscellaneous Processes</u>					
Residential Fuel Combustion	0.85	4.80	0.13	0.65	0.62
Farming Operations	0.39	--	--	--	--
Construction and Demolition	--	--	--	0.48	0.05
Paved Road Dust	--	--	--	0.51	0.08
Unpaved Road Dust	--	--	--	2.22	0.22
Fugitive Windblown Dust	--	--	--	0.07	0.01
Fires	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Managed Burning and Disposal	6.43	91.77	0.22	8.30	7.03
Cooking	0.01	--	--	0.03	0.03
Other (Miscellaneous Processes)	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	7.68	96.60	0.35	12.26	8.04
<u>On-Road Motor Vehicles</u>					
Light Duty Vehicles	0.10	1.02	0.08	0.07	0.04
Medium Duty Trucks	0.09	0.56	0.06	0.02	0.01
Heavy Duty Trucks	0.06	0.52	0.22	0.02	0.00
Motorcycles	0.09	0.59	0.03	0.00	0.00
Buses	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Motor Homes	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	0.34	2.72	0.42	0.11	0.05
<u>Other Mobile Sources</u>					
Aircraft	0.07	2.10	0.01	0.00	0.00
Trains	0.01	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.00
Recreational Boats	1.33	12.78	0.59	0.09	0.07
Off-Road Recreational Vehicles	0.76	4.46	0.10	0.01	0.01
Off-Road Equipment	0.23	3.11	0.10	0.01	0.01
Farm Equipment	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.00
Fuel Storage and Handling	0.01	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	2.42	22.75	0.96	0.11	0.09
COUNTY TOTAL	12.17	123.55	3.73	14.83	8.91
Notes: All values are in tons per day. Dashes (" - ") indicate no data are available. The sum of values may not equal total shown due to rounding.					
Source: California Air Resources Board (CARB) website: http://arb.ca.gov					

Table 7 presents estimates of GHG emissions generated in California during the years 2000 through 2018. The data are expressed as “million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent” per year. One tonne is sometimes referred to as a “metric ton” (MT) and is equal to 2,204.6 pounds.

While CO₂ is the most common component of GHG, several different compounds are components of overall GHG. The different compounds contribute to climate change with varying intensities. The term “CO₂ equivalent” (CO₂e) refers to a weighted composite of these several compounds, expressed as the equivalent amount of CO₂.

Table 7 presents estimates of GHG emissions disaggregated into the following six major source categories:

- Transportation,
- Industrial,
- Electric Power,
- Commercial and Residential,
- Agricultural, and
- High Global Warming Potential (GWP).

Each major source category is further disaggregated into minor source categories.

As shown in **Table 7**, Transportation, Industrial, and Electric Power are the three larger major source categories of GHG emissions in California. Commercial and Residential, Agricultural, and High GWP activities are relatively smaller sources of GHG emissions.

Table 8 presents forecasts of GHG emissions expected to be generated in California during the years 2009 through 2020.

The Tuolumne County Transportation Council (TCTC) conducted a regional blueprint planning effort which resulted in a countywide (including incorporated and unincorporated areas) GHG emissions inventory of existing (2010) GHG emissions, and projected (2020, 2030, and 2040) emissions for three growth scenarios. The three growth scenarios presented in the *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012) were:

- Scenario A – Recent Trends Forecast,
- Scenario B – Public Services Forecast, and
- Scenario C – Distinctive Communities Forecast.

Table 7. California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000 - 2018



California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000-2018
— by Category as Defined in the 2008 Scoping Plan

million tonnes of CO2 equivalent - (based upon IPCC Fourth Assessment Report's 100-yr Global Warming Potentials)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transportation	178.40	178.62	185.94	183.30	184.83	186.58	186.45	186.13	174.80	167.99	165.12	161.75	161.35	161.24	162.56	166.19	169.76	171.02	169.50
On Road	164.76	165.30	171.57	168.36	169.41	170.20	169.64	169.64	159.79	155.07	151.20	148.08	147.71	147.15	147.85	151.20	155.16	156.41	154.45
Passenger Vehicles	125.24	125.93	130.84	127.75	127.04	126.86	125.95	125.19	118.79	117.39	114.13	111.37	111.77	111.52	112.20	116.32	119.02	119.95	119.45
Heavy Duty Vehicles	39.51	39.37	40.73	40.61	42.37	43.33	43.68	44.45	41.00	37.68	37.07	36.71	35.94	35.62	35.65	34.88	36.14	36.45	35.00
Ships & Commercial Boats	2.93	2.72	3.00	3.13	3.10	3.32	3.36	3.33	3.23	3.04	3.71	3.56	3.60	3.86	3.95	3.89	3.72	3.82	3.74
Aviation (Intrastate)	4.21	4.02	4.17	4.25	4.49	4.49	4.56	4.97	4.50	4.03	3.84	3.73	3.75	3.93	3.90	4.22	4.44	4.68	4.65
Rail	1.88	1.89	2.50	2.86	2.91	3.34	3.53	3.17	2.38	1.95	2.31	2.64	2.47	2.40	2.63	2.42	2.17	1.83	2.22
Off Road [1]	2.63	2.79	2.77	2.84	3.03	3.22	3.32	3.18	2.82	2.25	2.03	2.13	2.23	2.33	2.43	2.53	2.63	2.73	2.83
Unspecified	1.99	1.90	1.93	1.86	1.89	2.02	2.05	1.84	2.09	1.66	2.03	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.79	1.93	1.64	1.55	1.61
Industrial	96.18	94.31	95.50	94.68	97.21	95.43	92.93	89.63	89.85	87.15	91.02	89.34	88.88	91.61	92.44	90.15	88.91	88.73	89.18
Refineries and Hydrogen Production	28.52	29.10	29.25	29.89	29.13	29.81	29.70	29.27	28.48	28.37	30.46	30.08	29.84	29.43	29.78	28.35	29.78	30.05	30.07
General Fuel Use	20.18	18.95	20.12	16.39	16.91	16.04	15.96	14.75	15.84	15.27	18.03	18.83	18.98	19.47	19.91	19.41	19.24	18.79	18.57
Natural Gas	16.86	14.63	15.19	11.97	12.80	12.72	12.38	11.56	12.37	11.46	13.46	14.50	14.48	14.37	15.38	14.63	15.42	15.01	15.49
Other Fuels	3.33	4.32	4.93	4.42	4.11	3.31	3.58	3.19	3.46	3.82	4.57	4.33	4.49	5.10	4.53	4.78	3.82	3.78	3.07
Oil & Gas: Production & Processing [2]	19.08	19.38	18.13	20.68	20.87	19.54	17.50	17.56	18.89	17.75	16.81	16.77	16.76	18.92	19.20	19.27	16.75	16.87	16.68
Fuel Use	17.53	17.76	16.51	19.03	19.20	17.91	15.75	15.78	17.05	15.92	15.01	14.91	14.87	16.94	17.17	17.22	14.84	14.94	14.61
Fugitive Emissions	1.55	1.61	1.62	1.65	1.67	1.63	1.75	1.77	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.86	1.89	1.98	2.03	2.05	1.91	1.93	2.08
Cement Plants	9.50	9.28	9.83	9.90	10.08	10.03	9.76	9.25	8.64	5.73	5.57	6.15	6.93	7.21	7.66	7.47	7.60	7.66	7.88
Clinker Production	5.52	5.28	5.82	5.87	6.03	5.96	5.81	5.66	5.28	3.60	3.46	3.70	4.22	4.47	4.78	4.69	4.67	4.85	4.96
Fuel Use	3.98	4.00	4.01	4.03	4.05	4.06	3.95	3.59	3.35	2.13	2.11	2.45	2.70	2.74	2.88	2.77	2.93	2.81	2.91
Cogeneration Heat Output	11.69	10.48	10.65	10.59	12.92	12.41	12.16	11.15	10.40	12.56	12.61	9.97	8.96	9.01	8.25	7.98	7.84	7.59	8.10
Other Fugitive and Process Emissions	7.20	7.13	7.51	7.22	7.30	7.61	7.84	7.66	7.61	7.47	7.55	7.55	7.42	7.58	7.63	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.88
Natural Gas Transmission & Distribution	3.52	3.58	3.90	3.66	3.73	3.76	3.90	3.87	3.95	3.98	3.94	3.92	3.88	3.82	3.87	3.94	3.99	4.01	4.00
Manufacturing	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.10	0.11	0.12
Wastewater Treatment	1.86	1.84	1.87	1.84	1.85	1.83	1.84	1.86	1.83	1.81	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.95
Other	1.52	1.43	1.51	1.48	1.48	1.76	1.86	1.70	1.64	1.50	1.54	1.59	1.51	1.72	1.73	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.81
Electric Power	104.75	121.91	108.55	112.52	115.11	107.76	104.43	113.84	120.05	101.29	90.30	89.20	98.16	91.39	88.85	84.83	68.57	62.13	63.11
In-State Generation	58.85	62.89	49.59	47.96	49.06	44.96	49.76	54.03	54.23	53.25	46.71	42.61	53.75	51.41	52.05	50.88	42.20	38.18	38.54
Natural Gas	50.92	55.46	42.17	40.92	42.40	38.11	43.07	47.12	48.02	46.08	40.59	37.17	49.72	47.66	47.07	46.19	38.18	34.65	35.00
Other Fuels	6.84	6.36	6.36	5.98	5.59	5.77	5.63	5.85	5.15	5.90	5.05	4.27	3.11	2.88	4.11	3.57	2.61	2.66	2.71
Fugitive and Process Emissions	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.27	1.07	1.17	0.91	0.87	0.88	1.12	1.42	0.88	0.83
Imported Electricity	45.90	59.02	58.96	64.56	66.04	62.80	54.68	59.81	65.82	48.04	43.59	46.59	44.42	39.99	36.80	33.94	26.36	23.95	24.57
Unspecified Imports	14.27	25.42	26.92	32.05	32.92	30.01	27.95	32.73	37.92	14.99	13.45	15.24	17.40	11.83	13.45	11.22	9.69	8.85	11.57
Specified Imports	31.64	33.59	32.04	32.51	33.13	32.79	26.73	27.08	27.90	33.05	30.14	31.35	27.02	28.15	23.35	22.72	16.67	15.10	13.00

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Table 7. California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000 – 2018 (Continued)

 California Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 2000-2018 — by Category as Defined in the 2008 Scoping Plan		million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent - (based upon IPCC Fourth Assessment Report's 100-yr Global Warming Potentials)																		
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Commercial and Residential		43.95	42.86	44.84	43.32	44.59	43.05	43.76	43.98	44.36	44.46	45.92	45.97	43.50	44.18	38.23	38.84	40.61	41.27	41.37
Residential Fuel Use		30.15	29.25	29.41	28.94	29.98	28.80	29.19	29.33	29.65	29.31	30.06	30.46	28.18	28.99	23.80	24.22	25.25	25.99	25.74
Natural Gas		27.98	27.38	27.49	26.62	27.33	25.93	26.55	26.68	26.62	26.26	26.99	27.51	25.76	26.53	21.58	21.90	22.80	23.62	23.23
Other Fuels		1.40	1.08	1.12	1.51	1.83	2.05	1.80	1.81	2.18	2.20	2.21	2.07	1.55	1.59	1.34	1.43	1.56	1.48	1.62
Fugitive Emissions		0.78	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90
Commercial Fuel Use		11.47	11.31	13.11	12.83	12.69	12.55	12.83	12.82	12.99	12.88	13.57	13.69	13.40	13.29	12.49	12.69	13.14	12.99	13.46
Natural Gas		10.05	10.08	11.88	11.36	11.14	10.92	11.60	11.47	11.14	11.00	11.17	11.33	11.25	11.28	10.40	10.50	10.90	11.06	11.13
Other Fuels		1.42	1.22	1.23	1.47	1.55	1.63	1.23	1.36	1.85	1.88	2.41	2.36	2.15	2.00	2.09	2.18	2.24	1.93	2.32
Commercial Cogeneration Heat Output		1.09	1.05	1.06	0.26	0.62	0.40	0.42	0.49	0.37	0.92	0.92	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.78	0.85	0.72
Other Commercial and Residential		1.24	1.26	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45
Agriculture		30.97	31.15	33.24	33.54	32.83	33.70	34.72	35.22	35.09	32.85	33.68	34.34	35.46	33.76	34.80	33.33	33.16	32.32	32.57
Livestock		19.12	19.40	20.64	21.08	20.30	20.93	21.28	23.54	23.55	22.85	23.41	23.26	23.89	22.92	23.24	22.66	22.57	22.88	22.82
Enteric Fermentation (Digestive Process)		9.86	9.76	10.39	10.47	10.25	10.55	10.60	11.71	11.46	11.10	11.55	11.40	11.52	11.22	11.28	10.95	10.93	11.14	11.13
Manure Management		9.26	9.64	10.25	10.60	10.04	10.39	10.68	11.82	12.09	11.75	11.86	11.86	12.38	11.71	11.96	11.70	11.64	11.74	11.69
Crop Growing & Harvesting		8.04	7.93	8.22	8.21	8.04	8.17	8.15	7.90	7.45	7.39	7.49	7.42	7.70	7.13	7.04	6.28	6.62	6.33	6.52
Fertilizers		6.25	6.23	6.40	6.38	6.22	6.24	6.18	5.96	5.84	5.73	5.79	5.71	5.94	5.52	5.45	4.93	5.04	5.02	5.08
Soil Preparation and Disturbances		1.71	1.63	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.86	1.90	1.87	1.53	1.59	1.63	1.63	1.68	1.52	1.51	1.27	1.50	1.22	1.35
Crop Residue Burning		0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10
General Fuel Use		3.81	3.82	4.38	4.25	4.50	4.60	5.30	3.78	4.09	2.61	2.77	3.65	3.88	3.71	4.51	4.40	3.97	3.11	3.23
Diesel		2.52	2.69	3.04	3.00	3.17	3.40	3.86	2.68	3.18	1.75	1.96	2.52	2.47	2.53	3.39	3.66	3.21	2.40	2.48
Natural Gas		0.98	0.75	0.94	0.85	0.82	0.70	0.88	0.79	0.75	0.69	0.65	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.72	0.67	0.74
Gasoline		0.31	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.31	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.48	0.71	0.49	0.49	0.10	0.04	0.01
Other Fuels		0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
High GWP		6.28	6.64	7.08	7.76	8.49	9.26	10.11	10.83	11.65	12.29	13.52	14.53	15.54	16.75	17.73	18.60	19.26	19.99	20.46
Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) Substitutes		5.57	6.01	6.52	7.20	7.95	8.75	9.64	10.43	11.27	11.96	13.20	14.21	15.25	16.38	17.42	18.32	19.00	19.64	20.15
Electricity Grid SF₆ Losses [4]		0.51	0.49	0.44	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.29	0.17	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.14
Semiconductor Manufacturing [3]		0.20	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.17
Recycling and Waste		7.67	7.84	7.78	7.89	7.88	8.07	8.16	8.23	8.40	8.54	8.65	8.73	8.65	8.69	8.76	8.83	8.90	8.99	9.09
Landfills [3]		7.53	7.69	7.62	7.71	7.70	7.88	7.95	8.01	8.17	8.29	8.39	8.45	8.36	8.39	8.45	8.50	8.56	8.64	8.73
Composting		0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.36
Included Inventory Emissions		468.2	483.3	482.9	483.0	490.9	483.9	480.6	487.9	484.2	454.6	448.2	443.9	451.6	447.6	443.4	440.8	429.2	424.5	425.3

[1] Includes equipment used in construction, mining, oil drilling, industrial and airport ground operations.
 [2] Reflects emissions from combustion of natural gas, diesel, and lease fuel plus fugitive emissions.
 [3] These categories are listed in the Industrial sector of ARB's GHG Emission Inventory sectors.
 [4] This category is listed in the Electric Power sector of ARB's GHG Emission Inventory sectors.
 [5] The exceptional Aliso Canyon natural gas leak event released 1.96 MMTCO₂e of unanticipated emissions in calendar year 2015 and an additional 0.53 MMTCO₂e in 2016. These emissions will be mitigated in the future according to legal settlement and are presented alongside but tracked separately from routine inventory emissions.

Source: California Air Resources Board website <http://www.arb.ca.gov>

As shown in **Table 9**, in 2010 Tuolumne County emitted approximately 782,846 MT of CO₂e emissions. These emissions resulted from activities and operations in the following sectors:

- residential (energy consumption),
- non-residential (energy consumption),
- transportation,
- off-road vehicles and equipment,
- agriculture and forestry,
- wastewater, and
- solid waste.

The *Draft Environmental Impact Report - 2016 Regional Transportation Plan* analyzes GHG emissions using a ratio of GHG emissions per service population. Service population is defined as the total of residents plus employees in Tuolumne County. In 2010, service population in Tuolumne County was 79,857, with 59,293 residents and 20,564 employees (59,293 + 20,564 = 79,857). This results in 9.8 MT CO₂e per service population in Tuolumne County in 2010 (782,846 ÷ 79,857 = 9.8). (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2016)

As shown in **Table 10**, GHG emissions in Tuolumne County are forecasted to increase from 782,846 MT CO₂e in 2010 to:

- 821,586 MT CO₂e in 2040 under Scenario A – Recent Trends Forecast,
- 820,300 MT CO₂e in 2040 under Scenario B – Public Services Forecast, and
- 821,107 MT CO₂e in 2040 under Scenario C – Distinctive Communities Forecast.

In the year 2010 and in all three 2040 scenarios:

- the sector that generates the largest amount of GHG emissions is Transportation,
- the sector that generates the second largest amount of GHG emissions is Residential, and
- the sector that generates the third largest amount of GHG emissions is Off-Road Vehicles / Equipment.

Table 9. Tuolumne County 2010 GHG Emissions by Sector

Sector	Metric Tons CO ₂ e	Percentage
<u>Residential</u>		
Electricity	56,164	43%
Propane	66,691	51%
Heating Oil	4,780	4%
Fuel Wood	2,683	2%
Residential Subtotal	130,318	17%
<u>Non - Residential</u>		
Electricity	36,821	72%
Propane	14,078	28%
Non-Residential Subtotal	50,899	7%
<u>Transportation</u>		
Passenger Vehicles	374,926	82%
Heavy - Duty Vehicles	80,606	18%
Transportation Subtotal	455,532	58%
<u>Off-Road Vehicles / Equipment</u>		
Lawn and Garden Equipment	1,215	1%
Recreational Vehicles	60,892	68%
Construction and Mining Equipment	16,776	19%
Logging Equipment	10,744	12%
Off-Road Subtotal	89,627	11%
<u>Agriculture / Forestry</u>		
Livestock	38,537	94%
Prescribed Burning	2,286	6%
Agriculture / Forestry Subtotal	40,823	5%
<u>Wastewater</u>		
Central Wastewater Treatment	436	7%
Septic	6,210	93%
Wastewater Subtotal	6,646	1%
<u>Solid Waste</u>		
All Solid Waste	9,001	100%
Solid Waste Subtotal	9,001	1%
TOTAL	782,846	100%
<p>Source: Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012. Notes: "GHG" = greenhouse gas. CO₂e = carbon dioxide equivalent</p>		

Table 10. Tuolumne County GHG Emissions Forecasts by Sector by Year

Sector	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent				Percent Change 2010 to 2040
	2010	2020	2030	2040	
<u>Scenario A: Recent Trends Forecast</u>					
Residential	130,318	120,501	135,845	151,189	16.0%
Non - Residential	50,899	39,404	44,089	49,033	- 3.7%
Transportation	455,532	408,461	430,547	478,767	5.1%
Off - Road Vehicles/Equipment	89,627	80,665	80,665	80,665	- 10.0%
Agriculture/Forestry	40,823	40,823	40,823	40,823	0.0%
Wastewater	6,646	7,419	8,193	8,966	34.9%
Solid Waste	9,001	10,048	11,096	12,143	34.9%
TOTAL	782,846	707,321	751,257	821,586	4.9%
<u>Scenario B: Public Services Forecast</u>					
Residential	130,318	120,501	135,845	151,189	16.0%
Non - Residential	50,899	39,404	44,089	49,033	- 3.7%
Transportation	455,532	407,971	429,664	477,481	4.8%
Off - Road Vehicles/Equipment	89,627	80,665	80,665	80,665	- 10.0%
Agriculture/Forestry	40,823	40,823	40,823	40,823	0.0%
Wastewater	6,646	7,419	8,193	8,966	34.9%
Solid Waste	9,001	10,048	11,096	12,143	34.9%
TOTAL	782,846	706,831	750,374	820,300	4.8%
<u>Scenario C: Distinctive Communities Forecast</u>					
Residential	130,318	120,501	135,845	151,189	16.0%
Non - Residential	50,899	39,404	44,089	49,033	- 3.7%
Transportation	455,532	408,279	430,218	478,288	5.0%
Off - Road Vehicles/Equipment	89,627	80,665	80,665	80,665	- 10.0%
Agriculture/Forestry	40,823	40,823	40,823	40,823	0.0%
Wastewater	6,646	7,419	8,193	8,966	34.9%
Solid Waste	9,001	10,048	11,096	12,143	34.9%
TOTAL	782,846	707,138	750,928	821,107	4.9%
<p>Source: Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012. Note: "GHG" = greenhouse gas.</p>					

3.6 REGULATORY SETTING

The following is a description of regulatory setting in Tuolumne County. Air quality within the County is regulated by such agencies as the Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District (TCAPCD), ARB, and EPA. Each of these agencies develops rules, regulations, policies, and/or goals to attain the goals or directives imposed through legislation. Although the EPA regulations may not be superseded, both state and local regulations may be more stringent.

3.6.1 Federal Air Quality Regulations

At the federal level, EPA has been charged with implementing national air quality programs. EPA's air quality mandates are drawn primarily from the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA), which was enacted in 1963. The FCAA was amended in 1970, 1977, and 1990.

The FCAA required EPA to establish primary and secondary NAAQS, which are shown in **Table 1**. The FCAA also required each state to prepare an air quality control plan referred to as a State Implementation Plan (SIP). The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (FCAAA) added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. The SIP is periodically modified to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. EPA has responsibility to review all state SIPs to determine conformance to the mandates of the FCAAA and determine if implementation will achieve air quality goals. If the EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) may be prepared for the nonattainment area that imposes additional control measures. Failure to submit an approvable SIP or to implement the plan within the mandated timeframe may result in sanctions being applied to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources in the air basin.

3.6.2 State Air Quality Regulations

ARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), which was adopted in 1988. The CCAA requires that all air districts in the state endeavor to achieve and maintain the CAAQS by the earliest practical date. The act specifies that districts should focus particular attention on reducing the emissions from transportation and area-wide emission sources, and provides districts with the authority to regulate indirect sources.

ARB is primarily responsible for developing and implementing air pollution control plans to achieve and maintain the NAAQS. The ARB is primarily responsible for statewide pollution sources and produces a major part of the SIP. Local air districts are still relied upon to provide additional strategies for sources under their jurisdiction. The ARB combines these data and submits the completed SIP to EPA.

Other ARB duties include monitoring air quality (in conjunction with air monitoring networks maintained by air pollution control and air quality management districts), establishing CAAQS (which in some cases are more stringent than the NAAQS), determining and updating area

designations and maps, and setting emissions standards for new mobile sources, consumer products, small utility engines, and off-road vehicles.

The CCAA, Section 39610 (a), directs the ARB to “identify each district in which transported air pollutants from upwind areas outside the district cause or contribute to a violation of the ozone standard and to identify the district of origin of transported pollutants.” The information regarding the transport of air pollutants from one basin to another was to be quantified to assist interrelated basins in the preparation of plans for the attainment of State ambient air quality standards. Numerous studies conducted by the ARB have identified air basins that are impacted by pollutants transported from other air basins (as of 1993). Among the air basins affected by air pollution transport from the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) are the North Central Coast Air Basin, the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB), the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin, and the Sacramento Valley Air Basin. The SFBAAB was also identified as an area impacted by the transport of air pollutants from other air basins.

3.6.3 Local Air Quality Regulations

The following information is from the *Draft Environmental Impact Report - 2016 Regional Transportation Plan* (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2016).

Local control in air quality management is provided by ARB through county-level or regional (multi-county) air pollution control districts (APCD). ARB establishes statewide air quality standards and is responsible for control of mobile emission sources, while the local APCDs are responsible for enforcing standards and regulating stationary sources.

The local APCD is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that air quality standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the local air basin is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment.”

The TCAPCD is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and State laws regarding most types of stationary emission sources.

3.6.4 Global Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Federal. The FCAA requires EPA to define NAAQS to protect public health and welfare in the U.S. The FCAA does not specifically regulate GHG emissions; however, on April 2, 2007 the U.S. Supreme Court in *Massachusetts v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency*, determined that GHGs are pollutants that can be regulated under the FCAA. Currently, there are no federal regulations that establish ambient air quality standards for GHGs.

On December 7, 2009, EPA adopted its Proposed Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under the FCAA (Endangerment Finding). Under the Endangerment Finding, the Administrator of EPA found that atmospheric concentrations of GHGs endanger the public health and welfare within the meaning of § 202(a) of the FCAA. The Administrator of EPA also found that GHG emissions from new motor vehicles and motor vehicle engines are contributing to air pollution, which is endangering public health and welfare.

The findings do not in and of themselves impose any emission reduction requirements but, rather, allow EPA to finalize the GHG standards proposed earlier in 2009 for new light-duty vehicles as part of the joint rulemaking with the Department of Transportation. All mobile sources would be required to comply with these regulations as they are implemented.

State of California. The ARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of state and local air pollution control programs in California. There are currently no state regulations in California that establish ambient air quality standards for GHGs. However, California has passed laws directing ARB to develop actions to reduce GHG emissions, and several state legislative actions related to climate change and GHG emissions have been established.

Executive Order S-3-05. Executive Order (EO) S-3-05, signed by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger in 2005, proclaims that California is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It declares that increased temperatures could reduce the Sierra Nevada snowpack, further exacerbate California’s air quality problems, and potentially cause a rise in sea levels. To combat those concerns, the executive order established total GHG emission targets for the state. Specifically, emissions are to be reduced to the 2000 level by 2010, to 1990 level by 2020, and to 80 percent below the 1990 level by 2050.

While dated, this executive order remains relevant because a more recent California Appellate Court decision, *Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments* (November 24, 2014) 231 Cal.App.4th 1056, examined whether it should be viewed as having the equivalent force of a legislative mandate for specific emissions reductions. While the California Supreme Court ruled that the San Diego Association of Governments did not abuse its discretion by declining “to adopt the 2050 goal as a measure of significance in light of the fact that the executive order does not specify any plan or implementation measures to achieve its goal, the decision also recognized that the goal of a 40 percent reduction in 1990 GHG levels by 2030 is “widely acknowledged” as a “necessary interim target to ensure that California meets its longer-range goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by the year 2050.

Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. In September 2006, Governor Schwarzenegger signed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, Assembly Bill (AB) 32. AB 32 establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and a cap on statewide GHG emissions. AB 32 requires that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. AB 32 also requires that these reductions “...shall remain in effect unless otherwise amended or repealed. (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit continue in existence and be used to maintain and continue reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases beyond 2020. (c) The [Air Resources Board] shall make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature on how to continue reductions of greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2020.” [California Health and Safety Code, Division 25.5, Part 3, Section 38551]

Assembly Bill 32 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Updates. In December 2008, ARB adopted its *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (California Air Resources Board 2009), which contains the main strategies California will implement to achieve reduction of approximately 118 million metric tons of CO₂e emissions, or approximately 21.7 percent from the State’s projected 2020 emission level of 545 million metric tons of CO₂e under a business-as-usual scenario (this is a reduction of 47 million metric tons of CO₂e, or almost 10 percent, from 2008 emissions).

In May 2014, ARB released and subsequently adopted the *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* (California Air Resources Board 2014) to identify the next steps in reaching AB 32 goals and evaluate progress that has been made between 2000 and 2012. According to the update, California is on track to meet the near-term 2020 GHG limit and is well positioned to maintain and continue reductions beyond 2020. The update also reports the trends in GHG emissions from various emissions sectors (e.g., transportation, building energy, agriculture).

California’s 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan (2017 Scoping Plan Update) (California Air Resources Board 2017), lays out the framework for achieving the 2030 reductions as established in more recent legislation (discussed below). The 2017 Scoping Plan Update identifies the GHG reductions needed by each emissions sector to achieve a statewide emissions level that is 40 percent below 1990 levels before 2030. The update also identifies how GHGs associated with proposed projects could be evaluated under CEQA. Specifically, it states that achieving “no net increase” in GHG emissions is the correct overall objective of projects evaluated under CEQA if conformity with an applicable local GHG reduction plan cannot be demonstrated. ARB recognizes that it may not be appropriate or feasible for every development project to mitigate its GHG emissions to no net increase and that this may not necessarily imply a substantial contribution to the cumulatively significant environmental impact of climate change.

Executive Order B-30-15. On April 20, 2015 Governor Brown signed EO B-30-15 to establish a California GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The Governor’s executive order aligns California’s GHG reduction targets with those of leading international governments such as the 28-nation European Union, which adopted the same target in October 2014. California is on track to meet or exceed the target of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, as established in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32, discussed above). California’s new emission reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 will make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This is in line with the scientifically established levels needed in the U.S. to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius, the warming threshold at which major climate disruptions are projected, such as super droughts and rising sea levels.

Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197 of 2016. In August 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 32 and AB 197, which serve to extend California’s GHG reduction programs beyond 2020. SB 32 amended the Health and Safety Code to include Section 38566, which contains language to authorize ARB to achieve a statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. SB 32 codified the targets established by EO B-30-15 for 2030, which set the next interim step in the State’s continuing efforts to pursue the long-term target expressed in EOs S-3-05 and B-30-15 of 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050.

Senate Bill X1-2 of 2011 and Senate Bill 350 of 2015. SB X1-2 of 2011 requires all California utilities to generate 33 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by 2020. SB X1-2 sets a three-stage compliance period requiring all California utilities, including independently-owned utilities, energy service providers, and community choice aggregators, to generate 20 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by December 31, 2013; 25 percent by December 31, 2016; and 33 percent by December 31, 2020. SB X1-2 also requires the renewable electricity standard to be met increasingly with renewable energy that is supplied to the California grid from sources within, or directly proximate to, California. SB X1-2 mandates that renewable energy from these sources make up at least 50 percent of the total renewable energy for the 2011-2013 compliance period, at least 65 percent for the 2014-2016 compliance period, and at least 75 percent for 2016 and beyond. In October 2015, SB 350 was signed by Governor Brown, which requires retail sellers and publicly-owned utilities to procure 50 percent of their electricity from renewable resources by 2030.

Regional. In 2012, the Tuolumne County Transportation Council (TCTC) conducted a regional blueprint planning effort which presented the results of a countywide (including incorporated and unincorporated areas) GHG emissions inventory, which evaluated existing (2010) GHG emissions, and projected (2020, 2030, and 2040) emissions for three growth scenarios. The *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012) also identified policies and measures Tuolumne County and land use project applicants can implement to reduce GHG emissions consistent with AB 32 and prepare for the potential impacts of climate change.

The *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* identified a countywide target to reduce Tuolumne County GHG emissions 15 percent below 2010 levels by 2020 (equivalent to 665,419 MT of CO₂e) and policies that can be implemented to ensure that the County will meet the target. The policies are organized into six categories:

1. Energy,
2. Transportation,
3. Resource Conservation,
4. Off-Road Vehicles and Equipment,
5. New Development, and
6. Adaptation.

The study also identified a project-level threshold of 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population per year that can be applied evenly to future land development applications countywide to ensure that reduction target. The *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* and associated project-level thresholds were adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in January 2012. (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2016)

Local. Policy 18.A.1 of the *2018 Tuolumne County General Plan* (County of Tuolumne 2018) states:

”Prepare a Climate Action Plan (CAP), or similar GHG emission reduction plan, that establishes a GHG reduction target consistent with the Senate Bill (SB) 32 goal to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The CAP shall identify specific measures to reduce countywide emissions consistent with the established target and will also include adaptation strategies for the County to appropriately adjust to the environmental effects of climate change. Many of the measures in the CAP will overlap with and help implement goals, policies, and implementation programs identified in this General Plan.”

Consistent with the goals and objectives identified in the General Plan, the County is developing a CAP that will identify GHG reduction and adaptation measures. Developing the CAP involves a community participation process to develop input on the County’s goals and GHG reduction and adaptation measures. The CAP development process is ongoing.

3.7 CLIMATE, TOPOGRAPHY, AIR POLLUTION POTENTIAL

Tuolumne County is located in the MCAB. The general climate of the MCAB varies considerably with elevation and proximity to mountain peaks. The pattern of mountains and hills is primarily responsible for the wide variation in rainfall, temperature, and wind throughout the region. Temperature variations have an important influence on MCAB wind flow, dispersion along mountain ridges, vertical mixing in the atmosphere, and photochemistry.

Although the Sierra Nevada mountain range receives large amounts of precipitation from storms moving over the continent from the Pacific Ocean, precipitation in the MCAB is highly variable, changing with elevation and location. Areas in the eastern portion of the MCAB are at relatively high elevations and receive the most precipitation. Precipitation levels decline toward the western areas of the MCAB. Climates vary from alpine in the high elevations of the eastern areas to more arid at the western edge of the MCAB.

Tuolumne County experiences routine sources of air pollution: vehicles, industrial facilities, open burning, woodstoves, and earth-moving equipment. Air quality in the county is further diminished by the transport of pollutants from the more industrialized and populated San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay Area.

SECTION 4

SHORT-TERM CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Implementation of the Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project would result in construction activity, which would generate air pollutant emissions. Construction activities such as grading, excavation and travel on unpaved surfaces would generate dust, and can lead to elevated concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The operation of construction equipment results in exhaust emissions, which include NO_x emissions.

4.1 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

To evaluate the significance of pollutant emissions impacts, the TCAPCD has established significance thresholds for emissions of ozone precursors ROG and NO_x, PM₁₀, and CO. These types of emissions are referred to as “criteria” pollutants. Significance thresholds used in this report are from the TCAPCD *CEQA Thresholds of Significance* (Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District 2021).

The TCAPCD significance thresholds listed in **Table 11** are used in this *Air Quality Study* in the evaluation of criteria pollutant impacts associated with the project. The thresholds are:

- 1,000 pounds per day (ppd) or 100 tons per year (tpy) of ROG,
- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of NO_x,
- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of PM₁₀, and
- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of CO.

If the project’s criteria pollutant emissions exceed the above pollutant thresholds, the project will be considered to have a significant effect on air quality. These thresholds are applied to both construction-related and operational emissions.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

Short-term construction-related and long-term operational emissions associated with the project were estimated using the CalEEMod emissions modeling program (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association 2016). CalEEMod is a land use emissions computer model designed to provide a platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant and GHG emissions associated with both construction and operation of a variety of land use projects. The model quantifies direct

Table 11. Tuolumne County Significance Thresholds for Criteria Pollutants

Type of Pollutant Emissions	Amount of Pollutant Emissions in Pounds per Day	Amount of Pollutant Emissions in Tons per Year
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	1,000	100
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	1,000	100
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	1,000	100
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1,000	100
<hr/> <p>Note: These thresholds are applied to both construction-related and operational emissions. Source: Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District 2021.</p>		

emissions from construction and operation (including vehicle use), as well as indirect emissions, such as GHG emissions from energy use, solid waste disposal, vegetation planting and/or removal, and water use.

More detailed information on the CalEEMod model is available at the internet website <http://caleemod.com/>. Output files from the CalEEMod model, as applied to the Chicken Ranch Project, are presented in the technical appendix of this *Air Quality Study*.

The CalEEMod emissions model contains default data characterizing the construction and operation of land use development projects, such as the Chicken Ranch Project. The CalEEMod default values were used except where:

- project-specific data are available,
- data specific to the project location are available, and
- updated technical data are available.

Project-specific data included the size of the project site, amount of asphalt-paved surfaces, construction equipment and construction schedule (Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.).

Data specific to the project location included electricity data supplied by the Tuolumne Public Power Agency (Peterson pers. comm.).

Updated technical data included use of vehicle trip generation estimates for the Chicken Ranch Project from the project traffic analysis (GHD 2021).

4.3 IMPACTS

The following is a description of construction-related impacts of the Chicken Ranch Project on criteria pollutant emissions.

Implementation of the project would result in construction activity, which would generate air pollutant emissions. Construction activities such as demolition, grading, excavation and travel on unpaved surfaces would generate dust, and can lead to elevated concentrations of particulate matter emissions PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The operation of construction equipment results in exhaust emissions, which include ozone precursors ROG and NO_x.

Table 12 presents construction-period emissions that would result from implementation of the Chicken Ranch Project.

4.3.1 Reactive Organic Gas Emissions

As shown in **Table 12**, construction of the project would result in 117.0 ppd and 3.6 tpy of ROG emissions. Construction-related ROG emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for ROG emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in

the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.3.2 Nitrogen Oxide Emissions

As shown in **Table 12**, construction of the project would result in 211.8 ppd and 25.4 tpy of NO_x emissions. Construction-related NO_x emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for NO_x emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.3.3 Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

As shown in **Table 12** construction of the project would result in 20.2 ppd and 1.3 tpy of PM₁₀ emissions. Construction-period PM₁₀ emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for PM₁₀ emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

4.3.4 Carbon Monoxide

As shown in **Table 12** construction of the project would result in 211.6 ppd and 25.2 tpy of CO emissions. Construction-period CO emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for CO emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Table 12. Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project
Construction-Related Criteria Pollutant Emissions**

Time Period and Significance Factor	Reactive Organic Gas (ROG)	Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)
<u>Emissions in Pounds per Day</u>				
Summer	116.7	211.2	20.2	211.6
Winter	117.0	211.8	20.2	210.7
Maximum	117.0	211.8	20.2	211.6
Significance Threshold	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No
<u>Emissions in Tons per Year</u>				
Construction Emissions - 2021	0.6	5.9	1.3	4.4
Construction Emissions - 2022	2.9	25.4	1.3	25.2
Construction Emissions - 2023	3.6	22.1	1.2	23.9
Maximum	3.6	25.4	1.3	25.2
Significance Threshold	100	100	100	100
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No
Source: Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District 2021, and CalEEMod emissions model.				

SECTION 5

LONG-TERM OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

This section of this *Air Quality Study* assesses the long-term operational impact of emissions due to the Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project on air quality.

5.1 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

As noted in Section 4.1 of this *Air Quality Study*, significance thresholds established by the TCAPCD (Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District 2021) are used in this study to determine the significance of operational emissions of ozone precursors ROG and NO_x, PM₁₀, and CO. The thresholds are:

- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of ROG,
- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of NO_x,
- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of PM₁₀, and
- 1,000 ppd or 100 tpy of CO.

If the Chicken Ranch Project's criteria pollutant emissions exceed the above pollutant thresholds, the project will be considered to have a significant effect on air quality. These thresholds are applied to both construction-related and operational emissions.

5.2 METHODOLOGY

As described in more detail in Section 4.2 of this *Air Quality Study, Methodology*, long-term operational emissions associated with the project were estimated using the CalEEMod emissions modeling program (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association 2016).

5.3 IMPACTS

The following is a description of operational impacts of the Chicken Ranch Project on criteria pollutant emissions.

5.3.1 Reactive Organic Gas Emissions

As shown in **Table 13**, operation of the project would result in 17.4 ppd and 2.33 tpy of ROG emissions. Operational ROG emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy

significance threshold for ROG emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.3.2 Nitrogen Oxide Emissions

As shown in **Table 13**, operation of the project would result in 63.3 ppd and 8.47 tpy of NO_x emissions. Operational NO_x emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for NO_x emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.3.3 Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)

As shown in **Table 13** operation of the project would result in 45.9 ppd and 6.16 tpy of PM₁₀ emissions. Operational PM₁₀ emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for PM₁₀ emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.3.4 Carbon Monoxide

As shown in **Table 13** operation of the project would result in 220.7 ppd and 28.83 tpy of CO emissions. Operational CO emissions would be less than the TCAPCD 1,000 ppd and 100 tpy significance threshold for CO emissions. Therefore, according to methods described in the *Significance Thresholds* section of this *Air Quality Study*, this impact is considered less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

**Table 13. Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project
Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions**

Time Period and Significance Factor	Reactive Organic Gas (ROG)	Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)
<u>Emissions in Pounds per Day</u>				
Summer	17.4	55.0	45.9	220.7
Winter	15.8	63.3	45.9	209.7
Maximum	17.4	63.3	45.9	220.7
Significance Threshold	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No
<u>Emissions in Tons per Year</u>				
Annual Operational Emissions	2.33	8.47	6.16	28.83
Significance Threshold	100	100	100	100
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No
<hr/> Source: Tuolumne County Air Pollution Control District 2021, and CalEEMod emissions model.				

SECTION 6

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT IMPACTS

This section of this *Air Quality Study* describes the impact of the Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project related to toxic air contaminants (TAC) emissions:

6.1 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

The following describes TAC significance thresholds applied in this air quality study.

6.1.1 Naturally-Occurring Asbestos

Naturally occurring asbestos has been identified as a TAC by the ARB. No quantitative significance thresholds have been set for NOA. However, the California Department of Conservation provides a map that may be used as a screening-level indicator of the likelihood of NOA being present on the project site. The map, *A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos* (California Department of Conservation 2000) shows the locations considered to be subject to elevated risk of containing NOA.

If a project site is located outside of areas considered to be subject to elevated risk of containing NOA, it may be considered to have a relatively lower probability of containing NOA and, in this *Air Quality Study*, will be considered to have a less-than-significant impact.

If a project site is located within an area considered to be subject to elevated risk of containing NOA, it may be considered to have an elevated probability of containing NOA and, in this *Air Quality Study*, will be considered to have a significant impact.

If a project is considered to have a significant impact, implementation of mitigation measures to reduce asbestos emissions during construction activities will be considered to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Implementation of mitigation measures to reduce asbestos emissions during construction activities will be considered to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

6.1.2 Mobile Source Emissions from High-Volume Roadways

High traffic volume freeways and roads are considered a source of TAC emissions. This *Air Quality Study* applies a quantitative threshold for determining the significance of TAC emissions

from high volume freeways and roads. The threshold is based on the ARB document *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (California Air Resources Board 2005). As noted in this document:

“Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.”

Sensitive uses include, for example, the hotel proposed as part of the Chicken Ranch Project. A portion of the project, including the east tower would be within 500 feet of SR 108/49. In this air quality study, locating sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway or urban road with 100,000 or more vehicles per day, or rural roads with 50,000 or more vehicles per day will be considered to result in a significant impact.

6.2 METHODOLOGY

The following describes methods used to assess TAC impacts for this *Air Quality Study*.

6.2.1 Naturally-Occurring Asbestos

As noted above, the map *A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos* (California Department of Conservation 2000) is used in this *Air Quality Study* as a source of information on the potential for NOA to be present on the project site.

6.2.2 Mobile Source Emissions from High-Volume Roadways

Traffic volume on high volume roadways in the vicinity of the project site was based on information from the Caltrans Traffic Census Program (California Department of Transportation 2021).

6.3 IMPACTS

The following is a description of the TAC emission impacts of the Chicken Ranch Project .

6.3.1 Naturally-Occurring Asbestos

The map, *A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos* shows areas more likely to contain NOA. Soil-disturbing construction activity in these areas would result in an elevated risk of entraining NOA. The asbestos map shows an area southwest of Jamestown, including the Chicken Ranch Rancheria, in an area more likely to contain NOA. As a result, soil-disturbing activities at the project site could result in an elevated risk of entraining NOA. This impact is considered to be significant. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation Measure NOA-1 - Implement Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Emission Reduction Control Measures. The Tribe will comply with the asbestos ATCM for Surfacing Applications (17 CCR 93106), and the asbestos ATCM for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations (17 CCR 93105). Complying with these ATCMs would reduce the potential for entraining NOA, and reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

- The Asbestos ATCM for Surfacing Applications restricts the asbestos content of material used in surfacing applications such as unpaved roads, parking lots, driveways, and walkways. The purpose of this ATCM is to reduce public exposure to NOA from unpaved surfaces. A description of this ATCM is presented at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/atcm/regadv1101.pdf>. Regulatory text for this ATCM is presented in 17 CCR 93106, and at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/asbeatcm.htm>.
- The Asbestos ATCM for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations requires the implementation of mitigation measures to minimize emissions of asbestos-laden dust. The purpose of this ATCM is to reduce public exposure to NOA from construction and mining activities that emit or re-suspend dust which may contain NOA. A description of this ATCM is presented at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/atcm/regadv0702.pdf>. Regulatory text for this ATCM is presented in 17 CCR 93105, and at the internet link <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/asb2atcm.htm>.

6.3.2 Mobile Source Emissions from High-Volume Roadways

The highest volume roadway in the vicinity of the project site is SR 108/49. According to the Caltrans Traffic Census Program (California Department of Transportation 2021), the daily traffic volume on SR 108/49 in the vicinity of the project site is 15,200 to 20,200 vehicles per day on an annual average basis, and 16,100 to 21,400 vehicles per day during the peak month. Because the traffic volume on SR 108/49 is less than 50,000 vehicles per day, the mobile source TAC emissions impact associated with the Chicken Ranch Project is considered less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

SECTION 7

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREENHOUSE GAS IMPACTS

This section of this *Air Quality Study* describes the effects of the Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project on global climate change and GHG emissions. Implementation of the project would generate emissions which are associated with global climate change.

7.1 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

Section 15064.4(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines states,

“The determination of the significance of greenhouse gas emissions calls for a careful judgment by the lead agency consistent with the provisions in section 15064. A lead agency should make a good-faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project.”

Section 15064.4(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines states,

“A lead agency should consider the following factors, among others, when assessing the significance of impacts from greenhouse gas emissions on the environment:

“(1) The extent to which the project may increase or reduce greenhouse gas emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting;

“(2) Whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project.”

Addressing GHG emissions generation impacts requires an agency to make a determination as to what constitutes a significant impact. The California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research’s (OPR’s) Guidance does not include a quantitative threshold of significance to use for assessing a proposed development’s GHG emissions under CEQA. Moreover, ARB has not established such a threshold or recommended a method for setting a threshold for proposed development-level analysis.

The significance threshold applied in this *Air Quality Study* is presented in the *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012). The *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* and associated project-level thresholds were adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in January 2012. (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2016). The *Tuolumne County Regional Blueprint Greenhouse Gas Study* notes:

“ . . . this study identifies a project - level GHG emissions threshold of 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population (the sum of the number of jobs and the number of residents provided by a project) per year that can be applied evenly to future land development applications countywide to ensure that new development reduces its share of emissions consistent with AB 32 and the countywide reduction target.” (Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012)

In this *Air Quality Study*, the project will be considered to have a significant impact on GHG emissions if the project would result in the more than 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population per year. The project will be considered to have a less than significant impact if it would result in 4.6 MT CO₂e per service population per year or less. This significance threshold is applied to both construction-related and operational GHG emissions.

7.2 METHODOLOGY

As described in more detail in Section 4.2 of this *Air Quality Study, Methodology*, GHG emissions associated with the project were estimated using the CalEEMod emissions modeling program (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association 2016).

7.3 IMPACTS

The following is a description of the impacts of the Chicken Ranch Project on GHG emissions.

7.3.1 Construction-Related GHG Emissions

Construction of the Chicken Ranch Project would generate GHG emissions. Based on the CalEEMod emissions model, construction of the Chicken Ranch Project is estimated to generate:

- 868.53 MT of CO₂e during 2021,
- 4,586.03 MT of CO₂e during 2022, and
- 4,363.02 MT of CO₂e during 2023.

As shown in **Table 14**, this amount of GHG emissions would result in:

- 3.47 MT of CO₂e per service population in 2021,
- 18.33 MT of CO₂e per service population in 2022, and
- 17.45 MT of CO₂e per service population in 2023.

Table 14. Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Without Mitigation Measures

Emissions Category	Metric Tons (MT) of Carbon Monoxide Equivalent (CO₂e)	Service Population	MT CO₂e per Service Population
Construction Emissions - 2021	868.53		
Construction Emissions - 2022	4,583.03		
Construction Emissions - 2023	4,363.02		
<u>Annual Operational Emissions</u>			
Area	0.03		
Energy	33.98		
Mobile	6,245.21		
Waste	77.20		
Water	134.83		
Total	6,491.24		
<u>Service Population</u>			
Employees		250	
Significance Threshold			4.6
Construction-Related Emissions - 2021 Significant Impact?			3.47 No
Construction-Related Emissions - 2022 Significant Impact?			18.33 Yes
Construction-Related Emissions - 2023 Significant Impact?			17.45 Yes
Operational Emissions Significant Impact?			25.96 Yes
Notes: Significance threshold from Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012. Emissions from CalEEMod.			

2021 Construction-Related Impacts. In 2021, the project would result in 3.47 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population, which is less than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, in 2021 this impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation measures are required.

2022 Construction-Related Impacts. In 2022, the project would result in 18.33 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population, which is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, this impact is considered significant.

2023 Construction-Related Impacts. In 2023, the project would result in 17.45 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population, which is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, this impact is considered significant.

The following mitigation measures will reduce construction-related GHG emissions impacts.

Mitigation Measure GHG-1 – Require the Use of Low Emissions Construction Equipment. Require that Aerial Lifts used during construction be electrically-powered. Require that the following types of equipment used during construction comply with Tier 4 (Final) emission control standards:

- Air Compressors
- Bore/Drill Rigs
- Cement and Mortar Mixers
- Cranes
- Crawler Tractors
- Dumpers/Tenders
- Excavators
- Forklifts
- Generator Sets
- Graders
- Off-Highway Trucks
- Pavers
- Paving Equipment
- Plate Compactors
- Pumps
- Rollers
- Rough Terrain Forklifts
- Rubber Tired Dozers
- Rubber Tired Loaders
- Skid Steer Loaders
- Sweepers/Scrubbers
- Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes
- Welders

As shown in **Table 15**, application of Mitigation Measure GHG-1 would reduce construction-related GHG emissions to 17.17 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population in 2022, and 16.29 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population in 2023. The 17.17 value and the 16.29 value are greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year.

Mitigation Measure GHG-2 – Purchase and Retire Carbon Offsets for 2022 Construction-Related GHG Emissions. As shown in **Table 15**, with implementation of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, construction-related GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 3,143.70 MT of CO₂e in 2022. The Tribe shall purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions.

Mitigation Measure GHG-3 – Purchase and Retire Carbon Offsets for 2023 Construction-Related GHG Emissions. As shown in **Table 14**, with implementation of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, construction-related GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 2,922.61 MT of CO₂e in 2023. The Tribe shall purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures GHG-1, GHG-2, and GHG-3 will reduce construction-related GHG emissions impacts to a less-than-significant level.

7.3.2 Operational GHG Emissions

As shown in **Table 14**, operation of the Chicken Ranch Project would generate GHG emissions. Based on the CalEEMod emissions model, operation of the Chicken Ranch Project is estimated to generate 6,491.24 MT of CO₂e per year.

As also shown in **Table 14**, project-related operational GHG emissions would result in 25.96 MT of CO₂e per service population per year, which is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year. As a result, this impact is considered significant.

**Table 15. Chicken Ranch Hotel and Casino Project Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions
With Mitigation Measures GHG-1, GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6, and GHG-7**

Emissions Category	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO ₂ e) in MT/yr	Service Population	Emissions and Significance of Impact
Construction Emissions - 2021	843.99		
Construction Emissions - 2022	4,293.70		
Construction Emissions - 2023	4,072.61		
<u>Annual Operational Emissions</u>			
Area	0.03		
Energy	27.19		
Mobile	6,245.21		
Waste	38.60		
Water	103.82		
Total	6,414.84		
<u>Service Population (Employees)</u>		250	
Significance Threshold			4.6
Construction-Related CO ₂ e in 2021 - MT/yr per Service Population			3.38
Significant Impact?			No
Construction-Related CO ₂ e in 2022 - MT/yr per Service Population			17.17
Significant Impact?			Yes
MT/yr of CO ₂ e Above the Significance Threshold			3,143.70
Construction-Related CO ₂ e in 2023- MT/yr per Service Population			16.29
Significant Impact?			Yes
MT/yr of CO ₂ e Above the Significance Threshold			2,922.61
Operational Emissions CO ₂ e- MT/yr per Service Population			25.66
Significant Impact?			Yes
MT/yr of CO ₂ e Above the Significance Threshold			5,264.84
Notes: Significance threshold from Tuolumne County Transportation Council 2012. Emissions from CalEEMod. "MT/yr" = metric tons per year. Values shown on this table do not include the purchase and retirement of carbon offsets.			

The following mitigation measures will reduce operational GHG emissions impacts.

Mitigation Measure GHG-4 – Carbon Sequestration by Planting Trees. The Tribe shall implement carbon sequestration by planting 50,000 mixed hardwood trees.

Mitigation Measure GHG-5 – Reduce Water Consumption. The Tribe shall implement the following to reduce water consumption:

- Use drought-resistant water-efficient landscaping on the project site.
- Use low-flow bathroom faucet fixtures in the project structures.
- Use low-flow bathroom toilet fixtures in the project structures.
- Use low-flow bathroom shower fixtures in the project structures.
- Use reclaimed water for outdoor water use (e.g., landscape irrigation).

Mitigation Measure GHG-6 – Reduce Energy Consumption. The Tribe shall implement the following to reduce energy consumption:

- Use high-efficiency lighting on the project site.
- Reduce natural gas consumption on the project site, where feasible replacing natural gas equipment with electrically-powered equipment.

Mitigation Measure GHG-7 – Solid Waste Recycling. The Tribe shall implement a solid waste recycling program to reduce solid waste disposal by 50 percent.

As shown in **Table 15**, application of Mitigation Measures GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6 and GHG-7 would reduce construction-related GHG emissions to 25.66 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population per year. The 25.66 value is greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year.

Mitigation Measure GHG-8 – Purchase and Retire Annual Offsets for Operational GHG Emissions. As shown in **Table 15**, operational GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 5,264.84 MT per year of CO₂e. The Tribe shall purchase and retire this amount of carbon offsets for each year of the “project life”. The length of the project life shall be determined in consultation with, and in agreement with, the State of California.

GHG emissions control technology and emission control standards are reasonably anticipatable for the near-term future. However, technology and standards will change in the future. As a result, a process mutually-agreeable to the Tribe and the State of California shall be established to re-calculate the amount of offsets in the future.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6, GHG-7, and GHG-8 will reduce operational GHG emissions impacts to a less-than-significant level.

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TECHNICAL APPENDIX

(Separate Electronic File)

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

CalEEMod Model Output Files

The following CalEEMod emissions model output files are presented below:

CalEEMod Model Output Report
Without Mitigation – Annual Period

CalEEMod Model Output Report
Without Mitigation – Daily Summer Period

CalEEMod Model Output Report
Without Mitigation – Daily Winter Period

CalEEMod Model Output Report
With Mitigation – Annual Period

CalEEMod Model Output Report
With Mitigation – Daily Summer Period

CalEEMod Model Output Report
With Mitigation – Daily Winter Period

CalEEMod Model Output Report
Without Mitigation – Annual Period

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation
Tuolumne County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.03	1000sqft	0.12	5,025.00	0
Parking Lot	24.00	Space	0.22	9,600.00	0
Parking Lot	130.00	Space	1.17	52,000.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	430.00	Space	1.09	47,424.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	500.00	Space	1.13	49,044.00	0
Arena	209.97	1000sqft	0.85	37,026.00	0
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	2.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0
Hotel	200.00	Room	0.85	37,026.00	0
Quality Restaurant	5.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	66
Climate Zone	1			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	User Defined				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Project Characteristics - Tuolumne Public Power Agency: all power from hydroelectric per Peterson pers. comm., no GHG emissions. Schedule per Worth pers. comm. and Adams pers. comm.

Land Use - Arena is Casino. High Turnover Sit Down Restaurant is Sports Bar. 430-space Parking is N Garage. 500-space Parking is S Garage. Warehouse is Central Plant. 24-space Parking is N Lot. 130-space parking is S Lot.

Construction Phase - Per Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.: Grading 7/21 - 12/21, Trenching 1/22 - 6/22, Bldg Constr 1/22 - 12/23, Paving 10/23 - 12/23. Arch Coat added 9/1/23 - 9/28/23.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Worth pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Trips and VMT - 22.5 mile worker trip length and 5 mile hauling trip length per Howiston pers comm., Adams pers. comm and Worth pers. comm. 160 trips hauling for grading.

Vehicle Trips - 38.33 customer trip length per Bailey pers. comm. Trip gen rates: Casino 4.29, 7.70, 7.70. Sports Bar: 55.83, 66.67, 66.67. Hotel: 3.65, 4.10, 4.10. Steakhouse: 40.56, 45.19, 45.19.

Energy Use -

Energy Mitigation - Comply with Title 24 2019 standards.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	132.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	520.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	65.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	33.00	10.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,030.00	5,025.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	172,000.00	47,424.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	200,000.00	49,044.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	209,970.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	2,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	290,400.00	37,026.00

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tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.87	1.09
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	4.50	1.13
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	67.49	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.06	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.67	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.12	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	231.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.29	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00

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tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	5.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	160.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	158.37	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.19	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	94.36	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	131.84	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.95	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	72.16	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	10.71	4.29

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	127.15	55.83
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	8.17	3.65
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	89.95	40.56
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.68	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.6467	5.9309	4.4428	9.8800e-003	1.0784	0.2513	1.3298	0.5679	0.2328	0.8007	0.0000	862.3583	862.3583	0.2469	0.0000	868.5308
2022	2.9368	25.4371	25.1554	0.0528	0.2752	1.0707	1.3459	0.0739	1.0167	1.0906	0.0000	4,557.5055	4,557.5055	1.0210	0.0000	4,583.0310
2023	3.5923	22.1016	23.8520	0.0503	0.2697	0.8921	1.1618	0.0724	0.8486	0.9210	0.0000	4,339.4478	4,339.4478	0.9432	0.0000	4,363.0279
Maximum	3.5923	25.4371	25.1554	0.0528	1.0784	1.0707	1.3459	0.5679	1.0167	1.0906	0.0000	4,557.5055	4,557.5055	1.0210	0.0000	4,583.0310

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.6467	5.9309	4.4428	9.8800e-003	1.0784	0.2513	1.3298	0.5679	0.2328	0.8007	0.0000	862.3573	862.3573	0.2469	0.0000	868.5298
2022	2.9368	25.4371	25.1554	0.0528	0.2752	1.0707	1.3459	0.0739	1.0167	1.0906	0.0000	4,557.5005	4,557.5005	1.0210	0.0000	4,583.0259
2023	3.5923	22.1016	23.8520	0.0503	0.2697	0.8921	1.1618	0.0724	0.8486	0.9210	0.0000	4,339.4430	4,339.4430	0.9432	0.0000	4,363.0231
Maximum	3.5923	25.4371	25.1554	0.0528	1.0784	1.0707	1.3459	0.5679	1.0167	1.0906	0.0000	4,557.5005	4,557.5005	1.0210	0.0000	4,583.0259

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	7-1-2021	9-30-2021	3.2691	3.2691
2	10-1-2021	12-31-2021	3.2836	3.2836
3	1-1-2022	3-31-2022	7.6016	7.6016
4	4-1-2022	6-30-2022	7.6586	7.6586
5	7-1-2022	9-30-2022	6.5865	6.5865
6	10-1-2022	12-31-2022	6.6087	6.6087
7	1-1-2023	3-31-2023	5.8185	5.8185
8	4-1-2023	6-30-2023	5.8636	5.8636
9	7-1-2023	9-30-2023	6.9193	6.9193
		Highest	7.6586	7.6586

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2.2 Overall Operational
Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Energy	4.8500e-003	0.0441	0.0370	2.6000e-004		3.3500e-003	3.3500e-003		3.3500e-003	3.3500e-003	0.0000	47.9538	47.9538	9.2000e-004	8.8000e-004	48.2388
Mobile	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.4104	6,237.4104	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.2051
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.1591	0.0000	31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.4249	0.0000	31.4249	3.2276	0.0762	134.8270
Total	2.3268	8.4806	28.8455	0.0688	6.0797	0.0802	6.1599	1.6346	0.0754	1.7100	62.5840	6,285.3912	6,347.9752	5.3819	0.0771	6,505.4950

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Energy	3.4100e-003	0.0310	0.0261	1.9000e-004		2.3600e-003	2.3600e-003		2.3600e-003	2.3600e-003	0.0000	33.7811	33.7811	6.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	33.9818
Mobile	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.4104	6,237.4104	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.2051
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.1591	0.0000	31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.4249	0.0000	31.4249	3.2276	0.0762	134.8270
Total	2.3254	8.4676	28.8346	0.0687	6.0797	0.0792	6.1589	1.6346	0.0744	1.7090	62.5840	6,271.2184	6,333.8024	5.3816	0.0768	6,491.2380

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.06	0.15	0.04	0.10	0.00	1.23	0.02	0.00	1.31	0.06	0.00	0.23	0.22	0.01	0.34	0.22

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

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Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	7/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	132	
2	Excavating/Trenching	Trenching	1/1/2022	6/30/2022	5	129	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/1/2022	12/31/2023	5	520	
4	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/1/2023	9/28/2023	5	20	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2023	12/31/2023	5	65	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 3.61

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 118,616; Non-Residential Outdoor: 39,539; Striped Parking Area: 9,484 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Aerial Lifts	2	10.00	63	0.31
Grading	Air Compressors	1	10.00	78	0.48
Grading	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	10.00	9	0.56
Grading	Cranes	1	10.00	231	0.29
Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	6	10.00	16	0.38
Grading	Excavators	3	10.00	158	0.38
Grading	Forklifts	1	10.00	89	0.20
Grading	Graders	1	4.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	4	10.00	203	0.36

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Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	2	10.00	65	0.37
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Excavating/Trenching	Dumpers/Tenders	2	5.00	16	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Excavators	2	10.00	158	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Excavating/Trenching	Skid Steer Loaders	1	10.00	65	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Excavating/Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	12	10.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	10.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Cranes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	4	10.00	212	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	6	10.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Off-Highway Trucks	4	10.00	402	0.38
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	4	10.00	8	0.43
Building Construction	Pumps	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	4	10.00	100	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	10.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	4	10.00	65	0.37
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	8	10.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

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Paving	Dumpers/Tenders	4	10.00	16	0.38
Paving	Pavers	2	10.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	10.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	4	10.00	80	0.38
Paving	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Paving	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Paving	Skid Steer Loaders	2	5.00	65	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	2.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	29	73.00	0.00	160.00	22.50	6.60	5.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Excavating/Trenching	12	30.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	68	100.00	39.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	17	43.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

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3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.9990	0.0000	0.9990	0.5468	0.0000	0.5468	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.5634	5.8497	3.8285	9.0600e-003		0.2504	0.2504		0.2320	0.2320	0.0000	788.2323	788.2323	0.2410	0.0000	794.2581
Total	0.5634	5.8497	3.8285	9.0600e-003	0.9990	0.2504	1.2494	0.5468	0.2320	0.7788	0.0000	788.2323	788.2323	0.2410	0.0000	794.2581

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	3.8000e-004	0.0123	3.8000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3000e-004	4.0000e-005	3.7000e-004	9.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.9688	1.9688	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9710
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0829	0.0689	0.6105	8.0000e-004	0.0792	8.4000e-004	0.0800	0.0211	7.8000e-004	0.0218	0.0000	72.1571	72.1571	5.7800e-003	0.0000	72.3017
Total	0.0833	0.0813	0.6143	8.2000e-004	0.0795	8.8000e-004	0.0804	0.0212	8.2000e-004	0.0220	0.0000	74.1259	74.1259	5.8700e-003	0.0000	74.2727

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.2 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.9990	0.0000	0.9990	0.5468	0.0000	0.5468	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.5634	5.8496	3.8285	9.0600e-003		0.2504	0.2504		0.2320	0.2320	0.0000	788.2314	788.2314	0.2410	0.0000	794.2572
Total	0.5634	5.8496	3.8285	9.0600e-003	0.9990	0.2504	1.2494	0.5468	0.2320	0.7788	0.0000	788.2314	788.2314	0.2410	0.0000	794.2572

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	3.8000e-004	0.0123	3.8000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3000e-004	4.0000e-005	3.7000e-004	9.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.9688	1.9688	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9710
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0829	0.0689	0.6105	8.0000e-004	0.0792	8.4000e-004	0.0800	0.0211	7.8000e-004	0.0218	0.0000	72.1571	72.1571	5.7800e-003	0.0000	72.3017
Total	0.0833	0.0813	0.6143	8.2000e-004	0.0795	8.8000e-004	0.0804	0.0212	8.2000e-004	0.0220	0.0000	74.1259	74.1259	5.8700e-003	0.0000	74.2727

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3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2010	2.0165	1.7901	4.3200e-003		0.0881	0.0881		0.0811	0.0811	0.0000	378.3548	378.3548	0.1214	0.0000	381.3899
Total	0.2010	2.0165	1.7901	4.3200e-003		0.0881	0.0881		0.0811	0.0811	0.0000	378.3548	378.3548	0.1214	0.0000	381.3899

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861
Total	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861

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3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2010	2.0165	1.7901	4.3200e-003		0.0881	0.0881		0.0811	0.0811	0.0000	378.3544	378.3544	0.1214	0.0000	381.3895
Total	0.2010	2.0165	1.7901	4.3200e-003		0.0881	0.0881		0.0811	0.0811	0.0000	378.3544	378.3544	0.1214	0.0000	381.3895

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861
Total	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861

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3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	2.4714	22.6406	21.4887	0.0448		0.9783	0.9783		0.9315	0.9315	0.0000	3,843.5246	3,843.5246	0.8801	0.0000	3,865.5260
Total	2.4714	22.6406	21.4887	0.0448		0.9783	0.9783		0.9315	0.9315	0.0000	3,843.5246	3,843.5246	0.8801	0.0000	3,865.5260

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0217	0.5875	0.1983	1.2600e-003	0.0298	1.9300e-003	0.0317	8.6100e-003	1.8400e-003	0.0105	0.0000	119.2447	119.2447	3.6700e-003	0.0000	119.3366
Worker	0.2112	0.1677	1.4609	2.1000e-003	0.2136	2.1400e-003	0.2157	0.0568	1.9700e-003	0.0588	0.0000	188.3467	188.3467	0.0138	0.0000	188.6924
Total	0.2329	0.7551	1.6591	3.3600e-003	0.2434	4.0700e-003	0.2475	0.0654	3.8100e-003	0.0692	0.0000	307.5914	307.5914	0.0175	0.0000	308.0289

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3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	2.4714	22.6406	21.4887	0.0448		0.9783	0.9783		0.9315	0.9315	0.0000	3,843.5201	3,843.5201	0.8801	0.0000	3,865.5214
Total	2.4714	22.6406	21.4887	0.0448		0.9783	0.9783		0.9315	0.9315	0.0000	3,843.5201	3,843.5201	0.8801	0.0000	3,865.5214

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0217	0.5875	0.1983	1.2600e-003	0.0298	1.9300e-003	0.0317	8.6100e-003	1.8400e-003	0.0105	0.0000	119.2447	119.2447	3.6700e-003	0.0000	119.3366
Worker	0.2112	0.1677	1.4609	2.1000e-003	0.2136	2.1400e-003	0.2157	0.0568	1.9700e-003	0.0588	0.0000	188.3467	188.3467	0.0138	0.0000	188.6924
Total	0.2329	0.7551	1.6591	3.3600e-003	0.2434	4.0700e-003	0.2475	0.0654	3.8100e-003	0.0692	0.0000	307.5914	307.5914	0.0175	0.0000	308.0289

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3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	2.2673	20.3565	21.1825	0.0448		0.8387	0.8387		0.7991	0.7991	0.0000	3,843.7525	3,843.7525	0.8727	0.0000	3,865.5698
Total	2.2673	20.3565	21.1825	0.0448		0.8387	0.8387		0.7991	0.7991	0.0000	3,843.7525	3,843.7525	0.8727	0.0000	3,865.5698

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0182	0.4984	0.1771	1.2400e-003	0.0298	1.2300e-003	0.0310	8.6100e-003	1.1700e-003	9.7800e-003	0.0000	117.5022	117.5022	3.2900e-003	0.0000	117.5845
Worker	0.1984	0.1499	1.2723	2.0200e-003	0.2136	2.0000e-003	0.2156	0.0568	1.8400e-003	0.0587	0.0000	181.8168	181.8168	0.0121	0.0000	182.1183
Total	0.2166	0.6483	1.4494	3.2600e-003	0.2434	3.2300e-003	0.2466	0.0654	3.0100e-003	0.0684	0.0000	299.3190	299.3190	0.0154	0.0000	299.7028

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	2.2673	20.3565	21.1825	0.0448		0.8387	0.8387		0.7991	0.7991	0.0000	3,843.7479	3,843.7479	0.8727	0.0000	3,865.5653
Total	2.2673	20.3565	21.1825	0.0448		0.8387	0.8387		0.7991	0.7991	0.0000	3,843.7479	3,843.7479	0.8727	0.0000	3,865.5653

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0182	0.4984	0.1771	1.2400e-003	0.0298	1.2300e-003	0.0310	8.6100e-003	1.1700e-003	9.7800e-003	0.0000	117.5022	117.5022	3.2900e-003	0.0000	117.5845
Worker	0.1984	0.1499	1.2723	2.0200e-003	0.2136	2.0000e-003	0.2156	0.0568	1.8400e-003	0.0587	0.0000	181.8168	181.8168	0.0121	0.0000	182.1183
Total	0.2166	0.6483	1.4494	3.2600e-003	0.2434	3.2300e-003	0.2466	0.0654	3.0100e-003	0.0684	0.0000	299.3190	299.3190	0.0154	0.0000	299.7028

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.9713					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9200e-003	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571
Total	0.9732	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018
Total	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.9713					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9200e-003	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571
Total	0.9732	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018
Total	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1091	1.0653	1.0457	1.9700e-003		0.0492	0.0492		0.0455	0.0455	0.0000	171.4806	171.4806	0.0535	0.0000	172.8186
Paving	1.8200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.1109	1.0653	1.0457	1.9700e-003		0.0492	0.0492		0.0455	0.0455	0.0000	171.4806	171.4806	0.0535	0.0000	172.8186

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777
Total	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1091	1.0653	1.0457	1.9700e-003		0.0492	0.0492		0.0455	0.0455	0.0000	171.4804	171.4804	0.0535	0.0000	172.8184
Paving	1.8200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.1109	1.0653	1.0457	1.9700e-003		0.0492	0.0492		0.0455	0.0455	0.0000	171.4804	171.4804	0.0535	0.0000	172.8184

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777
Total	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.4104	6,237.4104	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.2051
Unmitigated	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.4104	6,237.4104	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.2051

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Arena	900.77	1,616.77	1616.77	9,489,677	9,489,677
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	133.99	160.01	160.01	657,175	657,175
Hotel	730.00	820.00	820.00	5,147,580	5,147,580
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quality Restaurant	219.02	244.03	244.03	1,034,571	1,034,571
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	1,983.79	2,840.80	2,840.80	16,329,004	16,329,004

4.3 Trip Type Information

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Arena	14.70	38.33	6.60	0.00	81.00	19.00	66	28	6
High Turnover (Sit Down	14.70	38.33	6.60	8.50	72.50	19.00	37	20	43
Hotel	14.70	38.33	6.60	19.40	61.60	19.00	58	38	4
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Quality Restaurant	14.70	38.33	6.60	12.00	69.00	19.00	38	18	44
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	14.70	38.33	6.60	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Arena	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Hotel	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Parking Lot	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Quality Restaurant	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated							0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated							0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	3.4100e-003	0.0310	0.0261	1.9000e-004		2.3600e-003	2.3600e-003		2.3600e-003	2.3600e-003	0.0000	33.7811	33.7811	6.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	33.9818
NaturalGas Unmitigated	4.8500e-003	0.0441	0.0370	2.6000e-004		3.3500e-003	3.3500e-003		3.3500e-003	3.3500e-003	0.0000	47.9538	47.9538	9.2000e-004	8.8000e-004	48.2388

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Arena	129961	7.0000e-004	6.3700e-003	5.3500e-003	4.0000e-005		4.8000e-004	4.8000e-004		4.8000e-004	4.8000e-004	0.0000	6.9352	6.9352	1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004	6.9764
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	768660	4.1400e-003	0.0377	0.0317	2.3000e-004		2.8600e-003	2.8600e-003		2.8600e-003	2.8600e-003	0.0000	41.0186	41.0186	7.9000e-004	7.5000e-004	41.2624
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		4.8400e-003	0.0441	0.0370	2.7000e-004		3.3400e-003	3.3400e-003		3.3400e-003	3.3400e-003	0.0000	47.9538	47.9538	9.2000e-004	8.8000e-004	48.2388

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Arena	94416.3	5.1000e-004	4.6300e-003	3.8900e-003	3.0000e-005		3.5000e-004	3.5000e-004		3.5000e-004	3.5000e-004	0.0000	5.0384	5.0384	1.0000e-004	9.0000e-005	5.0684
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	538617	2.9000e-003	0.0264	0.0222	1.6000e-004		2.0100e-003	2.0100e-003		2.0100e-003	2.0100e-003	0.0000	28.7427	28.7427	5.5000e-004	5.3000e-004	28.9135
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		3.4100e-003	0.0310	0.0261	1.9000e-004		2.3600e-003	2.3600e-003		2.3600e-003	2.3600e-003	0.0000	33.7811	33.7811	6.5000e-004	6.2000e-004	33.9818

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Arena	158471	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	276214	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	18200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	3360	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	92002.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	95145.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Arena	151584	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	253776	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	18200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	3360	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	92002.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	95145.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Unmitigated	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0971					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.3191					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2800e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Total	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0971					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.3191					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2800e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Total	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	31.4249	3.2276	0.0762	134.8270
Unmitigated	31.4249	3.2276	0.0762	134.8270

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Arena	90.4488 / 5.77333	28.6952	2.9473	0.0696	123.1154
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.728481 / 0.0464988	0.2311	0.0237	5.6000e-004	0.9916
Hotel	5.07335 / 0.563706	1.6095	0.1653	3.9000e-003	6.9057
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	1.63908 / 0.104622	0.5200	0.0534	1.2600e-003	2.2311
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.16319 / 0	0.3690	0.0379	8.9000e-004	1.5833
Total		31.4249	3.2277	0.0762	134.8270

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Arena	90.4488 / 5.77333	28.6952	2.9473	0.0696	123.1154
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.728481 / 0.0464988	0.2311	0.0237	5.6000e-004	0.9916
Hotel	5.07335 / 0.563706	1.6095	0.1653	3.9000e-003	6.9057
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	1.63908 / 0.104622	0.5200	0.0534	1.2600e-003	2.2311
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.16319 / 0	0.3690	0.0379	8.9000e-004	1.5833
Total		31.4249	3.2277	0.0762	134.8270

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954
Unmitigated	31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Arena	5.78	1.1733	0.0693	0.0000	2.9068
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	28.56	5.7974	0.3426	0.0000	14.3629
Hotel	109.5	22.2275	1.3136	0.0000	55.0677
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	4.93	1.0008	0.0591	0.0000	2.4793
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.73	0.9602	0.0567	0.0000	2.3787
Total		31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Arena	5.78	1.1733	0.0693	0.0000	2.9068
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	28.56	5.7974	0.3426	0.0000	14.3629
Hotel	109.5	22.2275	1.3136	0.0000	55.0677
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	4.93	1.0008	0.0591	0.0000	2.4793
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.73	0.9602	0.0567	0.0000	2.3787
Total		31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

CalEEMod Model Output Report
Without Mitigation – Daily Summer Period

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation
Tuolumne County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.03	1000sqft	0.12	5,025.00	0
Parking Lot	24.00	Space	0.22	9,600.00	0
Parking Lot	130.00	Space	1.17	52,000.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	430.00	Space	1.09	47,424.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	500.00	Space	1.13	49,044.00	0
Arena	209.97	1000sqft	0.85	37,026.00	0
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	2.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0
Hotel	200.00	Room	0.85	37,026.00	0
Quality Restaurant	5.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	66
Climate Zone	1			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	User Defined				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Project Characteristics - Tuolumne Public Power Agency: all power from hydroelectric per Peterson pers. comm., no GHG emissions. Schedule per Worth pers. comm. and Adams pers. comm.

Land Use - Arena is Casino. High Turnover Sit Down Restaurant is Sports Bar. 430-space Parking is N Garage. 500-space Parking is S Garage. Warehouse is Central Plant. 24-space Parking is N Lot. 130-space parking is S Lot.

Construction Phase - Per Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.: Grading 7/21 - 12/21, Trenching 1/22 - 6/22, Bldg Constr 1/22 - 12/23, Paving 10/23 - 12/23. Arch Coat added 9/1/23 - 9/28/23.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Worth pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Trips and VMT - 22.5 mile worker trip length and 5 mile hauling trip length per Howiston pers comm., Adams pers. comm and Worth pers. comm. 160 trips hauling for grading.

Vehicle Trips - 38.33 customer trip length per Bailey pers. comm. Trip gen rates: Casino 4.29, 7.70, 7.70. Sports Bar: 55.83, 66.67, 66.67. Hotel: 3.65, 4.10, 4.10. Steakhouse: 40.56, 45.19, 45.19.

Energy Use -

Energy Mitigation - Comply with Title 24 2019 standards.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	132.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	520.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	65.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	33.00	10.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,030.00	5,025.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	172,000.00	47,424.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	200,000.00	49,044.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	209,970.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	2,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	290,400.00	37,026.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.87	1.09
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	4.50	1.13
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	67.49	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.06	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.67	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.12	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	231.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.29	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	5.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	160.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	158.37	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.19	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	94.36	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	131.84	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.95	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	72.16	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	10.71	4.29

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	127.15	55.83
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	8.17	3.65
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	89.95	40.56
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.68	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	9.8126	89.6809	68.0387	0.1506	16.3893	3.8078	20.1971	8.6167	3.5277	12.1444	0.0000	14,495.07 19	14,495.07 19	4.1302	0.0000	14,598.32 80
2022	24.4238	211.2267	210.2924	0.4438	2.4604	8.9265	11.3869	0.6577	8.4569	9.1146	0.0000	42,310.18 42	42,310.18 42	9.7301	0.0000	42,553.43 76
2023	116.7434	194.4945	211.6479	0.4388	2.6828	7.9968	10.6796	0.7166	7.5760	8.2926	0.0000	41,786.02 00	41,786.02 00	9.3993	0.0000	42,021.00 29
Maximum	116.7434	211.2267	211.6479	0.4438	16.3893	8.9265	20.1971	8.6167	8.4569	12.1444	0.0000	42,310.18 42	42,310.18 42	9.7301	0.0000	42,553.43 76

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	9.8126	89.6809	68.0387	0.1506	16.3893	3.8078	20.1971	8.6167	3.5277	12.1444	0.0000	14,495.07 18	14,495.07 18	4.1302	0.0000	14,598.32 80
2022	24.4238	211.2267	210.2924	0.4438	2.4604	8.9265	11.3869	0.6577	8.4569	9.1146	0.0000	42,310.18 42	42,310.18 42	9.7301	0.0000	42,553.43 75
2023	116.7434	194.4945	211.6479	0.4388	2.6828	7.9968	10.6796	0.7166	7.5760	8.2926	0.0000	41,786.01 99	41,786.01 99	9.3993	0.0000	42,021.00 29
Maximum	116.7434	211.2267	211.6479	0.4438	16.3893	8.9265	20.1971	8.6167	8.4569	12.1444	0.0000	42,310.18 42	42,310.18 42	9.7301	0.0000	42,553.43 75

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0266	0.2414	0.2028	1.4500e-003		0.0183	0.0183		0.0183	0.0183		289.6442	289.6442	5.5500e-003	5.3100e-003	291.3654
Mobile	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.7263	52,282.7263	2.5958		52,347.6212
Total	17.4134	55.1145	220.7899	0.5229	45.3777	0.5697	45.9475	12.1596	0.5353	12.6949		52,572.7002	52,572.7002	2.6022	5.3100e-003	52,639.3378

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0187	0.1700	0.1428	1.0200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0129	0.0129		204.0398	204.0398	3.9100e-003	3.7400e-003	205.2523
Mobile	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.7263	52,282.7263	2.5958		52,347.6212
Total	17.4055	55.0431	220.7299	0.5225	45.3777	0.5643	45.9420	12.1596	0.5299	12.6895		52,487.0959	52,487.0959	2.6006	3.7400e-003	52,553.2248

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.05	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.95	0.01	0.00	1.01	0.04	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.06	29.57	0.16

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	7/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	132	
2	Excavating/Trenching	Trenching	1/1/2022	6/30/2022	5	129	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/1/2022	12/31/2023	5	520	
4	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/1/2023	9/28/2023	5	20	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2023	12/31/2023	5	65	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 3.61

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 118,616; Non-Residential Outdoor: 39,539; Striped Parking Area: 9,484 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Aerial Lifts	2	10.00	63	0.31
Grading	Air Compressors	1	10.00	78	0.48
Grading	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	10.00	9	0.56
Grading	Cranes	1	10.00	231	0.29

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	6	10.00	16	0.38
Grading	Excavators	3	10.00	158	0.38
Grading	Forklifts	1	10.00	89	0.20
Grading	Graders	1	4.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	4	10.00	203	0.36
Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	2	10.00	65	0.37
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Excavating/Trenching	Dumpers/Tenders	2	5.00	16	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Excavators	2	10.00	158	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Excavating/Trenching	Skid Steer Loaders	1	10.00	65	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Excavating/Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	12	10.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	10.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Cranes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	4	10.00	212	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	6	10.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Off-Highway Trucks	4	10.00	402	0.38
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	4	10.00	8	0.43
Building Construction	Pumps	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	4	10.00	100	0.40

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Building Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	10.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	4	10.00	65	0.37
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	8	10.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Dumpers/Tenders	4	10.00	16	0.38
Paving	Pavers	2	10.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	10.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	4	10.00	80	0.38
Paving	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Paving	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Paving	Skid Steer Loaders	2	5.00	65	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	2.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	29	73.00	0.00	160.00	22.50	6.60	5.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Excavating/Trenching	12	30.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	68	100.00	39.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	17	43.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372		3.7945	3.7945		3.5154	3.5154		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98
Total	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372	15.1356	3.7945	18.9300	8.2842	3.5154	11.7996		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.5200e-003	0.1837	0.0526	3.2000e-004	5.2300e-003	5.5000e-004	5.7900e-003	1.4300e-003	5.3000e-004	1.9600e-003		33.3411	33.3411	1.3600e-003		33.3752
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.2701	0.8663	9.9778	0.0131	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,296.921 5	1,296.921 5	0.1033		1,299.503 1
Total	1.2756	1.0499	10.0305	0.0134	1.2538	0.0133	1.2671	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,330.262 6	1,330.262 6	0.1046		1,332.878 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.2 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372		3.7945	3.7945		3.5154	3.5154	0.0000	13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 97
Total	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372	15.1356	3.7945	18.9300	8.2842	3.5154	11.7996	0.0000	13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 97

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.5200e-003	0.1837	0.0526	3.2000e-004	5.2300e-003	5.5000e-004	5.7900e-003	1.4300e-003	5.3000e-004	1.9600e-003		33.3411	33.3411	1.3600e-003		33.3752
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.2701	0.8663	9.9778	0.0131	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,296.921 5	1,296.921 5	0.1033		1,299.503 1
Total	1.2756	1.0499	10.0305	0.0134	1.2538	0.0133	1.2671	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,330.262 6	1,330.262 6	0.1046		1,332.878 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580		6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911
Total	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580		6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177
Total	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580	0.0000	6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911
Total	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580	0.0000	6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177
Total	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29
Total	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1622	4.4127	1.4052	9.7600e-003	0.2370	0.0145	0.2515	0.0681	0.0139	0.0820		1,019.010 5	1,019.010 5	0.0295		1,019.746 9
Worker	1.6422	1.0712	12.1814	0.0174	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,718.912 5	1,718.912 5	0.1259		1,722.059 0
Total	1.8043	5.4839	13.5865	0.0271	1.9473	0.0309	1.9783	0.5216	0.0290	0.5506		2,737.923 0	2,737.923 0	0.1553		2,741.805 9

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654	0.0000	32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 28
Total	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654	0.0000	32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 28

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1622	4.4127	1.4052	9.7600e-003	0.2370	0.0145	0.2515	0.0681	0.0139	0.0820		1,019.010 5	1,019.010 5	0.0295		1,019.746 9
Worker	1.6422	1.0712	12.1814	0.0174	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,718.912 5	1,718.912 5	0.1259		1,722.059 0
Total	1.8043	5.4839	13.5865	0.0271	1.9473	0.0309	1.9783	0.5216	0.0290	0.5506		2,737.923 0	2,737.923 0	0.1553		2,741.805 9

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51
Total	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1355	3.7541	1.2569	9.6200e-003	0.2370	9.2000e-003	0.2462	0.0681	8.8000e-003	0.0769		1,004.274 0	1,004.274 0	0.0264		1,004.932 9
Worker	1.5416	0.9595	10.6813	0.0167	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,659.574 9	1,659.574 9	0.1104		1,662.335 1
Total	1.6771	4.7136	11.9382	0.0264	1.9473	0.0246	1.9719	0.5216	0.0229	0.5446		2,663.848 9	2,663.848 9	0.1368		2,667.268 0

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473	0.0000	32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51
Total	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473	0.0000	32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1355	3.7541	1.2569	9.6200e-003	0.2370	9.2000e-003	0.2462	0.0681	8.8000e-003	0.0769		1,004.274 0	1,004.274 0	0.0264		1,004.932 9
Worker	1.5416	0.9595	10.6813	0.0167	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,659.574 9	1,659.574 9	0.1104		1,662.335 1
Total	1.6771	4.7136	11.9382	0.0264	1.9473	0.0246	1.9719	0.5216	0.0229	0.5446		2,663.848 9	2,663.848 9	0.1368		2,667.268 0

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.3175	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670
Total	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.3175	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670
Total	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.3556	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997		5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	3.4117	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997		5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041
Total	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.3556	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997	0.0000	5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	3.4117	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997	0.0000	5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041
Total	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.72 63	52,282.72 63	2.5958		52,347.62 12
Unmitigated	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.72 63	52,282.72 63	2.5958		52,347.62 12

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Arena	900.77	1,616.77	1616.77	9,489,677	9,489,677
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	133.99	160.01	160.01	657,175	657,175
Hotel	730.00	820.00	820.00	5,147,580	5,147,580
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quality Restaurant	219.02	244.03	244.03	1,034,571	1,034,571
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	1,983.79	2,840.80	2,840.80	16,329,004	16,329,004

4.3 Trip Type Information

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Arena	14.70	38.33	6.60	0.00	81.00	19.00	66	28	6
High Turnover (Sit Down	14.70	38.33	6.60	8.50	72.50	19.00	37	20	43
Hotel	14.70	38.33	6.60	19.40	61.60	19.00	58	38	4
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Quality Restaurant	14.70	38.33	6.60	12.00	69.00	19.00	38	18	44
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	14.70	38.33	6.60	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Arena	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Hotel	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Parking Lot	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Quality Restaurant	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0187	0.1700	0.1428	1.0200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0129	0.0129		204.0398	204.0398	3.9100e-003	3.7400e-003	205.2523
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0266	0.2414	0.2028	1.4500e-003		0.0183	0.0183		0.0183	0.0183		289.6442	289.6442	5.5500e-003	5.3100e-003	291.3654

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	356.058	3.8400e-003	0.0349	0.0293	2.1000e-004		2.6500e-003	2.6500e-003		2.6500e-003	2.6500e-003		41.8892	41.8892	8.0000e-004	7.7000e-004	42.1381
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	2105.92	0.0227	0.2065	0.1734	1.2400e-003		0.0157	0.0157		0.0157	0.0157		247.7550	247.7550	4.7500e-003	4.5400e-003	249.2272
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0266	0.2414	0.2028	1.4500e-003		0.0183	0.0183		0.0183	0.0183		289.6442	289.6442	5.5500e-003	5.3100e-003	291.3654

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	0.258675	2.7900e-003	0.0254	0.0213	1.5000e-004		1.9300e-003	1.9300e-003		1.9300e-003	1.9300e-003		30.4323	30.4323	5.8000e-004	5.6000e-004	30.6132
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	1.47566	0.0159	0.1447	0.1215	8.7000e-004		0.0110	0.0110		0.0110	0.0110		173.6075	173.6075	3.3300e-003	3.1800e-003	174.6392
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0187	0.1700	0.1428	1.0200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0129	0.0129		204.0398	204.0398	3.9100e-003	3.7400e-003	205.2523

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Unmitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

CalEEMod Model Output Report
Without Mitigation – Daily Winter Period

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation
Tuolumne County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.03	1000sqft	0.12	5,025.00	0
Parking Lot	24.00	Space	0.22	9,600.00	0
Parking Lot	130.00	Space	1.17	52,000.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	430.00	Space	1.09	47,424.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	500.00	Space	1.13	49,044.00	0
Arena	209.97	1000sqft	0.85	37,026.00	0
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	2.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0
Hotel	200.00	Room	0.85	37,026.00	0
Quality Restaurant	5.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	66
Climate Zone	1			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	User Defined				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Project Characteristics - Tuolumne Public Power Agency: all power from hydroelectric per Peterson pers. comm., no GHG emissions. Schedule per Worth pers. comm. and Adams pers. comm.

Land Use - Arena is Casino. High Turnover Sit Down Restaurant is Sports Bar. 430-space Parking is N Garage. 500-space Parking is S Garage. Warehouse is Central Plant. 24-space Parking is N Lot. 130-space parking is S Lot.

Construction Phase - Per Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.: Grading 7/21 - 12/21, Trenching 1/22 - 6/22, Bldg Constr 1/22 - 12/23, Paving 10/23 - 12/23. Arch Coat added 9/1/23 - 9/28/23.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Worth pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Trips and VMT - 22.5 mile worker trip length and 5 mile hauling trip length per Howiston pers comm., Adams pers. comm and Worth pers. comm. 160 trips hauling for grading.

Vehicle Trips - 38.33 customer trip length per Bailey pers. comm. Trip gen rates: Casino 4.29, 7.70, 7.70. Sports Bar: 55.83, 66.67, 66.67. Hotel: 3.65, 4.10, 4.10. Steakhouse: 40.56, 45.19, 45.19.

Energy Use -

Energy Mitigation - Comply with Title 24 2019 standards.

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	132.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	520.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	65.00
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	33.00	10.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,030.00	5,025.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	172,000.00	47,424.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	200,000.00	49,044.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	209,970.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	2,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	290,400.00	37,026.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.87	1.09
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	4.50	1.13
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	67.49	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.06	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.67	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.12	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	231.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.29	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	5.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	160.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	158.37	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.19	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	94.36	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	131.84	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.95	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	72.16	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	10.71	4.29

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	127.15	55.83
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	8.17	3.65
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	89.95	40.56
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.68	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	9.9709	89.9660	67.4922	0.1495	16.3893	3.8078	20.1972	8.6167	3.5277	12.1444	0.0000	14,382.23 22	14,382.23 22	4.1240	0.0000	14,485.33 22
2022	24.7079	211.7867	209.5135	0.4416	2.4604	8.9272	11.3876	0.6577	8.4576	9.1153	0.0000	42,098.50 08	42,098.50 08	9.7219	0.0000	42,341.54 78
2023	116.9960	195.0140	210.7079	0.4365	2.6828	7.9974	10.6802	0.7166	7.5765	8.2932	0.0000	41,561.86 37	41,561.86 37	9.3895	0.0000	41,796.60 04
Maximum	116.9960	211.7867	210.7079	0.4416	16.3893	8.9272	20.1972	8.6167	8.4576	12.1444	0.0000	42,098.50 08	42,098.50 08	9.7219	0.0000	42,341.54 78

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	9.9709	89.9660	67.4922	0.1495	16.3893	3.8078	20.1972	8.6167	3.5277	12.1444	0.0000	14,382.23 22	14,382.23 22	4.1240	0.0000	14,485.33 22
2022	24.7079	211.7867	209.5135	0.4416	2.4604	8.9272	11.3876	0.6577	8.4576	9.1153	0.0000	42,098.50 07	42,098.50 07	9.7219	0.0000	42,341.54 78
2023	116.9960	195.0140	210.7079	0.4365	2.6828	7.9974	10.6802	0.7166	7.5765	8.2932	0.0000	41,561.86 36	41,561.86 36	9.3895	0.0000	41,796.60 03
Maximum	116.9960	211.7867	210.7079	0.4416	16.3893	8.9272	20.1972	8.6167	8.4576	12.1444	0.0000	42,098.50 07	42,098.50 07	9.7219	0.0000	42,341.54 78

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0266	0.2414	0.2028	1.4500e-003		0.0183	0.0183		0.0183	0.0183		289.6442	289.6442	5.5500e-003	5.3100e-003	291.3654
Mobile	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.1334	48,730.1334	2.4510		48,791.4079
Total	15.7689	63.3653	209.7845	0.4874	45.3777	0.5707	45.9484	12.1596	0.5362	12.6958		49,020.1073	49,020.1073	2.4574	5.3100e-003	49,083.1246

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0187	0.1700	0.1428	1.0200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0129	0.0129		204.0398	204.0398	3.9100e-003	3.7400e-003	205.2523
Mobile	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.1334	48,730.1334	2.4510		48,791.4079
Total	15.7610	63.2940	209.7246	0.4869	45.3777	0.5652	45.9430	12.1596	0.5308	12.6904		48,934.5030	48,934.5030	2.4558	3.7400e-003	48,997.0115

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.95	0.01	0.00	1.01	0.04	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.07	29.57	0.18

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	7/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	132	
2	Excavating/Trenching	Trenching	1/1/2022	6/30/2022	5	129	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/1/2022	12/31/2023	5	520	
4	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/1/2023	9/28/2023	5	20	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2023	12/31/2023	5	65	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 3.61

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 118,616; Non-Residential Outdoor: 39,539; Striped Parking Area: 9,484 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Aerial Lifts	2	10.00	63	0.31
Grading	Air Compressors	1	10.00	78	0.48
Grading	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	10.00	9	0.56
Grading	Cranes	1	10.00	231	0.29

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	6	10.00	16	0.38
Grading	Excavators	3	10.00	158	0.38
Grading	Forklifts	1	10.00	89	0.20
Grading	Graders	1	4.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	4	10.00	203	0.36
Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	2	10.00	65	0.37
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Excavating/Trenching	Dumpers/Tenders	2	5.00	16	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Excavators	2	10.00	158	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Excavating/Trenching	Skid Steer Loaders	1	10.00	65	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Excavating/Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	12	10.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	10.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Cranes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	4	10.00	212	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	6	10.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Off-Highway Trucks	4	10.00	402	0.38
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	4	10.00	8	0.43
Building Construction	Pumps	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	4	10.00	100	0.40

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Building Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	10.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	4	10.00	65	0.37
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	8	10.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Dumpers/Tenders	4	10.00	16	0.38
Paving	Pavers	2	10.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	10.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	4	10.00	80	0.38
Paving	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Paving	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Paving	Skid Steer Loaders	2	5.00	65	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	2.00	97	0.37

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	29	73.00	0.00	160.00	22.50	6.60	5.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Excavating/Trenching	12	30.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	68	100.00	39.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	17	43.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372		3.7945	3.7945		3.5154	3.5154		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98
Total	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372	15.1356	3.7945	18.9300	8.2842	3.5154	11.7996		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.9900e-003	0.1859	0.0624	3.1000e-004	5.2300e-003	6.0000e-004	5.8300e-003	1.4300e-003	5.7000e-004	2.0000e-003		32.2502	32.2502	1.5300e-003		32.2885
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.4279	1.1491	9.4216	0.0120	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,185.172 8	1,185.172 8	0.0969		1,187.594 0
Total	1.4339	1.3350	9.4839	0.0123	1.2538	0.0134	1.2672	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,217.423 0	1,217.423 0	0.0984		1,219.882 5

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.2 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372		3.7945	3.7945		3.5154	3.5154	0.0000	13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 97
Total	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372	15.1356	3.7945	18.9300	8.2842	3.5154	11.7996	0.0000	13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 97

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.9900e-003	0.1859	0.0624	3.1000e-004	5.2300e-003	6.0000e-004	5.8300e-003	1.4300e-003	5.7000e-004	2.0000e-003		32.2502	32.2502	1.5300e-003		32.2885
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.4279	1.1491	9.4216	0.0120	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,185.172 8	1,185.172 8	0.0969		1,187.594 0
Total	1.4339	1.3350	9.4839	0.0123	1.2538	0.0134	1.2672	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,217.423 0	1,217.423 0	0.0984		1,219.882 5

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580		6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911
Total	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580		6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376
Total	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580	0.0000	6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911
Total	3.1159	31.2630	27.7539	0.0670		1.3655	1.3655		1.2580	1.2580	0.0000	6,466.1208	6,466.1208	2.0748		6,517.9911

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376
Total	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29
Total	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1746	4.5212	1.6329	9.5800e-003	0.2370	0.0152	0.2522	0.0681	0.0146	0.0827		1,000.221 8	1,000.221 8	0.0326		1,001.037 8
Worker	1.8511	1.4185	11.4070	0.0159	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,570.531 9	1,570.531 9	0.1171		1,573.458 5
Total	2.0257	5.9397	13.0399	0.0255	1.9473	0.0317	1.9790	0.5216	0.0297	0.5513		2,570.753 7	2,570.753 7	0.1497		2,574.496 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654	0.0000	32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 28
Total	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654	0.0000	32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 28

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1746	4.5212	1.6329	9.5800e-003	0.2370	0.0152	0.2522	0.0681	0.0146	0.0827		1,000.221 8	1,000.221 8	0.0326		1,001.037 8
Worker	1.8511	1.4185	11.4070	0.0159	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,570.531 9	1,570.531 9	0.1171		1,573.458 5
Total	2.0257	5.9397	13.0399	0.0255	1.9473	0.0317	1.9790	0.5216	0.0297	0.5513		2,570.753 7	2,570.753 7	0.1497		2,574.496 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51
Total	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1464	3.8332	1.4551	9.4400e-003	0.2370	9.7700e-003	0.2468	0.0681	9.3400e-003	0.0775		985.3922	985.3922	0.0293		986.1240
Worker	1.7430	1.2675	9.8854	0.0153	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,516.026 3	1,516.026 3	0.1015		1,518.563 3
Total	1.8894	5.1007	11.3405	0.0247	1.9473	0.0251	1.9725	0.5216	0.0235	0.5451		2,501.418 5	2,501.418 5	0.1308		2,504.687 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473	0.0000	32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51
Total	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473	0.0000	32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1464	3.8332	1.4551	9.4400e-003	0.2370	9.7700e-003	0.2468	0.0681	9.3400e-003	0.0775		985.3922	985.3922	0.0293		986.1240
Worker	1.7430	1.2675	9.8854	0.0153	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,516.026 3	1,516.026 3	0.1015		1,518.563 3
Total	1.8894	5.1007	11.3405	0.0247	1.9473	0.0251	1.9725	0.5216	0.0235	0.5451		2,501.418 5	2,501.418 5	0.1308		2,504.687 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.3175	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127
Total	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.3175	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127
Total	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.3556	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997		5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	3.4117	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997		5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822
Total	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.3556	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997	0.0000	5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	3.4117	32.7796	32.1747	0.0607		1.5139	1.5139		1.3997	1.3997	0.0000	5,816.1552	5,816.1552	1.8152		5,861.5357

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822
Total	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.13 34	48,730.13 34	2.4510		48,791.40 79
Unmitigated	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.13 34	48,730.13 34	2.4510		48,791.40 79

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Arena	900.77	1,616.77	1616.77	9,489,677	9,489,677
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	133.99	160.01	160.01	657,175	657,175
Hotel	730.00	820.00	820.00	5,147,580	5,147,580
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quality Restaurant	219.02	244.03	244.03	1,034,571	1,034,571
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	1,983.79	2,840.80	2,840.80	16,329,004	16,329,004

4.3 Trip Type Information

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Arena	14.70	38.33	6.60	0.00	81.00	19.00	66	28	6
High Turnover (Sit Down	14.70	38.33	6.60	8.50	72.50	19.00	37	20	43
Hotel	14.70	38.33	6.60	19.40	61.60	19.00	58	38	4
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Quality Restaurant	14.70	38.33	6.60	12.00	69.00	19.00	38	18	44
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	14.70	38.33	6.60	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Arena	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Hotel	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Parking Lot	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Quality Restaurant	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0187	0.1700	0.1428	1.0200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0129	0.0129		204.0398	204.0398	3.9100e-003	3.7400e-003	205.2523
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0266	0.2414	0.2028	1.4500e-003		0.0183	0.0183		0.0183	0.0183		289.6442	289.6442	5.5500e-003	5.3100e-003	291.3654

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	356.058	3.8400e-003	0.0349	0.0293	2.1000e-004		2.6500e-003	2.6500e-003		2.6500e-003	2.6500e-003		41.8892	41.8892	8.0000e-004	7.7000e-004	42.1381
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	2105.92	0.0227	0.2065	0.1734	1.2400e-003		0.0157	0.0157		0.0157	0.0157		247.7550	247.7550	4.7500e-003	4.5400e-003	249.2272
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0266	0.2414	0.2028	1.4500e-003		0.0183	0.0183		0.0183	0.0183		289.6442	289.6442	5.5500e-003	5.3100e-003	291.3654

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	0.258675	2.7900e-003	0.0254	0.0213	1.5000e-004		1.9300e-003	1.9300e-003		1.9300e-003	1.9300e-003		30.4323	30.4323	5.8000e-004	5.6000e-004	30.6132
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	1.47566	0.0159	0.1447	0.1215	8.7000e-004		0.0110	0.0110		0.0110	0.0110		173.6075	173.6075	3.3300e-003	3.1800e-003	174.6392
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0187	0.1700	0.1428	1.0200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0129	0.0129		204.0398	204.0398	3.9100e-003	3.7400e-003	205.2523

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Unmitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino - Before Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	----------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

11.0 Vegetation

CalEEMod Model Output Report
With Mitigation – Annual Period

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

**Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation
Tuolumne County, Annual**

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.03	1000sqft	0.12	5,025.00	0
Parking Lot	24.00	Space	0.22	9,600.00	0
Parking Lot	130.00	Space	1.17	52,000.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	430.00	Space	1.09	47,424.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	500.00	Space	1.13	49,044.00	0
Arena	209.97	1000sqft	0.85	37,026.00	0
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	2.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0
Hotel	200.00	Room	0.85	37,026.00	0
Quality Restaurant	5.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	66
Climate Zone	1			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	User Defined				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Project Characteristics - Tuolumne Public Power Agency: all power from hydroelectric per Peterson pers. comm., no GHG emissions. Schedule per Worth pers. comm. and Adams pers. comm.

Land Use - Arena is Casino. High Turnover Sit Down Restaurant is Sports Bar. 430-space Parking is N Garage. 500-space Parking is S Garage. Warehouse is Central Plant. 24-space Parking is N Lot. 130-space parking is S Lot.

Construction Phase - Per Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.: Grading 7/21 - 12/21, Trenching 1/22 - 6/22, Bldg Constr 1/22 - 12/23, Paving 10/23 - 12/23. Arch Coat added 9/1/23 - 9/28/23.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Worth pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Trips and VMT - 22.5 mile worker trip length and 5 mile hauling trip length per Howiston pers. comm., Adams pers. comm and Worth pers. comm. 160 trips hauling for grading.

Vehicle Trips - 38.33 customer trip length per Bailey pers. comm. Trip gen rates: Casino 4.29, 7.70, 7.70. Sports Bar: 55.83, 66.67, 66.67. Hotel: 3.65, 4.10, 4.10. Steakhouse: 40.56, 45.19, 45.19.

Energy Use - Mitigation measure: 20% reduction in natural gas use (Worth pers comm.)

Sequestration - Mitigation measure: sequestration by planting 50,000 trees (Worth pers. comm.)

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Mitigation measure: off-road equipment electrically-powered and complying with Tier 4 emission standards.

Energy Mitigation - Comply with Title 24 2019 standards (Calif Energy Commission 2019). Mitigation measure: Install High Efficiency Lighting (Worth pers. comm.).

Water Mitigation - Mitigation measures: Use Reclaimed Water; Install Low-Flow Bathroom Faucet, Toilet, and Shower; Water Efficient Landscape. (Worth pers. comm.)

Waste Mitigation - Mitigation measure: Solid Waste Recycling Program (Worth pers. comm.)

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstEquipMitigation	FuelType	Diesel	Electrical
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	14.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	12.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	7.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	8.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	8.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
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tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	132.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	520.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	65.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	0.31	0.25
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	88.55	70.84
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	0.05	0.04
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	88.55	70.84
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	3.20	2.56
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	27.65	22.12
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	20.71	16.57
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	27.65	22.12

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	33.00	10.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,030.00	5,025.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	172,000.00	47,424.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	200,000.00	49,044.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	209,970.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	2,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	290,400.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.87	1.09
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	4.50	1.13
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	67.49	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.06	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.67	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.12	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	231.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.29	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Aerial Lifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Air Compressors
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Cement and Mortar Mixers
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Cranes
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	6.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblSequestration	NumberOfNewTrees	0.00	50,000.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	5.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	160.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	158.37	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.19	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	94.36	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	131.84	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.95	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	72.16	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	10.71	4.29
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	127.15	55.83
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	8.17	3.65
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	89.95	40.56
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.68	0.00
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowBathroomFaucet	32	30
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowShower	20	32
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowToilet	20	32

2.0 Emissions Summary

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.6467	5.9309	4.4428	9.8800e-003	1.0784	0.2513	1.3298	0.5679	0.2328	0.8007	0.0000	862.3583	862.3583	0.2469	0.0000	868.5308
2022	2.9369	25.4390	25.1570	0.0528	0.2752	1.0708	1.3460	0.0739	1.0168	1.0907	0.0000	4,558.1737	4,558.1737	1.0212	0.0000	4,583.7046
2023	3.5926	22.1030	23.8495	0.0503	0.2697	0.8924	1.1620	0.0724	0.8488	0.9212	0.0000	4,339.0395	4,339.0395	0.9431	0.0000	4,362.6162
Maximum	3.5926	25.4390	25.1570	0.0528	1.0784	1.0708	1.3460	0.5679	1.0168	1.0907	0.0000	4,558.1737	4,558.1737	1.0212	0.0000	4,583.7046

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.1901	0.7186	5.1468	9.8800e-003	1.0784	0.0145	1.0929	0.5679	0.0144	0.5823	0.0000	838.0155	838.0155	0.2390	0.0000	843.9912
2022	0.8229	4.9653	27.0617	0.0528	0.2752	0.0725	0.3477	0.0739	0.0722	0.1461	0.0000	4,270.4929	4,270.4929	0.9282	0.0000	4,293.6977
2023	1.7418	4.6715	25.6238	0.0503	0.2697	0.0677	0.3373	0.0724	0.0674	0.1398	0.0000	4,051.3589	4,051.3589	0.8500	0.0000	4,072.6096
Maximum	1.7418	4.9653	27.0617	0.0528	1.0784	0.0725	1.0929	0.5679	0.0722	0.5823	0.0000	4,270.4929	4,270.4929	0.9282	0.0000	4,293.6977

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	61.61	80.63	-8.20	0.00	0.00	93.02	53.67	0.00	92.66	69.13	0.00	6.14	6.14	8.77	0.00	6.16

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	7-1-2021	9-30-2021	3.2691	0.4469
2	10-1-2021	12-31-2021	3.2836	0.4614
3	1-1-2022	3-31-2022	7.6026	1.5580
4	4-1-2022	6-30-2022	7.6597	1.5478
5	7-1-2022	9-30-2022	6.5865	1.3403
6	10-1-2022	12-31-2022	6.6087	1.3625
7	1-1-2023	3-31-2023	5.8185	1.3016
8	4-1-2023	6-30-2023	5.8636	1.2965
9	7-1-2023	9-30-2023	6.9193	2.2886
		Highest	7.6597	2.2886

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Energy	3.8800e-003	0.0353	0.0296	2.1000e-004		2.6800e-003	2.6800e-003		2.6800e-003	2.6800e-003	0.0000	38.3710	38.3710	7.4000e-004	7.0000e-004	38.5990
Mobile	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.410 4	6,237.410 4	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.205 1
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.1591	0.0000	31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.4249	0.0000	31.4249	3.2276	0.0762	134.8270
Total	2.3259	8.4718	28.8381	0.0688	6.0797	0.0795	6.1592	1.6346	0.0747	1.7094	62.5840	6,275.808 3	6,338.392 3	5.3817	0.0769	6,495.855 2

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Energy	2.7300e-003	0.0248	0.0209	1.5000e-004		1.8900e-003	1.8900e-003		1.8900e-003	1.8900e-003	0.0000	27.0316	27.0316	5.2000e-004	5.0000e-004	27.1922
Mobile	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.4104	6,237.4104	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.2051
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	15.5796	0.0000	15.5796	0.9207	0.0000	38.5977
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	24.1972	0.0000	24.1972	2.4853	0.0587	103.8168
Total	2.3247	8.4614	28.8294	0.0687	6.0797	0.0787	6.1585	1.6346	0.0739	1.7086	39.7768	6,264.4689	6,304.2457	3.7184	0.0592	6,414.8405

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.05	0.12	0.03	0.09	0.00	0.99	0.01	0.00	1.06	0.05	36.44	0.18	0.54	30.91	23.05	1.25

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

2.3 Vegetation

Vegetation

	CO2e
Category	MT
New Trees	36,700.00 00
Total	36,700.00 00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	7/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	132	
2	Excavating/Trenching	Trenching	1/1/2022	6/30/2022	5	129	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/1/2022	12/31/2023	5	520	
4	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/1/2023	9/28/2023	5	20	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2023	12/31/2023	5	65	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 3.61

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Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 118,616; Non-Residential Outdoor: 39,539; Striped Parking Area: 9,484 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	6	10.00	16	0.38
Grading	Excavators	3	10.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	4.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	4	10.00	203	0.36
Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	2	10.00	65	0.37
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Dumpers/Tenders	2	5.00	16	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Excavators	2	10.00	158	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Excavating/Trenching	Skid Steer Loaders	1	10.00	65	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Excavating/Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	12	10.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	10.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Cranes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	4	10.00	212	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	6	10.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Off-Highway Trucks	4	10.00	402	0.38
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	4	10.00	8	0.43

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Building Construction	Pumps	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	4	10.00	100	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	10.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	4	10.00	65	0.37
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	8	10.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Dumpers/Tenders	4	10.00	16	0.38
Paving	Pavers	2	10.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	10.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	4	10.00	80	0.38
Paving	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Paving	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Paving	Skid Steer Loaders	2	5.00	65	0.37
Paving	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Aerial Lifts	2	10.00	63	0.31
Grading	Air Compressors	1	10.00	78	0.48
Grading	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	10.00	9	0.56
Grading	Cranes	1	10.00	231	0.29
Grading	Forklifts	1	10.00	89	0.20
Excavating/Trenching	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50

Trips and VMT

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Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	29	73.00	0.00	160.00	22.50	6.60	5.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Excavating/Trenching	12	30.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	68	100.00	39.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	17	43.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Alternative Fuel for Construction Equipment

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.9990	0.0000	0.9990	0.5468	0.0000	0.5468	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.5634	5.8497	3.8285	9.0600e-003		0.2504	0.2504		0.2320	0.2320	0.0000	788.2323	788.2323	0.2410	0.0000	794.2581
Total	0.5634	5.8497	3.8285	9.0600e-003	0.9990	0.2504	1.2494	0.5468	0.2320	0.7788	0.0000	788.2323	788.2323	0.2410	0.0000	794.2581

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3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	3.8000e-004	0.0123	3.8000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3000e-004	4.0000e-005	3.7000e-004	9.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.9688	1.9688	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9710
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0829	0.0689	0.6105	8.0000e-004	0.0792	8.4000e-004	0.0800	0.0211	7.8000e-004	0.0218	0.0000	72.1571	72.1571	5.7800e-003	0.0000	72.3017
Total	0.0833	0.0813	0.6143	8.2000e-004	0.0795	8.8000e-004	0.0804	0.0212	8.2000e-004	0.0220	0.0000	74.1259	74.1259	5.8700e-003	0.0000	74.2727

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.9990	0.0000	0.9990	0.5468	0.0000	0.5468	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.1068	0.6373	4.5325	9.0600e-003		0.0136	0.0136		0.0136	0.0136	0.0000	763.8896	763.8896	0.2332	0.0000	769.7185
Total	0.1068	0.6373	4.5325	9.0600e-003	0.9990	0.0136	1.0126	0.5468	0.0136	0.5604	0.0000	763.8896	763.8896	0.2332	0.0000	769.7185

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3.2 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	3.8000e-004	0.0123	3.8000e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3000e-004	4.0000e-005	3.7000e-004	9.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.9688	1.9688	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.9710
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0829	0.0689	0.6105	8.0000e-004	0.0792	8.4000e-004	0.0800	0.0211	7.8000e-004	0.0218	0.0000	72.1571	72.1571	5.7800e-003	0.0000	72.3017
Total	0.0833	0.0813	0.6143	8.2000e-004	0.0795	8.8000e-004	0.0804	0.0212	8.2000e-004	0.0220	0.0000	74.1259	74.1259	5.8700e-003	0.0000	74.2727

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2012	2.0183	1.7918	4.3300e-003		0.0881	0.0881		0.0812	0.0812	0.0000	379.0230	379.0230	0.1216	0.0000	382.0635
Total	0.2012	2.0183	1.7918	4.3300e-003		0.0881	0.0881		0.0812	0.0812	0.0000	379.0230	379.0230	0.1216	0.0000	382.0635

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3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861
Total	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0551	0.3332	2.3995	4.3300e-003		7.0100e-003	7.0100e-003		7.0100e-003	7.0100e-003	0.0000	379.0226	379.0226	0.1216	0.0000	382.0631
Total	0.0551	0.3332	2.3995	4.3300e-003		7.0100e-003	7.0100e-003		7.0100e-003	7.0100e-003	0.0000	379.0226	379.0226	0.1216	0.0000	382.0631

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3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861
Total	0.0314	0.0250	0.2174	3.1000e-004	0.0318	3.2000e-004	0.0321	8.4600e-003	2.9000e-004	8.7500e-003	0.0000	28.0347	28.0347	2.0600e-003	0.0000	28.0861

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	2.4714	22.6406	21.4887	0.0448		0.9783	0.9783		0.9315	0.9315	0.0000	3,843.5246	3,843.5246	0.8801	0.0000	3,865.5260
Total	2.4714	22.6406	21.4887	0.0448		0.9783	0.9783		0.9315	0.9315	0.0000	3,843.5246	3,843.5246	0.8801	0.0000	3,865.5260

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3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0217	0.5875	0.1983	1.2600e-003	0.0298	1.9300e-003	0.0317	8.6100e-003	1.8400e-003	0.0105	0.0000	119.2447	119.2447	3.6700e-003	0.0000	119.3366
Worker	0.2112	0.1677	1.4609	2.1000e-003	0.2136	2.1400e-003	0.2157	0.0568	1.9700e-003	0.0588	0.0000	188.3467	188.3467	0.0138	0.0000	188.6924
Total	0.2329	0.7551	1.6591	3.3600e-003	0.2434	4.0700e-003	0.2475	0.0654	3.8100e-003	0.0692	0.0000	307.5914	307.5914	0.0175	0.0000	308.0289

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.5034	3.8520	22.7857	0.0448		0.0611	0.0611		0.0611	0.0611	0.0000	3,555.8442	3,555.8442	0.7870	0.0000	3,575.5195
Total	0.5034	3.8520	22.7857	0.0448		0.0611	0.0611		0.0611	0.0611	0.0000	3,555.8442	3,555.8442	0.7870	0.0000	3,575.5195

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3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0217	0.5875	0.1983	1.2600e-003	0.0298	1.9300e-003	0.0317	8.6100e-003	1.8400e-003	0.0105	0.0000	119.2447	119.2447	3.6700e-003	0.0000	119.3366
Worker	0.2112	0.1677	1.4609	2.1000e-003	0.2136	2.1400e-003	0.2157	0.0568	1.9700e-003	0.0588	0.0000	188.3467	188.3467	0.0138	0.0000	188.6924
Total	0.2329	0.7551	1.6591	3.3600e-003	0.2434	4.0700e-003	0.2475	0.0654	3.8100e-003	0.0692	0.0000	307.5914	307.5914	0.0175	0.0000	308.0289

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	2.2673	20.3565	21.1825	0.0448		0.8387	0.8387		0.7991	0.7991	0.0000	3,843.7525	3,843.7525	0.8727	0.0000	3,865.5698
Total	2.2673	20.3565	21.1825	0.0448		0.8387	0.8387		0.7991	0.7991	0.0000	3,843.7525	3,843.7525	0.8727	0.0000	3,865.5698

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3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0182	0.4984	0.1771	1.2400e-003	0.0298	1.2300e-003	0.0310	8.6100e-003	1.1700e-003	9.7800e-003	0.0000	117.5022	117.5022	3.2900e-003	0.0000	117.5845
Worker	0.1984	0.1499	1.2723	2.0200e-003	0.2136	2.0000e-003	0.2156	0.0568	1.8400e-003	0.0587	0.0000	181.8168	181.8168	0.0121	0.0000	182.1183
Total	0.2166	0.6483	1.4494	3.2600e-003	0.2434	3.2300e-003	0.2466	0.0654	3.0100e-003	0.0684	0.0000	299.3190	299.3190	0.0154	0.0000	299.7028

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.5034	3.8520	22.7857	0.0448		0.0611	0.0611		0.0611	0.0611	0.0000	3,556.0721	3,556.0721	0.7797	0.0000	3,575.5634
Total	0.5034	3.8520	22.7857	0.0448		0.0611	0.0611		0.0611	0.0611	0.0000	3,556.0721	3,556.0721	0.7797	0.0000	3,575.5634

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3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0182	0.4984	0.1771	1.2400e-003	0.0298	1.2300e-003	0.0310	8.6100e-003	1.1700e-003	9.7800e-003	0.0000	117.5022	117.5022	3.2900e-003	0.0000	117.5845
Worker	0.1984	0.1499	1.2723	2.0200e-003	0.2136	2.0000e-003	0.2156	0.0568	1.8400e-003	0.0587	0.0000	181.8168	181.8168	0.0121	0.0000	182.1183
Total	0.2166	0.6483	1.4494	3.2600e-003	0.2434	3.2300e-003	0.2466	0.0654	3.0100e-003	0.0684	0.0000	299.3190	299.3190	0.0154	0.0000	299.7028

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.9713					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.9200e-003	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571
Total	0.9732	0.0130	0.0181	3.0000e-005		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004		7.1000e-004	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571

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3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018
Total	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.9713					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.0000e-004	1.2900e-003	0.0183	3.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571
Total	0.9716	1.2900e-003	0.0183	3.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.5000e-004	0.0000	2.5571

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018
Total	3.0500e-003	2.3100e-003	0.0196	3.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3200e-003	8.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7972	2.7972	1.9000e-004	0.0000	2.8018

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1093	1.0667	1.0431	1.9700e-003		0.0495	0.0495		0.0457	0.0457	0.0000	171.0723	171.0723	0.0534	0.0000	172.4070
Paving	1.8200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.1111	1.0667	1.0431	1.9700e-003		0.0495	0.0495		0.0457	0.0457	0.0000	171.0723	171.0723	0.0534	0.0000	172.4070

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777
Total	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0240	0.1515	1.2141	1.9700e-003		3.0200e-003	3.0200e-003		3.0200e-003	3.0200e-003	0.0000	171.0721	171.0721	0.0534	0.0000	172.4068
Paving	1.8200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0258	0.1515	1.2141	1.9700e-003		3.0200e-003	3.0200e-003		3.0200e-003	3.0200e-003	0.0000	171.0721	171.0721	0.0534	0.0000	172.4068

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777
Total	0.0213	0.0161	0.1368	2.2000e-004	0.0230	2.1000e-004	0.0232	6.1100e-003	2.0000e-004	6.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5453	19.5453	1.3000e-003	0.0000	19.5777

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.410 4	6,237.410 4	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.205 1
Unmitigated	1.9045	8.4365	28.7947	0.0685	6.0797	0.0768	6.1565	1.6346	0.0720	1.7066	0.0000	6,237.410 4	6,237.410 4	0.3118	0.0000	6,245.205 1

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Arena	900.77	1,616.77	1616.77	9,489,677	9,489,677
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	133.99	160.01	160.01	657,175	657,175
Hotel	730.00	820.00	820.00	5,147,580	5,147,580
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quality Restaurant	219.02	244.03	244.03	1,034,571	1,034,571
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	1,983.79	2,840.80	2,840.80	16,329,004	16,329,004

4.3 Trip Type Information

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Arena	14.70	38.33	6.60	0.00	81.00	19.00	66	28	6
High Turnover (Sit Down	14.70	38.33	6.60	8.50	72.50	19.00	37	20	43
Hotel	14.70	38.33	6.60	19.40	61.60	19.00	58	38	4
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Quality Restaurant	14.70	38.33	6.60	12.00	69.00	19.00	38	18	44
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	14.70	38.33	6.60	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Arena	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Hotel	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Parking Lot	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Quality Restaurant	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Install High Efficiency Lighting

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated							0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity Unmitigated							0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Mitigated	2.7300e-003	0.0248	0.0209	1.5000e-004		1.8900e-003	1.8900e-003		1.8900e-003	1.8900e-003	0.0000	27.0316	27.0316	5.2000e-004	5.0000e-004	27.1922
NaturalGas Unmitigated	3.8800e-003	0.0353	0.0296	2.1000e-004		2.6800e-003	2.6800e-003		2.6800e-003	2.6800e-003	0.0000	38.3710	38.3710	7.4000e-004	7.0000e-004	38.5990

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Arena	104043	5.6000e-004	5.1000e-003	4.2800e-003	3.0000e-005		3.9000e-004	3.9000e-004		3.9000e-004	3.9000e-004	0.0000	5.5521	5.5521	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-004	5.5851
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	615002	3.3200e-003	0.0302	0.0253	1.8000e-004		2.2900e-003	2.2900e-003		2.2900e-003	2.2900e-003	0.0000	32.8188	32.8188	6.3000e-004	6.0000e-004	33.0139
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		3.8800e-003	0.0353	0.0296	2.1000e-004		2.6800e-003	2.6800e-003		2.6800e-003	2.6800e-003	0.0000	38.3710	38.3710	7.4000e-004	7.0000e-004	38.5990

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Arena	75607.1	4.1000e-004	3.7100e-003	3.1100e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0347	4.0347	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0587
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	430946	2.3200e-003	0.0211	0.0177	1.3000e-004		1.6100e-003	1.6100e-003		1.6100e-003	1.6100e-003	0.0000	22.9969	22.9969	4.4000e-004	4.2000e-004	23.1336
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		2.7300e-003	0.0248	0.0209	1.5000e-004		1.8900e-003	1.8900e-003		1.8900e-003	1.8900e-003	0.0000	27.0316	27.0316	5.2000e-004	4.9000e-004	27.1922

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Arena	158471	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	276214	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	18200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	3360	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	92002.6	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	95145.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Arena	131479	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	225229	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	12740	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Parking Lot	2352	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	67105	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	69397.3	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Unmitigated	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0971					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.3191					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2800e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Total	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287

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6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0971					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.3191					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.2800e-003	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287
Total	0.4175	1.3000e-004	0.0138	0.0000		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005		5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0269	0.0269	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0287

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

- Use Reclaimed Water
- Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet
- Install Low Flow Toilet
- Install Low Flow Shower
- Use Water Efficient Landscaping

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	24.1972	2.4853	0.0587	103.8168
Unmitigated	31.4249	3.2276	0.0762	134.8270

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Arena	90.4488 / 5.77333	28.6952	2.9473	0.0696	123.1154
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.728481 / 0.0464988	0.2311	0.0237	5.6000e-004	0.9916
Hotel	5.07335 / 0.563706	1.6095	0.1653	3.9000e-003	6.9057
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	1.63908 / 0.104622	0.5200	0.0534	1.2600e-003	2.2311
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.16319 / 0	0.3690	0.0379	8.9000e-004	1.5833
Total		31.4249	3.2277	0.0762	134.8270

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Arena	69.6456 / 2.598	22.0953	2.2694	0.0536	94.7989
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.56093 / 0.0209245	0.1780	0.0183	4.3000e-004	0.7635
Hotel	3.90648 / 0.253668	1.2394	0.1273	3.0100e-003	5.3174
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	1.26209 / 0.04708	0.4004	0.0411	9.7000e-004	1.7179
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.895654 / 0	0.2842	0.0292	6.9000e-004	1.2191
Total		24.1972	2.4853	0.0587	103.8168

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	15.5796	0.9207	0.0000	38.5977
Unmitigated	31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Arena	5.78	1.1733	0.0693	0.0000	2.9068
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	28.56	5.7974	0.3426	0.0000	14.3629
Hotel	109.5	22.2275	1.3136	0.0000	55.0677
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	4.93	1.0008	0.0591	0.0000	2.4793
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.73	0.9602	0.0567	0.0000	2.3787
Total		31.1591	1.8415	0.0000	77.1954

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Arena	2.89	0.5866	0.0347	0.0000	1.4534
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	14.28	2.8987	0.1713	0.0000	7.1814
Hotel	54.75	11.1138	0.6568	0.0000	27.5339
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	2.465	0.5004	0.0296	0.0000	1.2397
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	2.365	0.4801	0.0284	0.0000	1.1894
Total		15.5796	0.9207	0.0000	38.5977

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

11.0 Vegetation

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT			
Unmitigated	36,700.00 00	0.0000	0.0000	36,700.00 00

11.2 Net New Trees

Species Class

	Number of Trees	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
		MT			
Mixed Hardwood	50000	36,700.00 00	0.0000	0.0000	36,700.00 00
Total		36,700.00 00	0.0000	0.0000	36,700.00 00

CalEEMod Model Output Report
With Mitigation – Daily Summer Period

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation
Tuolumne County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.03	1000sqft	0.12	5,025.00	0
Parking Lot	24.00	Space	0.22	9,600.00	0
Parking Lot	130.00	Space	1.17	52,000.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	430.00	Space	1.09	47,424.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	500.00	Space	1.13	49,044.00	0
Arena	209.97	1000sqft	0.85	37,026.00	0
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	2.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0
Hotel	200.00	Room	0.85	37,026.00	0
Quality Restaurant	5.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	66
Climate Zone	1			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	User Defined				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Project Characteristics - Tuolumne Public Power Agency: all power from hydroelectric per Peterson pers. comm., no GHG emissions. Schedule per Worth pers. comm. and Adams pers. comm.

Land Use - Arena is Casino. High Turnover Sit Down Restaurant is Sports Bar. 430-space Parking is N Garage. 500-space Parking is S Garage. Warehouse is Central Plant. 24-space Parking is N Lot. 130-space parking is S Lot.

Construction Phase - Per Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.: Grading 7/21 - 12/21, Trenching 1/22 - 6/22, Bldg Constr 1/22 - 12/23, Paving 10/23 - 12/23. Arch Coat added 9/1/23 - 9/28/23.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Worth pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Trips and VMT - 22.5 mile worker trip length and 5 mile hauling trip length per Howiston pers. comm., Adams pers. comm and Worth pers. comm. 160 trips hauling for grading.

Vehicle Trips - 38.33 customer trip length per Bailey pers. comm. Trip gen rates: Casino 4.29, 7.70, 7.70. Sports Bar: 55.83, 66.67, 66.67. Hotel: 3.65, 4.10, 4.10. Steakhouse: 40.56, 45.19, 45.19.

Energy Use - Mitigation measure: 20% reduction in natural gas use (Worth pers comm.)

Sequestration - Mitigation measure: sequestration by planting 50,000 trees (Worth pers. comm.)

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Mitigation measure: off-road equipment electrically-powered and complying with Tier 4 emission standards.

Energy Mitigation - Comply with Title 24 2019 standards (Calif Energy Commission 2019). Mitigation measure: Install High Efficiency Lighting (Worth pers. comm.).

Water Mitigation - Mitigation measures: Use Reclaimed Water; Install Low-Flow Bathroom Faucet, Toilet, and Shower; Water Efficient Landscape. (Worth pers. comm.)

Waste Mitigation - Mitigation measure: Solid Waste Recycling Program (Worth pers. comm.)

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstEquipMitigation	FuelType	Diesel	Electrical
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	14.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	12.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	7.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	8.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	8.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
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tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
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tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	132.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	520.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	65.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	0.31	0.25
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	88.55	70.84
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	0.05	0.04
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	88.55	70.84
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	3.20	2.56
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	27.65	22.12
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	20.71	16.57
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	27.65	22.12

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	33.00	10.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,030.00	5,025.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	172,000.00	47,424.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	200,000.00	49,044.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	209,970.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	2,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	290,400.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.87	1.09
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	4.50	1.13
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	67.49	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.06	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.67	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.12	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	231.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.29	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Aerial Lifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Air Compressors
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Cement and Mortar Mixers
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Cranes
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	6.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblSequestration	NumberOfNewTrees	0.00	50,000.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	5.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	160.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	158.37	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.19	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	94.36	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	131.84	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.95	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	72.16	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	10.71	4.29
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	127.15	55.83
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	8.17	3.65
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	89.95	40.56
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.68	0.00
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowBathroomFaucet	32	30
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowShower	20	32
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowToilet	20	32

2.0 Emissions Summary

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	9.8126	89.6809	68.0387	0.1506	16.3893	3.8078	20.1971	8.6167	3.5277	12.1444	0.0000	14,495.07 19	14,495.07 19	4.1302	0.0000	14,598.32 80
2022	24.4266	211.2550	210.3179	0.4439	2.4604	8.9274	11.3878	0.6577	8.4578	9.1155	0.0000	42,321.60 38	42,321.60 38	9.7338	0.0000	42,564.94 94
2023	116.7434	194.5371	211.5697	0.4386	2.6828	8.0051	10.6879	0.7166	7.5836	8.3002	0.0000	41,772.16 99	41,772.16 99	9.3948	0.0000	42,007.04 09
Maximum	116.7434	211.2550	211.5697	0.4439	16.3893	8.9274	20.1971	8.6167	8.4578	12.1444	0.0000	42,321.60 38	42,321.60 38	9.7338	0.0000	42,564.94 94

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	2.8943	10.7065	78.7054	0.1506	16.3893	0.2196	16.6090	8.6167	0.2186	8.8353	0.0000	14,088.52 22	14,088.52 22	3.9988	0.0000	14,188.49 12
2022	7.0236	40.6022	229.7167	0.4439	2.4604	0.6146	3.0751	0.6577	0.6123	1.2700	0.0000	39,882.30 60	39,882.30 60	8.9449	0.0000	40,105.92 87
2023	103.0134	39.4180	229.1633	0.4386	2.6828	0.5944	3.2772	0.7166	0.5922	1.3089	0.0000	39,332.87 22	39,332.87 22	8.6059	0.0000	39,548.02 02
Maximum	103.0134	40.6022	229.7167	0.4439	16.3893	0.6146	16.6090	8.6167	0.6123	8.8353	0.0000	39,882.30 60	39,882.30 60	8.9449	0.0000	40,105.92 87

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	25.20	81.69	-9.73	0.00	0.00	93.11	45.68	0.00	92.73	61.39	0.00	5.36	5.36	7.35	0.00	5.37

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0212	0.1931	0.1622	1.1600e-003		0.0147	0.0147		0.0147	0.0147		231.7631	231.7631	4.4400e-003	4.2500e-003	233.1403
Mobile	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.7263	52,282.7263	2.5958		52,347.6212
Total	17.4081	55.0662	220.7493	0.5226	45.3777	0.5661	45.9438	12.1596	0.5317	12.6913		52,514.8191	52,514.8191	2.6011	4.2500e-003	52,581.1128

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0150	0.1361	0.1143	8.2000e-004		0.0103	0.0103		0.0103	0.0103		163.2724	163.2724	3.1300e-003	2.9900e-003	164.2427
Mobile	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.7263	52,282.7263	2.5958		52,347.6212
Total	17.4018	55.0092	220.7014	0.5223	45.3777	0.5617	45.9395	12.1596	0.5273	12.6869		52,446.3285	52,446.3285	2.5998	2.9900e-003	52,512.2151

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.77	0.01	0.00	0.82	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.05	29.65	0.13

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	7/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	132	
2	Excavating/Trenching	Trenching	1/1/2022	6/30/2022	5	129	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/1/2022	12/31/2023	5	520	
4	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/1/2023	9/28/2023	5	20	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2023	12/31/2023	5	65	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 3.61

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 118,616; Non-Residential Outdoor: 39,539; Striped Parking Area: 9,484 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	6	10.00	16	0.38
Grading	Excavators	3	10.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	4.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	4	10.00	203	0.36

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	2	10.00	65	0.37
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Dumpers/Tenders	2	5.00	16	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Excavators	2	10.00	158	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Excavating/Trenching	Skid Steer Loaders	1	10.00	65	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Excavating/Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	12	10.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	10.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Cranes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	4	10.00	212	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	6	10.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Off-Highway Trucks	4	10.00	402	0.38
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	4	10.00	8	0.43
Building Construction	Pumps	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	4	10.00	100	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	10.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	4	10.00	65	0.37
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	8	10.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Dumpers/Tenders	4	10.00	16	0.38

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Paving	Pavers	2	10.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	10.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	4	10.00	80	0.38
Paving	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Paving	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Paving	Skid Steer Loaders	2	5.00	65	0.37
Paving	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Aerial Lifts	2	10.00	63	0.31
Grading	Air Compressors	1	10.00	78	0.48
Grading	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	10.00	9	0.56
Grading	Cranes	1	10.00	231	0.29
Grading	Forklifts	1	10.00	89	0.20
Excavating/Trenching	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	29	73.00	0.00	160.00	22.50	6.60	5.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Excavating/Trenching	12	30.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	68	100.00	39.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	17	43.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Alternative Fuel for Construction Equipment

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372		3.7945	3.7945		3.5154	3.5154		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98
Total	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372	15.1356	3.7945	18.9300	8.2842	3.5154	11.7996		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.5200e-003	0.1837	0.0526	3.2000e-004	5.2300e-003	5.5000e-004	5.7900e-003	1.4300e-003	5.3000e-004	1.9600e-003		33.3411	33.3411	1.3600e-003		33.3752
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.2701	0.8663	9.9778	0.0131	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,296.921 5	1,296.921 5	0.1033		1,299.503 1
Total	1.2756	1.0499	10.0305	0.0134	1.2538	0.0133	1.2671	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,330.262 6	1,330.262 6	0.1046		1,332.878 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.2 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.6187	9.6566	68.6750	0.1372		0.2063	0.2063		0.2063	0.2063	0.0000	12,758.2596	12,758.2596	3.8941		12,855.6130
Total	1.6187	9.6566	68.6750	0.1372	15.1356	0.2063	15.3419	8.2842	0.2063	8.4905	0.0000	12,758.2596	12,758.2596	3.8941		12,855.6130

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.5200e-003	0.1837	0.0526	3.2000e-004	5.2300e-003	5.5000e-004	5.7900e-003	1.4300e-003	5.3000e-004	1.9600e-003		33.3411	33.3411	1.3600e-003		33.3752
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.2701	0.8663	9.9778	0.0131	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,296.9215	1,296.9215	0.1033		1,299.5031
Total	1.2756	1.0499	10.0305	0.0134	1.2538	0.0133	1.2671	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,330.2626	1,330.2626	0.1046		1,332.8783

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.1187	31.2914	27.7794	0.0671		1.3664	1.3664		1.2588	1.2588		6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030
Total	3.1187	31.2914	27.7794	0.0671		1.3664	1.3664		1.2588	1.2588		6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177
Total	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.8541	5.1665	37.2012	0.0671		0.1086	0.1086		0.1086	0.1086	0.0000	6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030
Total	0.8541	5.1665	37.2012	0.0671		0.1086	0.1086		0.1086	0.1086	0.0000	6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177
Total	0.4927	0.3214	3.6544	5.2100e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		515.6738	515.6738	0.0378		516.6177

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29
Total	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1622	4.4127	1.4052	9.7600e-003	0.2370	0.0145	0.2515	0.0681	0.0139	0.0820		1,019.010 5	1,019.010 5	0.0295		1,019.746 9
Worker	1.6422	1.0712	12.1814	0.0174	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,718.912 5	1,718.912 5	0.1259		1,722.059 0
Total	1.8043	5.4839	13.5865	0.0271	1.9473	0.0309	1.9783	0.5216	0.0290	0.5506		2,737.923 0	2,737.923 0	0.1553		2,741.805 9

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,151.1690	30,151.1690	6.6733		30,318.0022
Total	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,151.1690	30,151.1690	6.6733		30,318.0022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1622	4.4127	1.4052	9.7600e-003	0.2370	0.0145	0.2515	0.0681	0.0139	0.0820		1,019.0105	1,019.0105	0.0295		1,019.7469
Worker	1.6422	1.0712	12.1814	0.0174	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,718.9125	1,718.9125	0.1259		1,722.0590
Total	1.8043	5.4839	13.5865	0.0271	1.9473	0.0309	1.9783	0.5216	0.0290	0.5506		2,737.9230	2,737.9230	0.1553		2,741.8059

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51
Total	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1355	3.7541	1.2569	9.6200e-003	0.2370	9.2000e-003	0.2462	0.0681	8.8000e-003	0.0769		1,004.274 0	1,004.274 0	0.0264		1,004.932 9
Worker	1.5416	0.9595	10.6813	0.0167	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,659.574 9	1,659.574 9	0.1104		1,662.335 1
Total	1.6771	4.7136	11.9382	0.0264	1.9473	0.0246	1.9719	0.5216	0.0229	0.5446		2,663.848 9	2,663.848 9	0.1368		2,667.268 0

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,153.10 10	30,153.10 10	6.6109		30,318.37 44
Total	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,153.10 10	30,153.10 10	6.6109		30,318.37 44

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1355	3.7541	1.2569	9.6200e-003	0.2370	9.2000e-003	0.2462	0.0681	8.8000e-003	0.0769		1,004.274 0	1,004.274 0	0.0264		1,004.932 9
Worker	1.5416	0.9595	10.6813	0.0167	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,659.574 9	1,659.574 9	0.1104		1,662.335 1
Total	1.6771	4.7136	11.9382	0.0264	1.9473	0.0246	1.9719	0.5216	0.0229	0.5446		2,663.848 9	2,663.848 9	0.1368		2,667.268 0

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.3175	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670
Total	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0297	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.1556	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670
Total	0.3083	0.1919	2.1363	3.3500e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		331.9150	331.9150	0.0221		332.4670

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.3633	32.8221	32.0965	0.0605		1.5221	1.5221		1.4073	1.4073		5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	3.4193	32.8221	32.0965	0.0605		1.5221	1.5221		1.4073	1.4073		5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041
Total	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.7376	4.6614	37.3577	0.0605		0.0931	0.0931		0.0931	0.0931	0.0000	5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.7936	4.6614	37.3577	0.0605		0.0931	0.0931		0.0931	0.0931	0.0000	5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041
Total	0.6629	0.4126	4.5929	7.2000e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		713.6172	713.6172	0.0475		714.8041

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.72 63	52,282.72 63	2.5958		52,347.62 12
Unmitigated	15.0922	54.8717	220.4335	0.5215	45.3777	0.5508	45.9286	12.1596	0.5164	12.6760		52,282.72 63	52,282.72 63	2.5958		52,347.62 12

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Arena	900.77	1,616.77	1616.77	9,489,677	9,489,677
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	133.99	160.01	160.01	657,175	657,175
Hotel	730.00	820.00	820.00	5,147,580	5,147,580
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quality Restaurant	219.02	244.03	244.03	1,034,571	1,034,571
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	1,983.79	2,840.80	2,840.80	16,329,004	16,329,004

4.3 Trip Type Information

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Arena	14.70	38.33	6.60	0.00	81.00	19.00	66	28	6
High Turnover (Sit Down	14.70	38.33	6.60	8.50	72.50	19.00	37	20	43
Hotel	14.70	38.33	6.60	19.40	61.60	19.00	58	38	4
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Quality Restaurant	14.70	38.33	6.60	12.00	69.00	19.00	38	18	44
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	14.70	38.33	6.60	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Arena	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Hotel	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Parking Lot	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Quality Restaurant	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Install High Efficiency Lighting

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0150	0.1361	0.1143	8.2000e-004		0.0103	0.0103		0.0103	0.0103		163.2724	163.2724	3.1300e-003	2.9900e-003	164.2427
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0212	0.1931	0.1622	1.1600e-003		0.0147	0.0147		0.0147	0.0147		231.7631	231.7631	4.4400e-003	4.2500e-003	233.1403

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	285.049	3.0700e-003	0.0280	0.0235	1.7000e-004		2.1200e-003	2.1200e-003		2.1200e-003	2.1200e-003		33.5352	33.5352	6.4000e-004	6.1000e-004	33.7345
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	1684.94	0.0182	0.1652	0.1388	9.9000e-004		0.0126	0.0126		0.0126	0.0126		198.2278	198.2278	3.8000e-003	3.6300e-003	199.4058
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0212	0.1931	0.1622	1.1600e-003		0.0147	0.0147		0.0147	0.0147		231.7631	231.7631	4.4400e-003	4.2400e-003	233.1403

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	0.207143	2.2300e-003	0.0203	0.0171	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.3697	24.3697	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.5146
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	1.18067	0.0127	0.1158	0.0972	6.9000e-004		8.8000e-003	8.8000e-003		8.8000e-003	8.8000e-003		138.9027	138.9027	2.6600e-003	2.5500e-003	139.7281
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0150	0.1361	0.1143	8.1000e-004		0.0103	0.0103		0.0103	0.0103		163.2724	163.2724	3.1300e-003	3.0000e-003	164.2427

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Unmitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

- Use Reclaimed Water
- Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet
- Install Low Flow Toilet
- Install Low Flow Shower
- Use Water Efficient Landscaping

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

- Institute Recycling and Composting Services

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Summer

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

CalEEMod Model Output Report
With Mitigation – Daily Winter Period

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation
Tuolumne County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	5.03	1000sqft	0.12	5,025.00	0
Parking Lot	24.00	Space	0.22	9,600.00	0
Parking Lot	130.00	Space	1.17	52,000.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	430.00	Space	1.09	47,424.00	0
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	500.00	Space	1.13	49,044.00	0
Arena	209.97	1000sqft	0.85	37,026.00	0
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	2.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0
Hotel	200.00	Room	0.85	37,026.00	0
Quality Restaurant	5.40	1000sqft	0.00	0.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Rural	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	66
Climate Zone	1			Operational Year	2024
Utility Company	User Defined				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Project Characteristics - Tuolumne Public Power Agency: all power from hydroelectric per Peterson pers. comm., no GHG emissions. Schedule per Worth pers. comm. and Adams pers. comm.

Land Use - Arena is Casino. High Turnover Sit Down Restaurant is Sports Bar. 430-space Parking is N Garage. 500-space Parking is S Garage. Warehouse is Central Plant. 24-space Parking is N Lot. 130-space parking is S Lot.

Construction Phase - Per Adams pers. comm. and Worth pers. comm.: Grading 7/21 - 12/21, Trenching 1/22 - 6/22, Bldg Constr 1/22 - 12/23, Paving 10/23 - 12/23. Arch Coat added 9/1/23 - 9/28/23.

Off-road Equipment -

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Worth pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Howiston pers. comm.

Off-road Equipment - Construction equipment quantities per Adams pers. comm.

Trips and VMT - 22.5 mile worker trip length and 5 mile hauling trip length per Howiston pers. comm., Adams pers. comm and Worth pers. comm. 160 trips hauling for grading.

Vehicle Trips - 38.33 customer trip length per Bailey pers. comm. Trip gen rates: Casino 4.29, 7.70, 7.70. Sports Bar: 55.83, 66.67, 66.67. Hotel: 3.65, 4.10, 4.10. Steakhouse: 40.56, 45.19, 45.19.

Energy Use - Mitigation measure: 20% reduction in natural gas use (Worth pers comm.)

Sequestration - Mitigation measure: sequestration by planting 50,000 trees (Worth pers. comm.)

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Mitigation measure: off-road equipment electrically-powered and complying with Tier 4 emission standards.

Energy Mitigation - Comply with Title 24 2019 standards (Calif Energy Commission 2019). Mitigation measure: Install High Efficiency Lighting (Worth pers. comm.).

Water Mitigation - Mitigation measures: Use Reclaimed Water; Install Low-Flow Bathroom Faucet, Toilet, and Shower; Water Efficient Landscape. (Worth pers. comm.)

Waste Mitigation - Mitigation measure: Solid Waste Recycling Program (Worth pers. comm.)

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstEquipMitigation	FuelType	Diesel	Electrical
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	14.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	12.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	7.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	8.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	8.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	4.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	132.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	230.00	520.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	65.00
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	0.31	0.25
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	88.55	70.84
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	0.05	0.04
tblEnergyUse	NT24NG	88.55	70.84
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	3.20	2.56
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	27.65	22.12
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	20.71	16.57
tblEnergyUse	T24NG	27.65	22.12

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	33.00	10.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,030.00	5,025.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	172,000.00	47,424.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	200,000.00	49,044.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	209,970.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	2,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	290,400.00	37,026.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	5,400.00	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	3.87	1.09
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	4.50	1.13
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	67.49	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.06	0.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	6.67	0.85
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.12	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	HorsePower	231.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.29	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.50	0.50
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Aerial Lifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Air Compressors
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Cement and Mortar Mixers
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Cranes
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Forklifts
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Bore/Drill Rigs
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	3.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	6.00

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	3.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	4.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	7.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	10.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	UrbanizationLevel	Urban	Rural
tblSequestration	NumberOfNewTrees	0.00	50,000.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	5.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	0.00	160.00
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50
tblTripsAndVMT	WorkerTripLength	16.80	22.50

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	CC_TL	6.60	38.33
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	158.37	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.19	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	94.36	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	10.71	7.70
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	131.84	66.67
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.95	4.10
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	72.16	45.19
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.68	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	10.71	4.29
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	127.15	55.83
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	8.17	3.65
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	89.95	40.56
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.68	0.00
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowBathroomFaucet	32	30
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowShower	20	32
tblWaterMitigation	PercentReductionInFlowToilet	20	32

2.0 Emissions Summary

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	9.9709	89.9660	67.4922	0.1495	16.3893	3.8078	20.1972	8.6167	3.5277	12.1444	0.0000	14,382.23 22	14,382.23 22	4.1240	0.0000	14,485.33 22
2022	24.7107	211.8150	209.5391	0.4418	2.4604	8.9281	11.3885	0.6577	8.4585	9.1161	0.0000	42,109.92 03	42,109.92 03	9.7256	0.0000	42,353.05 97
2023	116.9960	195.0566	210.6297	0.4364	2.6828	8.0056	10.6884	0.7166	7.5841	8.3008	0.0000	41,548.01 37	41,548.01 37	9.3850	0.0000	41,782.63 84
Maximum	116.9960	211.8150	210.6297	0.4418	16.3893	8.9281	20.1972	8.6167	8.4585	12.1444	0.0000	42,109.92 03	42,109.92 03	9.7256	0.0000	42,353.05 97

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.0526	10.9915	78.1589	0.1495	16.3893	0.2197	16.6090	8.6167	0.2186	8.8354	0.0000	13,975.68 26	13,975.68 26	3.9925	0.0000	14,075.49 55
2022	7.3076	41.1622	228.9378	0.4418	2.4604	0.6154	3.0758	0.6577	0.6130	1.2707	0.0000	39,670.62 25	39,670.62 25	8.9367	0.0000	39,894.03 90
2023	103.2661	39.9375	228.2233	0.4364	2.6828	0.5950	3.2777	0.7166	0.5928	1.3094	0.0000	39,108.71 59	39,108.71 59	8.5961	0.0000	39,323.61 76
Maximum	103.2661	41.1622	228.9378	0.4418	16.3893	0.6154	16.6090	8.6167	0.6130	8.8354	0.0000	39,670.62 25	39,670.62 25	8.9367	0.0000	39,894.03 90

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	25.09	81.46	-9.77	0.00	0.00	93.11	45.68	0.00	92.72	61.38	0.00	5.39	5.39	7.36	0.00	5.40

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0212	0.1931	0.1622	1.1600e-003		0.0147	0.0147		0.0147	0.0147		231.7631	231.7631	4.4400e-003	4.2500e-003	233.1403
Mobile	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.1334	48,730.1334	2.4510		48,791.4079
Total	15.7636	63.3171	209.7440	0.4871	45.3777	0.5670	45.9447	12.1596	0.5326	12.6922		48,962.2262	48,962.2262	2.4563	4.2500e-003	49,024.8995

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Energy	0.0150	0.1361	0.1143	8.2000e-004		0.0103	0.0103		0.0103	0.0103		163.2724	163.2724	3.1300e-003	2.9900e-003	164.2427
Mobile	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.1334	48,730.1334	2.4510		48,791.4079
Total	15.7573	63.2600	209.6960	0.4867	45.3777	0.5627	45.9404	12.1596	0.5282	12.6878		48,893.7356	48,893.7356	2.4550	2.9900e-003	48,956.0019

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.07	0.00	0.77	0.01	0.00	0.81	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.05	29.65	0.14

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Grading	Grading	7/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	132	
2	Excavating/Trenching	Trenching	1/1/2022	6/30/2022	5	129	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	1/1/2022	12/31/2023	5	520	
4	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/1/2023	9/28/2023	5	20	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2023	12/31/2023	5	65	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 3.61

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 118,616; Non-Residential Outdoor: 39,539; Striped Parking Area: 9,484 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Grading	Dumpers/Tenders	6	10.00	16	0.38
Grading	Excavators	3	10.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	4.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Loaders	4	10.00	203	0.36

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Grading	Skid Steer Loaders	2	10.00	65	0.37
Grading	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Dumpers/Tenders	2	5.00	16	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Excavators	2	10.00	158	0.38
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Excavating/Trenching	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Excavating/Trenching	Skid Steer Loaders	1	10.00	65	0.37
Excavating/Trenching	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Excavating/Trenching	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Aerial Lifts	12	10.00	63	0.31
Building Construction	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	10.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Cranes	0	0.00	0	0.00
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	4	10.00	212	0.43
Building Construction	Forklifts	6	10.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Off-Highway Trucks	4	10.00	402	0.38
Building Construction	Plate Compactors	4	10.00	8	0.43
Building Construction	Pumps	6	10.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	4	10.00	100	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	10.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Rubber Tired Loaders	2	10.00	203	0.36
Building Construction	Skid Steer Loaders	4	10.00	65	0.37
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	10.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	8	10.00	46	0.45
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Dumpers/Tenders	4	10.00	16	0.38

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Paving	Pavers	2	10.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	10.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	4	10.00	80	0.38
Paving	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	10.00	247	0.40
Paving	Rubber Tired Loaders	1	10.00	203	0.36
Paving	Skid Steer Loaders	2	5.00	65	0.37
Paving	Sweepers/Scrubbers	1	2.00	64	0.46
Grading	Aerial Lifts	2	10.00	63	0.31
Grading	Air Compressors	1	10.00	78	0.48
Grading	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50
Grading	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	10.00	9	0.56
Grading	Cranes	1	10.00	231	0.29
Grading	Forklifts	1	10.00	89	0.20
Excavating/Trenching	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	10.00	221	0.50

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Grading	29	73.00	0.00	160.00	22.50	6.60	5.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Excavating/Trenching	12	30.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	68	100.00	39.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	17	43.00	0.00	0.00	22.50	6.60	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Alternative Fuel for Construction Equipment

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.2 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372		3.7945	3.7945		3.5154	3.5154		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98
Total	8.5370	88.6310	58.0082	0.1372	15.1356	3.7945	18.9300	8.2842	3.5154	11.7996		13,164.80 93	13,164.80 93	4.0256		13,265.44 98

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.9900e-003	0.1859	0.0624	3.1000e-004	5.2300e-003	6.0000e-004	5.8300e-003	1.4300e-003	5.7000e-004	2.0000e-003		32.2502	32.2502	1.5300e-003		32.2885
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.4279	1.1491	9.4216	0.0120	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,185.172 8	1,185.172 8	0.0969		1,187.594 0
Total	1.4339	1.3350	9.4839	0.0123	1.2538	0.0134	1.2672	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,217.423 0	1,217.423 0	0.0984		1,219.882 5

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.2 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					15.1356	0.0000	15.1356	8.2842	0.0000	8.2842			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.6187	9.6566	68.6750	0.1372		0.2063	0.2063		0.2063	0.2063	0.0000	12,758.2596	12,758.2596	3.8941		12,855.6130
Total	1.6187	9.6566	68.6750	0.1372	15.1356	0.2063	15.3419	8.2842	0.2063	8.4905	0.0000	12,758.2596	12,758.2596	3.8941		12,855.6130

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	5.9900e-003	0.1859	0.0624	3.1000e-004	5.2300e-003	6.0000e-004	5.8300e-003	1.4300e-003	5.7000e-004	2.0000e-003		32.2502	32.2502	1.5300e-003		32.2885
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	1.4279	1.1491	9.4216	0.0120	1.2486	0.0128	1.2613	0.3311	0.0118	0.3428		1,185.1728	1,185.1728	0.0969		1,187.5940
Total	1.4339	1.3350	9.4839	0.0123	1.2538	0.0134	1.2672	0.3325	0.0123	0.3448		1,217.4230	1,217.4230	0.0984		1,219.8825

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.1187	31.2914	27.7794	0.0671		1.3664	1.3664		1.2588	1.2588		6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030
Total	3.1187	31.2914	27.7794	0.0671		1.3664	1.3664		1.2588	1.2588		6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376
Total	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.3 Excavating/Trenching - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.8541	5.1665	37.2012	0.0671		0.1086	0.1086		0.1086	0.1086	0.0000	6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030
Total	0.8541	5.1665	37.2012	0.0671		0.1086	0.1086		0.1086	0.1086	0.0000	6,477.5403	6,477.5403	2.0785		6,529.5030

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376
Total	0.5553	0.4255	3.4221	4.7600e-003	0.5131	4.9300e-003	0.5180	0.1361	4.5400e-003	0.1406		471.1596	471.1596	0.0351		472.0376

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29
Total	19.0110	174.1584	165.2977	0.3445		7.5251	7.5251		7.1654	7.1654		32,590.46 67	32,590.46 67	7.4623		32,777.02 29

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1746	4.5212	1.6329	9.5800e-003	0.2370	0.0152	0.2522	0.0681	0.0146	0.0827		1,000.221 8	1,000.221 8	0.0326		1,001.037 8
Worker	1.8511	1.4185	11.4070	0.0159	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,570.531 9	1,570.531 9	0.1171		1,573.458 5
Total	2.0257	5.9397	13.0399	0.0255	1.9473	0.0317	1.9790	0.5216	0.0297	0.5513		2,570.753 7	2,570.753 7	0.1497		2,574.496 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,151.1690	30,151.1690	6.6733		30,318.0022
Total	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,151.1690	30,151.1690	6.6733		30,318.0022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1746	4.5212	1.6329	9.5800e-003	0.2370	0.0152	0.2522	0.0681	0.0146	0.0827		1,000.2218	1,000.2218	0.0326		1,001.0378
Worker	1.8511	1.4185	11.4070	0.0159	1.7103	0.0164	1.7268	0.4535	0.0151	0.4687		1,570.5319	1,570.5319	0.1171		1,573.4585
Total	2.0257	5.9397	13.0399	0.0255	1.9473	0.0317	1.9790	0.5216	0.0297	0.5513		2,570.7537	2,570.7537	0.1497		2,574.4963

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51
Total	17.4405	156.5887	162.9421	0.3445		6.4518	6.4518		6.1473	6.1473		32,592.39 87	32,592.39 87	7.3999		32,777.39 51

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1464	3.8332	1.4551	9.4400e-003	0.2370	9.7700e-003	0.2468	0.0681	9.3400e-003	0.0775		985.3922	985.3922	0.0293		986.1240
Worker	1.7430	1.2675	9.8854	0.0153	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,516.026 3	1,516.026 3	0.1015		1,518.563 3
Total	1.8894	5.1007	11.3405	0.0247	1.9473	0.0251	1.9725	0.5216	0.0235	0.5451		2,501.418 5	2,501.418 5	0.1308		2,504.687 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,153.10 10	30,153.10 10	6.6109		30,318.37 44
Total	3.8725	29.6304	175.2745	0.3445		0.4702	0.4702		0.4702	0.4702	0.0000	30,153.10 10	30,153.10 10	6.6109		30,318.37 44

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.1464	3.8332	1.4551	9.4400e-003	0.2370	9.7700e-003	0.2468	0.0681	9.3400e-003	0.0775		985.3922	985.3922	0.0293		986.1240
Worker	1.7430	1.2675	9.8854	0.0153	1.7103	0.0154	1.7257	0.4535	0.0141	0.4677		1,516.026 3	1,516.026 3	0.1015		1,518.563 3
Total	1.8894	5.1007	11.3405	0.0247	1.9473	0.0251	1.9725	0.5216	0.0235	0.5451		2,501.418 5	2,501.418 5	0.1308		2,504.687 3

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.3175	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127
Total	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.5 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	97.1259					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0297	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	97.1556	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127
Total	0.3486	0.2535	1.9771	3.0600e-003	0.3421	3.0700e-003	0.3451	0.0907	2.8300e-003	0.0935		303.2053	303.2053	0.0203		303.7127

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	3.3633	32.8221	32.0965	0.0605		1.5221	1.5221		1.4073	1.4073		5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	3.4193	32.8221	32.0965	0.0605		1.5221	1.5221		1.4073	1.4073		5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822
Total	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.7376	4.6614	37.3577	0.0605		0.0931	0.0931		0.0931	0.0931	0.0000	5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737
Paving	0.0560					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.7936	4.6614	37.3577	0.0605		0.0931	0.0931		0.0931	0.0931	0.0000	5,802.3051	5,802.3051	1.8107		5,847.5737

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822
Total	0.7495	0.5450	4.2507	6.5800e-003	0.7355	6.6000e-003	0.7421	0.1950	6.0800e-003	0.2011		651.8913	651.8913	0.0436		652.9822

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.13 34	48,730.13 34	2.4510		48,791.40 79
Unmitigated	13.4477	63.1225	209.4281	0.4859	45.3777	0.5518	45.9295	12.1596	0.5174	12.6769		48,730.13 34	48,730.13 34	2.4510		48,791.40 79

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Arena	900.77	1,616.77	1616.77	9,489,677	9,489,677
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	133.99	160.01	160.01	657,175	657,175
Hotel	730.00	820.00	820.00	5,147,580	5,147,580
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Quality Restaurant	219.02	244.03	244.03	1,034,571	1,034,571
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	1,983.79	2,840.80	2,840.80	16,329,004	16,329,004

4.3 Trip Type Information

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Arena	14.70	38.33	6.60	0.00	81.00	19.00	66	28	6
High Turnover (Sit Down	14.70	38.33	6.60	8.50	72.50	19.00	37	20	43
Hotel	14.70	38.33	6.60	19.40	61.60	19.00	58	38	4
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Parking Lot	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Quality Restaurant	14.70	38.33	6.60	12.00	69.00	19.00	38	18	44
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unenclosed Parking with	14.70	6.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No	14.70	38.33	6.60	59.00	0.00	41.00	92	5	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Arena	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Hotel	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Parking Lot	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Quality Restaurant	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.505573	0.042871	0.208589	0.148885	0.042069	0.006476	0.019186	0.011919	0.003290	0.001199	0.006433	0.001772	0.001738

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Install High Efficiency Lighting

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0150	0.1361	0.1143	8.2000e-004		0.0103	0.0103		0.0103	0.0103		163.2724	163.2724	3.1300e-003	2.9900e-003	164.2427
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0212	0.1931	0.1622	1.1600e-003		0.0147	0.0147		0.0147	0.0147		231.7631	231.7631	4.4400e-003	4.2500e-003	233.1403

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	285.049	3.0700e-003	0.0280	0.0235	1.7000e-004		2.1200e-003	2.1200e-003		2.1200e-003	2.1200e-003		33.5352	33.5352	6.4000e-004	6.1000e-004	33.7345
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	1684.94	0.0182	0.1652	0.1388	9.9000e-004		0.0126	0.0126		0.0126	0.0126		198.2278	198.2278	3.8000e-003	3.6300e-003	199.4058
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0212	0.1931	0.1622	1.1600e-003		0.0147	0.0147		0.0147	0.0147		231.7631	231.7631	4.4400e-003	4.2400e-003	233.1403

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Arena	0.207143	2.2300e-003	0.0203	0.0171	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.3697	24.3697	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.5146
High Turnover (Sit Down Restaurant)	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hotel	1.18067	0.0127	0.1158	0.0972	6.9000e-004		8.8000e-003	8.8000e-003		8.8000e-003	8.8000e-003		138.9027	138.9027	2.6600e-003	2.5500e-003	139.7281
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Quality Restaurant	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unenclosed Parking with Elevator	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0150	0.1361	0.1143	8.1000e-004		0.0103	0.0103		0.0103	0.0103		163.2724	163.2724	3.1300e-003	3.0000e-003	164.2427

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Unmitigated	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.5322					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	1.7482					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	0.0142	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513
Total	2.2946	1.3900e-003	0.1536	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		0.3298	0.3298	8.6000e-004		0.3513

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

- Use Reclaimed Water
- Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet
- Install Low Flow Toilet
- Install Low Flow Shower
- Use Water Efficient Landscaping

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

- Institute Recycling and Composting Services

Chicken Ranch Hotel & Casino With Mitigation - Tuolumne County, Winter

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	-----------

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	-----------	------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
----------------	--------	----------------	-----------------	---------------	-----------

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

11.0 Vegetation

Appendix F.
Aquatic Resources Delineation Report

Aquatic Resources Delineation Report

Chicken Ranch Rancheria ±44 Acre Parcel

July 2019 | CIM-01

Prepared for:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1325 J Street – Room 1513
Sacramento, CA 95814

Prepared by:

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

Aquatic Resources Delineation Report

Chicken Ranch Rancheria ±44 Acre Parcel

Prepared for:

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July 2019 | CIM-01

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAC	Facultative plants
FACU	Facultative upland plants
FACW	Facultative wetland plants
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
MSL	mean sea level
NAD	North American Datum
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
OBL	Obligate wetland plants
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
SR	State Route
UPL	Upland
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a delineation of the aquatic resources of the ±44-acre Parcel adjacent to the State Route 108/Highway 49 (SR 108/49) and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection (Study Area) located southwest of Jamestown in western Tuolumne County, California. Aquatic resources were identified and delineated following the technical guidelines provided in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (USACE Manual) (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Arid West Regional Supplement* (Supplement) (USACE 2008). The Supplement presents wetland indicators, delineation guidance and other information that is specific to the Arid West Region. The jurisdictional boundaries for other waters of the United States (U.S.) were identified based on the presence of an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) as defined in 33 C.F.R. 328.3(e).

A total of **0.12** acre of wetlands and **0.15** acre of other waters of the United States were delineated within the Study Area. The wetland acreage is comprised of 0.02 acre of depressional seasonal wetland and 0.10 acre of riverine seasonal wetland. The other waters of the U.S. acreage is comprised of 0.13 acre of ephemeral drainage and 0.02 acre of seep riparian wetland. The total acreage of wetlands and waters of the U.S. delineated within the Study Area is **0.27** acre.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to present the results of a formal delineation of jurisdictional waters of the U.S., including wetlands, on the ±44-acre parcel (Study Area) located adjacent to the State Route 108/Highway 49 (SR 108/49) and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection, southwest of Jamestown in western Tuolumne County, California (Figure 1). This report was prepared in accordance with the *Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Aquatic Resources Delineation Reports* (USACE 2016) and presents the results of HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) review of available literature, aerial photographs, soil surveys, and fieldwork within the Study Area. The delineation methodology is described in this report followed by the results of the delineation. Contact information and directions to the Study Area are provided in Appendix A. Study Area access notification information is provided in Appendix B. Details regarding soils, topography, hydrology, and vegetation are summarized herein, and routine wetland determination data forms are provided in Appendix C. A detailed delineation map that illustrates potential waters of the U.S. within the Study Area is included in Figure 2.

2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The USACE regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). “Discharges of fill material” are defined as additions 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. §328.2[f]).

Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1341) requires any applicant for a Federal license or permit who conducts any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the United States to obtain a certification that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards.

Section 404 of the CWA requires approval prior to discharging dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Typical activities requiring Section 404 permits are:

- Depositing of fill or dredged material in waters of the U.S. or adjacent wetlands;
- Site development fill for residential, commercial, or recreational developments;
- Construction of revetments, groins, breakwaters, levees, dams, dikes, and weirs; and
- Placement of riprap and road fills.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 requires approval prior to the commencement of any work in or over navigable waters of the United States, or work which affects the course, location, condition, or capacity of such waters. Typical activities requiring Section 10 permits are:

- Construction of piers, wharves, bulkheads, dolphins, marinas, ramps, floats, intake structures, and cable or pipeline crossings; and

- Dredging and excavation.

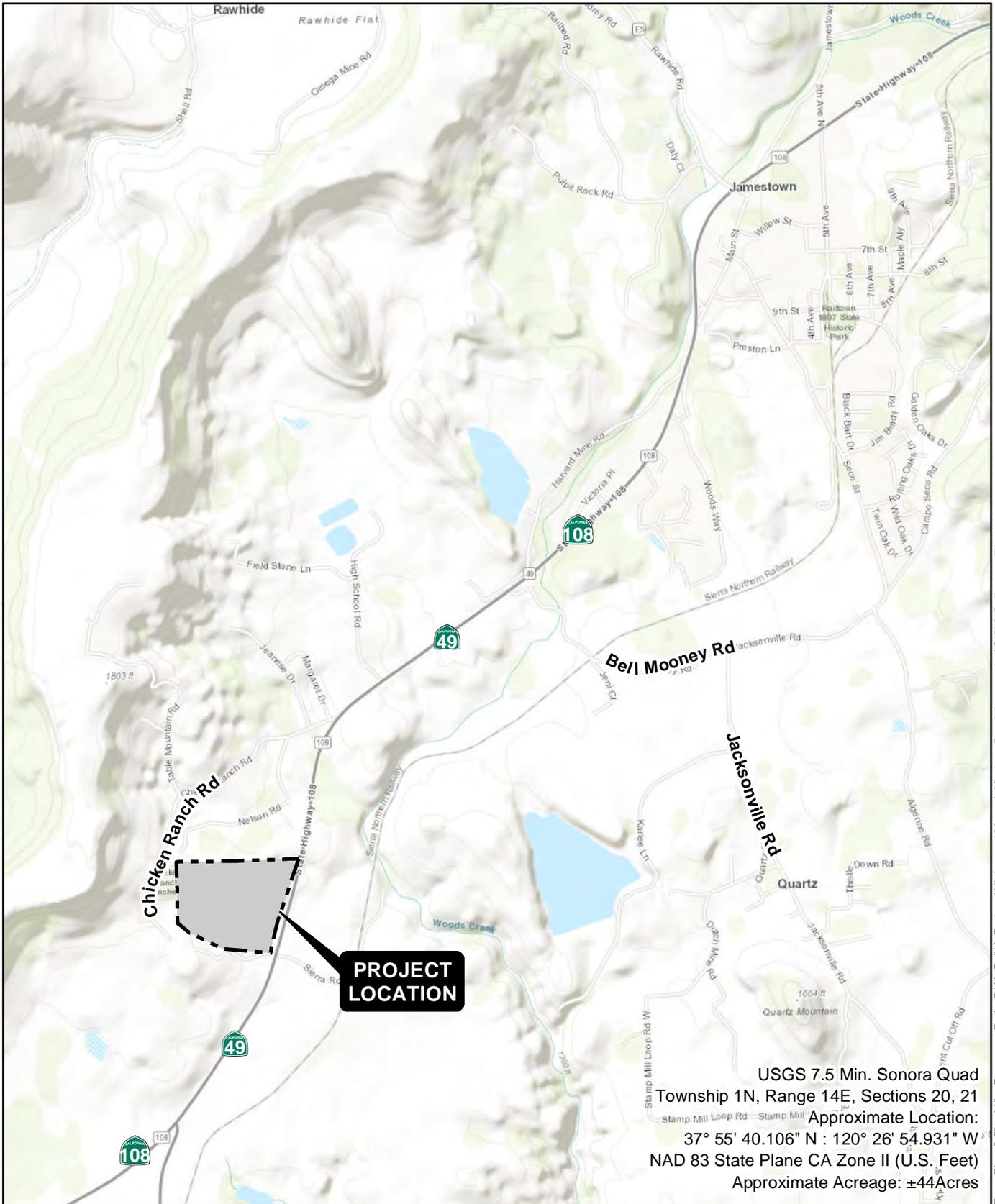
Any person, firm, or agency (including federal, State, and local government agencies) planning to work in navigable waters of the United States, or dump or place dredged or fill material in waters of the United States, must first obtain a permit from the USACE. Permits, licenses, variances, or similar authorization may also be required by other federal, State, and local statutes.

2.1 WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Waters of the United States were defined in a Federal Rule published on June 29, 2015 and which went into effect on August 28, 2015 (Clean Water Rule). The term “waters of the United States” includes (a) traditional navigable waters, (b) interstate waters, (c) territorial seas, (d) impoundments of jurisdictional waters, and (e) their tributaries. Tributaries must have a bed, bank, and ordinary high-water mark; and may have ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial flow. Additionally, the rule defines “adjacent waters” as jurisdictional due to their significant nexus with a jurisdictional water in class (a) through (e). Adjacent waters include any waters located in whole or part within 100 feet of a jurisdictional water in class (a) through (e); any waters located within the 100-year floodplain and within 1,500 feet of a jurisdictional water in class (a) through (e); and any waters within 1,500 feet (f) of the ordinary high-water mark of a traditionally navigable water, territorial sea, or the Great Lakes. Five classes of waters, prairie potholes, Carolina bays and Delmarva bays, pocosins, western vernal pools, and Texas coastal prairie wetlands, were determined to be jurisdictional due to their nexus with jurisdictional waters when considered in combination with similarly situated waters. Other waters not previously defined as jurisdictional that are located within the 100-year floodplain of a traditionally navigable water, interstate water, or territorial sea or are within 4,000 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of a jurisdictional water in class (a) through (e) are evaluated on a case-specific basis.

The rule specifically exempts the following types of features from federal jurisdiction: waste treatment systems, including ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act, prior converted cropland, ditches with ephemeral or intermittent flow that are not a relocated tributary, excavated in a tributary, or drain wetlands, ditches that do not flow directly or indirectly into a jurisdictional water, artificially irrigated areas that would revert to dry land should irrigation cease, artificially constructed lakes, ponds, reflecting pools, or swimming pools constructed in uplands, water filled depressions created in uplands incidental to mining or construction activity, erosional features, puddles, and stormwater control features and wastewater recycling structures constructed in uplands [33 C.F.R. § 328.3].

The new Rule was challenged in court and on October 9, 2015 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit stayed the new Rule nationwide. In response to the Sixth Circuit stay, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of the Army (Army), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers resumed nationwide use of the “waters of the U.S.” definition promulgated in 1986/1988, implemented consistent with subsequent Supreme Court decisions and guidance documents. In February of 2017, the Trump administration issued an Executive Order directing the EPA and the Department of the Army to renew and rescind or rewrite the 2015 rule. In February 2018, the EPA and Army finalized a rule that would establish an applicability date of February 2020 for the 2015 Rule defining waters of the U.S. As of June 13, 2019, California abides by the 2015 Clean Water Rule (EPA 2019).



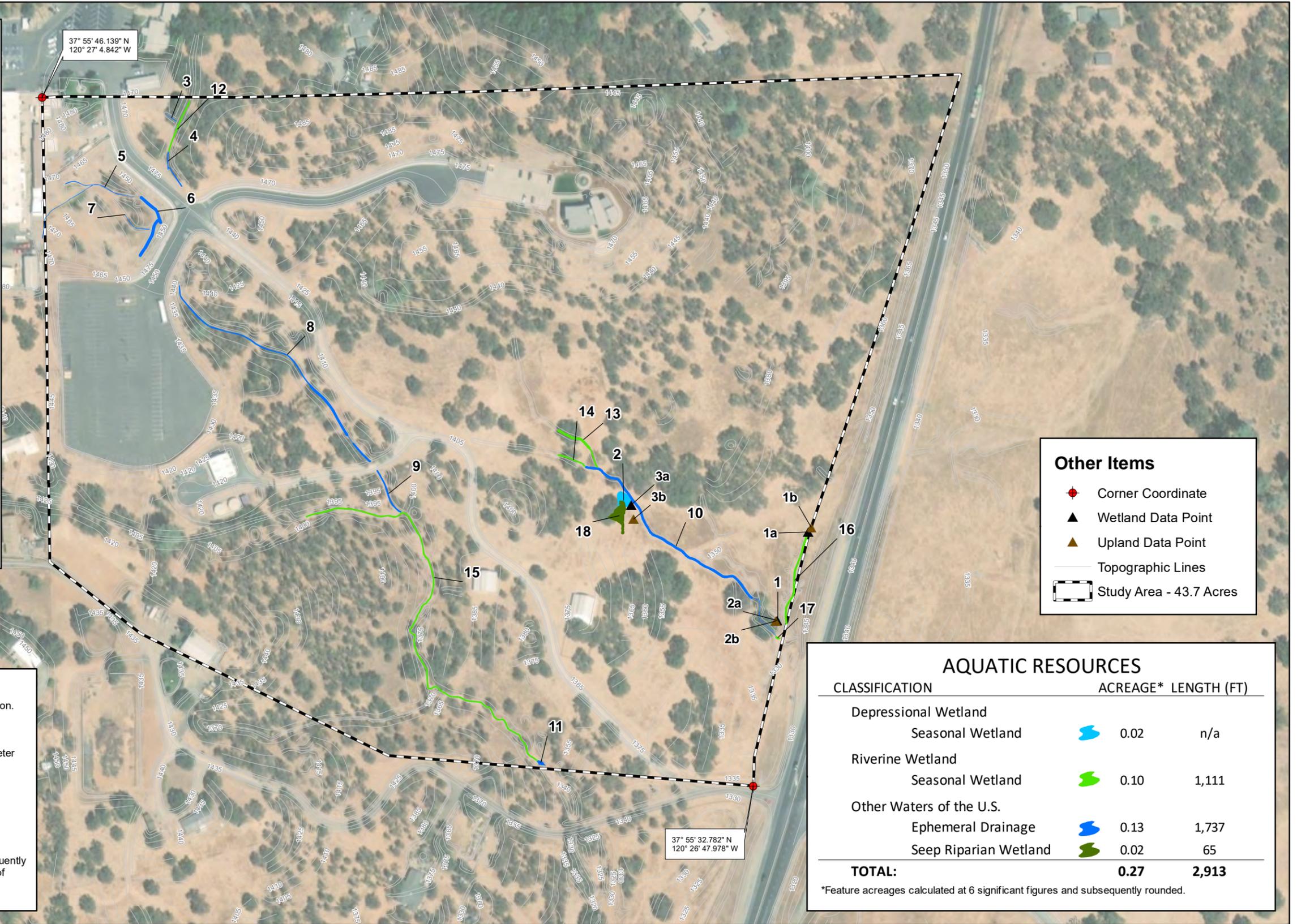
USGS 7.5 Min. Sonora Quad
 Township 1N, Range 14E, Sections 20, 21
 Approximate Location:
 37° 55' 40.106" N : 120° 26' 54.931" W
 NAD 83 State Plane CA Zone II (U.S. Feet)
 Approximate Acreage: ±44Acres

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

<p>© 2019</p>		<p>0 1,000 2,000</p> <p>Feet</p> <p>1 : 24,000</p>	<p>Drawn By: JCD QA/QC: CTG Date: 7/1/2019</p>	FIGURE 1
---------------	--	--	--	-----------------

Page Size: 8.5" x 11"; Document Path: O:\N_CalH_Projects\GIS\GIS_Project_Files\40acParcel_ProjLocationMap_20190701.mxd; 7/1/2019 3:40:55 PM; Last Saved by: JohnD

AQUATIC RESOURCES				
Depressional Seasonal Wetland				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	0.001	n/a	37.926653	-120.446478
2	0.016	n/a	37.927298	-120.447498
Subtotal:	0.02			
Ephemeral Drainage				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
3	0.001	24	37.929366	-120.450485
4	0.004	81	37.929089	-120.450483
5	0.007	291	37.928946	-120.451104
6	0.020	143	37.928799	-120.450632
7	0.001	60	37.928800	-120.450733
8	0.038	504	37.927980	-120.449725
9	0.007	96	37.927362	-120.449075
10	0.052	526	37.927103	-120.447178
11	0.002	12	37.925914	-120.448081
Subtotal:	0.13	1737		
Riverine Seasonal Wetland				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
12	0.007	104	37.929320	-120.450435
13	0.011	115	37.927605	-120.447787
14	0.004	60	37.927518	-120.447838
15	0.059	635	37.926694	-120.448820
16	0.017	186	37.926875	-120.446354
17	0.001	11	37.926555	-120.446481
Subtotal:	0.10	1111		
Seep Riparian Wetland				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
18	0.022	65	37.927220	-120.447526
Subtotal:	0.02	65		
TOTAL:	0.27	2913		



Other Items

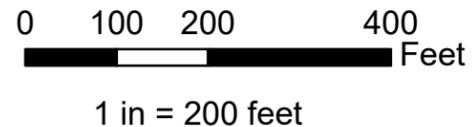
- Corner Coordinate
- ▲ Wetland Data Point
- ▲ Upland Data Point
- Topographic Lines
- ▭ Study Area - 43.7 Acres

NOTES:

- Aquatic resources are subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers verification.
- Aquatic resources were mapped by Foothill Associates using a Trimble Global Positioning System on 6/10/2019
- Delineated By: C.Singer
- This aquatic resources delineation utilizes the Corps' 1987 three-parameter methodology and Arid West Supplement to delineate jurisdictional waters of the U.S.
- Contour interval is 5 feet
- The Hydrologic Unit Code for this site is 180400090104
- Aerial Imagery Date: 08/29/2018
- Aerial Imagery Source: Digital Globe, Vivid – USA, ESRI
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CORS96 State Plane California III FIPS 0402 Ft US
- Acreages are calculated by class to three significant figures and subsequently rounded to two significant figures. Total acreage is based on the sum of these amounts at two significant figures.
- Digital Data Source: Omni-Means

AQUATIC RESOURCES			
CLASSIFICATION		ACREAGE*	LENGTH (FT)
Depressional Wetland			
Seasonal Wetland		0.02	n/a
Riverine Wetland			
Seasonal Wetland		0.10	1,111
Other Waters of the U.S.			
Ephemeral Drainage		0.13	1,737
Seep Riparian Wetland		0.02	65
TOTAL:		0.27	2,913

*Feature acreages calculated at 6 significant figures and subsequently rounded.



**AQUATIC RESOURCES
DELINEATION**

Drawn By: JCD
QA/QC: CTG
Date: 7/1/2019

FIGURE 2

3.0 METHODS

3.1 SITE SPECIFIC REFERENCES

Available information pertaining to the natural resources of the region was reviewed. All references reviewed for this delineation are listed in Section 6.0. Pertinent site-specific reports and general references utilized for the delineation include the following:

- Baldwin, G., D. Goldman, D. Keil, R. Patterson, and T.J. Rosatti. 2012. *The Jepson Manual, 2nd Edition*. Vascular Plants of California. ISBN: 9780520253124. January 12, 2013. 1,600 pp.;
- Calflora. 2018. Information on California plants for education, research and conservation. Berkeley, California. Available online at: <http://calflora.org/>; Accessed [May 27, 2019];
- Environmental Laboratory. 1987. *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual*. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station. Vicksburg, MS;
- GretagMacbeth. 2000. *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. New Windsor, NY;
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3.2 RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

This delineation utilized the USACE 1987 three-parameter (vegetation, hydrology, and soils) methodology to delineate aquatic resources. The Supplement was also used in conjunction with the USACE Manual for applications in the Arid West Region. Where differences in the two documents occur, the Supplement takes precedence over the USACE Manual.

The three-parameter methodology requires the collection of data on soils, vegetation, and hydrology at several locations to establish the jurisdictional boundary of wetlands. Additional methods to identify and delineate other waters of the U.S. (e.g., streams, drainages, lakes) were used as applicable. The method typically used for delineation of non-wetland waters of the U.S. is the delineation of the OHWM. The OHWM is identified based on soils, vegetation, slope, the presence of a defined bed and bank, drift deposits and other indicators such as debris and high-water marks.

The Arid West Region consists of all or significant portions of 11 states including California (USACE 2008). This region is differentiated from other surrounding areas by having a predominantly dry climate and long summer dry season with relatively mild winters. Vegetation characteristics of the Arid West Region include little to no forest cover consisting of mainly annual grasslands, shrublands, hardwood savannas, deciduous woodlands, and pinyon/juniper woodlands. The decision to use the Arid West Supplement was based on the landscape and conditions within the Study Area and the surrounding environs. The Study Area is located in an area typified by relatively mild winters and dry summers; an area that corresponds geographically and climatically to Mediterranean California Land Resource Region C, as depicted on page 4 and described on page 9 of the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (Version 2.0).

A review of historic and recent aerial imagery, topographic maps, and soils survey data was conducted before delineating the Study Area on May 30, 2019 between approximately 7:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. The weather during the wetland delineation was clear and warm, with the temperature being approximately 70-85°F during field work. The most recent rain event occurred approximately four weeks prior to conducting the field work.

Botanists trained to identify and delineate wetlands and other waters of the U.S. visually inspected the entire Study Area and collected representative data points at wetland and upland boundary locations. The topography within and adjacent to the Study Area was examined to determine the hydrological dynamics of the Study Area and where present, water from outside of the Study Area might affect wetlands or other waters of the U.S. within the Study Area.

Observations were made and recorded for both primary and secondary wetland hydrology indicators, if present. Direct observation of inundation/saturation and indirect primary indicators of wetland hydrology are typically used to make wetland determinations and may include the presence of water marks, sediment deposits, drift deposits, or secondary indicators such as the presence of drainage patterns or applying the FAC-neutral test.

Correlations were developed between the three parameters (vegetation, hydrology, and soils) to make wetland determinations. Specifically, data point locations were evaluated to determine the composition and identification of dominant plant species. The indicator status of all dominant plant species (as determined by the current *National Wetland Plant List*) was applied and evaluated as part of the

vegetation assessment portion of the wetland determination process. The plant indicator status includes the following categories:

Obligate wetland plants (OBL):	Occur almost always under natural wetland conditions (estimated probability > 99%)
Facultative wetland plants (FACW):	Usually occur in wetlands, but occasionally found in non-wetlands (67-99%)
Facultative plants (FAC):	Equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands (34-66%)
Facultative upland plants (FACU):	Usually occur in non-wetlands, but occasionally found in wetlands (1-33%)
Upland (UPL):	Occur almost always under natural conditions in non-wetlands (>99%); may occur in wetlands in other regions

The absolute cover was estimated for the vegetation strata (tree, shrub, vine, herb) at each datapoint location. Some wetland plant communities may fail a wetland vegetation test based only on dominant plant species. Where indicators of hydric soils and hydrology are present, and the vegetation is not dominated by hydrophytes, the vegetation was re-evaluated with the prevalence index; which takes into consideration all plant species in the community not only the subset of dominant species.

The Study Area soils were examined for hydric indicators. Hydric soil indicators are described in the *Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the U.S., Version 7.0* (USDA, NRCS, 2010 and 2015). If one or more of these indicators are present, then the soil is hydric. Nearly all hydric soils exhibit characteristic morphologies that are caused by anaerobic reduced soil conditions due to prolonged soil saturation. The most commonly observed indicators are related to iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) redox concentrations or depletions. Less commonly observed indicators include gleyed matrix and black histic (low amounts of Fe-Mn and accumulations of organic carbon).

The locations of each data point collected within the Study Area to analyze three-parameter methodology are depicted in Figure 2 and corresponding routine wetland determination data forms are provided in Appendix C.

3.3 GPS DATA INTEGRATION

The boundaries of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. within the Study Area were surveyed and mapped with a Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) hand-held unit. This is a mapping-grade GPS unit capable of real-time differential correction and sub-meter accuracy. The GPS data was then downloaded from the hand-held unit, differentially corrected utilizing Trimble Pathfinder Office software and appropriate base station data, and subsequently converted to ESRI® shape file format. Data is typically exported to the Geographic Information System (GIS) software in the State Plane coordinate system (NAD 83) with units as "survey feet". GIS data is edited internally, and linear features are built into polygons using recorded width information. All wetland shape files are merged to create a single wetland file with calculated acreages. These results are presented in Figure 2.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 STUDY AREA LOCATION AND LAND USE

4.1.1 Study Area Location

The ±44-acre Study Area is located in the lower central Sierra Nevada Foothills in western Tuolumne County, approximately 2.25 air miles southwest of Jamestown, at an elevation of approximately 1,300 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The Study Area is located within portions of Sections 20 and 21 within Township 1 North, Range 14 East on the USGS *Sonora, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The approximate location of the center of the Study Area is located at the following coordinates: 37° 55' 40.106 North, 120° 26' 54.931 West (Figure 1).

4.1.2 Land Use

The primary land uses surrounding the Study Area include the Chicken Ranch Casino and associated buildings to the west, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the north and south.

Aside from the existing roads and structures, the majority of the Study Area consists of grassland and blue oak woodland. Structures within the Study Area include two barns, the Chicken Rancheria Tribal Office, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. Barbed wire fencing associated with the boundaries of adjacent parcels occurs along the borders of the Study Area.

4.1.3 Study Area History

The area was initially inhabited solely by the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, an indigenous people. Soon after the discovery of gold along Wood's Creek in May of 1848, the area was inundated with placer, and later, hard rock miners. Within a few months of the discovery of gold, Jamestown was founded and soon became a hub of various economic activities such as trading and transportation. Gold mining activities declined significantly by the late 1800's but continued in varying degrees and methods throughout the twentieth century. The current economy of the area is primarily one of agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, tourism, and retail trade.

4.2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

4.2.1 Soils

Three soil types occur within the Study Area, Loafercreek-Bonanza complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, Loafercreek Gopheridge complex, 15-30 percent slopes, and Urban land-Loafercreek-Dunstone complex, 3-15 percent slopes (USDA, NRCS 2019). A soil map is not available for Tuolumne County; however, these soil types are described below.

Loafercreek-Bonanza Complex 3-15 Percent Slopes

This soil unit is derived from colluvium over residuum derived from metavolcanics. It is well-drained, has no frequency of flooding or ponding and has no hydric soil rating. The available water storage in the profile is about 3.1 inches. This soil unit comprises approximately 54% of the Study Area.

Loafercreek Gopheridge Complex, 15-30 Percent Slopes

This soil unit is derived from colluvium over residuum derived from metavolcanics. It is well-drained, has no frequency of flooding or ponding and has no hydric soil rating. The available water storage in the profile is about 3.5 inches. . This soil unit comprises approximately 36% of the Study Area.

Urban Land-Loafercreek-Dunstone Complex, 3-15 Percent Slopes

This soil unit is derived from colluvium over residuum derived from metavolcanics. It is well-drained, has no frequency of flooding or ponding and has no hydric soil rating. The available water storage in the profile is about 3.5 inches. . This soil unit comprises approximately 10% of the Study Area.

4.2.2 Topography

The Study Area is located in the central lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada, an area above and east of the Great Central Valley and below the lower montane forest zone. The topography of the area within and immediately surrounding the Study Area is generally characterized by moderately rolling hills.

The elevation within the Study Area ranges from approximately 1,340 to 1,480 feet above MSL. The topography is highest in the western portion of the Study Area adjacent to the casino and descends in an easterly direction to the lowest topographical point at the far east of the Study Area near SR 108/49.

4.2.3 Regional Hydrology

The Study Area is located in the Upper Stanislaus Watershed, USGS Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 18040010, within the lower central Sierra Nevada foothills in western Tuolumne County, California. The Study Area is located in an area typified by relatively mild winters and dry summers, an area that corresponds geographically and climatically to Mediterranean California Land Resource Region C, as depicted and described in the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (Version 2.0).

The region receives moderate to abundant precipitation. The average annual rainfall in Jamestown, approximately 2.25 air miles northeast of the Study Area, is 32 inches. The predominant natural hydrological resource in the region is direct precipitation in the form of rainfall. Brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, canals, groundwater wells, and artificial impoundments in the form of ponds and reservoirs account for the majority of the hydrological resources utilized for agricultural and industrial purposes, human consumption, and recreational activities within the region.

4.2.4 Study Area Hydrology

Hydrologic features within the Study Area include depressional seasonal wetlands, riverine seasonal wetlands, a seep riparian wetland, and ephemeral drainages (Figure 2). Diagnostic characteristics of the features delineated within the Study Area are defined and discussed in Section 4.4. Photographs of delineated features are included in Appendix E.

Two depressional seasonal wetlands (features #1 and #2) occur in the central and far-eastern portions of the Study Area. An ephemeral drainage flows between the two depressional seasonal wetlands (feature #10) in a west to east direction and exits the Study Area west of SR 108/49. Three riverine seasonal wetlands occur in this portion of the Study Area (features #13, #14, and #16) and appear to be associated with the ephemeral drainage (feature #10). A seep riparian wetland (feature #18) occurs

adjacent to the depressional seasonal wetland (feature #2) in the central-eastern portion of the Study Area. Several ephemeral drainages occur within the western portion of the Study Area (features #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, and #11) and generally flow in a west to east direction. Ephemeral drainages in the northwest portion of the Study Area appear to be altered or constructed features associated with the casino and related structures; these features are culverted, lined with riprap, and appear to be intentionally directed (features #3, #4, #5, #6, and #7). Riverine seasonal wetlands (features #12 and #15) occur adjacent to several ephemeral drainages and appear to flow in the same general direction.

4.3 VEGETATION

The vegetation communities occurring within the Study Area include annual grassland, blue oak woodland, and disturbed/ruderal. The majority of plant species in the Study Area were readily identifiable via the presence of fruit and/or flowers or other diagnostic characters. Some late season plant species would not have been present at the time of the delineation, but these plant species would not affect the results of the delineation.

A description of vegetation communities occurring within the Study Area is provided in the sections below. A list of all plant species observed in the Study Area is included in Appendix D.

4.3.1 Annual Grassland

Annual grassland consists of a myriad of predominantly annual native and non-native plant species and occurs in a majority of the state at elevations from sea level to approximately 4,000 feet above MSL. Composition of this widespread vegetation community varies depending on distribution, geographic location, and land use. Additional major influences on this vegetation community include soil type, annual precipitation, and fall temperatures. While grasses are the dominant component of this vegetation community, herbaceous plant species are also present.

Commonly observed plant species within the annual grassland in the Study Area include the following: slender oats (*Avena barbata*), wild oats (*A. fatua*), Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), little rattlesnake grass (*Briza minor*), rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), and western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*).

The annual grassland vegetation community occurs throughout the Study Area as a stand-alone vegetation community as well as in the understory within the blue oak woodland vegetation community.

4.3.2 Blue Oak Woodland

Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) is the dominant plant species in the tree canopy of blue oak woodlands. Gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni* var. *wislizeni*), and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) may also be present. Blue oak woodlands form an almost contiguous plant community along the lower western foothills of the Sierra Nevada-Cascade Range, and in the upper Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. At the northern end of its range and on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, blue oak woodlands occur from approximately 500 to 2,000 feet above MSL. In the Central Coast Ranges, blue oak woodland occurs between approximately 250 to 3,000 feet above MSL, and in the

southernmost occurrences in the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges, occurs between approximately 550 to 4,000 feet above MSL.

Typically, blue oak woodland exhibits a continuous, intermittent, or savanna-like canopy that is one or two-tiered. Shrubs are infrequent or common; and ground cover is dominated by grasses. Blue oak is the dominant tree within the blue oak woodland in the Study Area. The understory of this vegetation community within the Study Area is comprised of species of the annual grassland vegetation community described in Section 4.3.1. Blue oak woodland occurs throughout the entire Study Area.

4.3.3 Disturbed/Ruderal

A ruderal plant species is one that is first to colonize disturbed areas (either naturally disturbed as by fire or artificially disturbed as by compaction, grading, etc.) and shows a preference for this type of habitat. Abandoned agricultural fields, mining, construction associated with building, and road construction are just a few of the settings and activities that can create favorable conditions for ruderal plant species.

Plant species observed within the disturbed/ruderal vegetation type within the Study Area include Italian ryegrass, slender oats, wild oats, soft brome, Italian thistle, milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), medusahead (*Elymus caput-medusae*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*).

The disturbed/ruderal vegetation community occurs primarily along and adjacent to the existing roads and buildings within the Study Area.

4.4 CLASSIFICATION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES

As discussed previously in Section 2.0, aquatic resources are classified into multiple types based on topography, edaphics (soils), vegetation, and hydrologic regime. Primarily, the USACE establishes two distinctions: wetland and non-wetland waters, the latter commonly being referred to as “other waters”.

Two wetland types were delineated within the Study Area: riverine seasonal wetland and depressional seasonal wetland. Other waters delineated within the Study Area include ephemeral drainages and a seep riparian wetland. The wetlands and other waters of the U.S. delineated within the Study Area are depicted in Figure 2 of this report. A description of all of the features delineated within the Study Area is provided in the following sections. Wetland determination data forms are included in Appendix C. Representative photographs are included in Appendix E.

4.4.1 Depressional Seasonal Wetland

A total of **0.02** acre of depressional seasonal wetland was delineated within the Study Area. Depressional seasonal wetlands exhibit a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation rather than inundation. 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, as is common in vernal pools.

Depressional seasonal wetlands in the Study Area were identified as depressions within the topography with a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation and capable of supporting hydrophytic plant species and hydric soils. Plant species commonly observed within the depressional seasonal wetlands in the

Study Area include Italian rye grass, seaside barley (*Hordeum marinum* ssp. *gussoneanum*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and spiny buttercup (*Ranunculus muricatus*).

Depressional seasonal wetlands occur within the central-eastern and far-eastern portions of the Study Area.

4.4.2 Riverine Seasonal Wetland

A total of **0.10** acre of riverine seasonal wetland was delineated within the Study Area extending approximately 1,111 linear feet across the site. Riverine seasonal wetlands are defined by a hydrologic regime dominated by the unidirectional flow of water. Riverine seasonal wetlands typically occur in topographic folds or swales and represent natural drainages that convey sufficient water to support wetland vegetation. Riverine seasonal wetlands typically convey water during and shortly after storm events. Riverine seasonal wetlands may have a moderately defined bed and bank and often exhibit a sufficient gradient to convey water. As in depressional seasonal wetlands, plant species found within riverine seasonal wetlands are typically adapted to a hydrologic regime dominated by saturation rather than inundation. The overwhelmingly dominant plant species observed in the riverine seasonal wetlands within the Study Area was Italian rye grass.

Riverine seasonal wetlands occur within the northwest and southeast portions of the Study Area.

4.4.3 Ephemeral Drainage

A total of **0.13** acre of ephemeral drainage was delineated within the Study Area extending approximately 1,737 linear feet across the site. Ephemeral drainages are features that do not meet the three-parameter criteria for vegetation, hydrology, and soils but do convey water and exhibit an ordinary high-water mark. Ephemeral drainages are primarily fed by storm water runoff. These features convey flows during and immediately after storm events but may stop flowing or begin to dry if the interval between storm events is long enough. Typically, these features exhibit a defined bed and bank and often show signs of scouring as a result of rapid flow events.

Ephemeral drainages occur in the east and northwest portions of the Study Area.

4.4.4 Seep Riparian Wetland

A total of **0.02** acre of seep riparian wetland was delineated within the Study Area extending approximately 65 linear feet. Seep riparian wetlands are features that do not meet the three-parameter criteria for vegetation, hydrology, and soils but do convey water and exhibit saturation. Seep riparian wetlands typically form through groundwater reaching the surface and usually do not contain sufficient volume to flow beyond the limits of the seep. However, seep riparian wetlands can receive water through streams, drainages, or channels, and can also contribute to the flows of these features. Seep riparian wetlands generally occur in lower elevation areas or towards the lower end of slopes.

A seep riparian wetland occurs in the central-eastern portion of the Study Area.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

A total of **0.27** acre of aquatic resources was delineated within the Study Area. This acreage is comprised of **0.02** acre of depressional seasonal wetlands, **0.10** acre of riverine seasonal wetlands, **0.13** acre of ephemeral drainage, and **0.02** acre of seep riparian wetland.

The USACE determines jurisdiction of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. on a case-by-case basis during the verification process. Areas deemed jurisdictional by the USACE are subject to the regulatory requirements of the Federal CWA, including permitting and mitigation associated with impacts to jurisdictional features.

Table 1 details the aquatic features in the Study Area. Additional information can be found in Appendix F.

Table 1
AQUATIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Aquatic Resources Classification	Cowardin Code	Location of Representative Feature (Lat/Long)	Aquatic Resource Size	
			(acres)	(linear feet)
Seep Riparian Wetland	PEM1B	37.927220 N 120.447526 W	0.02	65
Ephemeral Drainage	R4SB	37.927980 N 120.449725 W	0.13	1,737
Depressional Seasonal Wetland	PEM2B	37.927298 N 120.447498 W	0.02	—
Riverine Seasonal Wetland	PEM2B	37.929320 N 120.450435 W	0.10	1,111
TOTAL			0.27	2,913

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Appendix A

Contact Information and Directions

Appendix A Contact Information and Directions

Property Owner Contact Information:	Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA 95327 Phone Number: (209) 984-9066
Client/Agent Contact Information:	Stephanie Suess Community and Resources Development Director Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California P.O. Box 1159 Jamestown, CA 95327 Phone Number: (209) 984-9066 Email: ssuess@crtribal.com
Delineation Conducted By:	Cristian J. Singer and Christine Heckler HELIX Environmental Planning Inc. 590 Menlo Drive, Suite 5 Rocklin, CA 95765 Phone Number: (916) 435-1202 Email: christineh@helixepi.com ; dbise@helixepi.com
Directions to the Study Area:	From Sacramento take State Route 99 south to State Route 4. Take eastbound State Route 4 to O'Byrnes Ferry Road. Turn right (south) on O'Byrnes Ferry Road and continue to the intersection of SR 108/SR 120. Turn left (north) at the intersection of SR 108 and SR 120 and continue to the intersection of Mackey Ranch Road and SR 108/49. Roadside parking is available north and south of the intersection of Mackey Ranch Road on the west side of SR 108/49.

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Appendix B

Signed Statement from Property
Owner(s) Allowing Access

Appendix B — Signed Statement from Property Owner(s) Allowing Access

In the event the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that a site inspection is necessary, I request the USACE to first contact HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (Attn: David Bise) at (916) 435-1202 to schedule a date and time to enter the property described in this report. If the property is land-locked, the owner or proponent must obtain permission from the adjacent property owner(s) in order to provide access. I understand that this may delay the USACE's jurisdictional determination and the USACE's issuance of a determination letter.

Signature of Property Owner (s)

Date

Printed Name

Signature of Property Owner (s)

Date

Printed Name

Appendix C

Routine Wetland Determination Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mackey 40 Acre Parcel City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 5/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California State: CA Sampling Point: 1A
 Investigator(s): Cristian Singer, Christine Heckler Section, Township, Range: Township 1 North, Range 14 East, Secdtion 21
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): ~5
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 37.9721 Long: -120.4463 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: PEM2B

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks: _____ _____ _____	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>83</u> x 3 = <u>249</u> FACU species <u>10</u> x 4 = <u>40</u> UPL species <u>7</u> x 5 = <u>35</u> Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>324</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.24</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10' diameter</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Holocarpha virgata ssp. virgata</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Avena fatua</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
_____ = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____				

Remarks:
Wetland vegetation dominant.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mackey 40 Acre Parcel City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 5/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California State: CA Sampling Point: 1B
 Investigator(s): Cristian Singer, Christine Heckler Section, Township, Range: Township 1 North, Range 14 East, Secdtion 21
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): ~5
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 37.9721 Long: -120.4462 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: N/A: Upland

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: _____ _____ _____	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>50</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
0 = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>20</u> x 3 = <u>60</u> FACU species <u>40</u> x 4 = <u>160</u> UPL species <u>25</u> x 5 = <u>125</u> Column Totals: <u>85</u> (A) <u>345</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.0588235294</u>
0 = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
0 = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u> diameter)				
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Holocarpha virgata ssp. virgata</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Avena fatua</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
6. <u>Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
100 = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
0 = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____				
Remarks: _____ _____ _____ Hydrophytic vegetation not dominant.				
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mackey 40 Acre Parcel City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 5/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California State: CA Sampling Point: 2A
 Investigator(s): Cristian Singer, Christine Heckler Section, Township, Range: Township 1 North, Range 14 East, Secdtion 21
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 37.9266 Long: -120.4465 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: PEM2B

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks: _____ _____ _____	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>95</u> x 3 = <u>285</u> FACU species _____ x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species _____ x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>95</u> (A) <u>285</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10' diameter</u>)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Avena fatua</u>	<u>Trace</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>Trace</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Lysimachia arvensis</u>	<u>Trace</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>95</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>5</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____				
Remarks: <u>Wetland vegetation dominant.</u> _____ _____				

SOIL

Sampling Point: 2A

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	10YR 3/4	70	5YR 4/6	30	C	M	Silt loam	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:
 Hydric soil indicator present. Topographic depression subject to ponding. Percent redox increases with depth; approximately 5% in the upper profile, increasing to 25%+ in lower profile.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:
 Remarks:
 Wetland hydrology indicators present. Other: Wetland topography (topographic depression subject to ponding).

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mackey 40 Acre Parcel City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 5/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California State: CA Sampling Point: 2B
 Investigator(s): Cristian Singer, Christine Heckler Section, Township, Range: Township 1 North, Range 14 East, Secdtion 21
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): ~5
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 37.9266 Long: -120.4465 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: N/A: Upland

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: 	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>5</u> x 3 = <u>15</u> FACU species <u>60</u> x 4 = <u>240</u> UPL species <u>35</u> x 5 = <u>175</u> Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>430</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.3</u>
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u> diameter)				
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: ___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ ___ Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Avena barbata</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Bromus diandrus</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephaus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
6. <u>Trifolium hirtum</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____				
Remarks: Upland vegetation dominant.				

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mackey 40 Acre Parcel City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 5/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California State: CA Sampling Point: 3A
 Investigator(s): Cristian Singer, Christine Heckler Section, Township, Range: Township 1 North, Range 14 East, Secdtion 21
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): ~10
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 37.9273 Long: -120.4474 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: PEM1B

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks: _____ _____ _____	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

<p><u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:40%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">Absolute % Cover</th> <th style="width:10%;">Dominant Species?</th> <th style="width:10%;">Indicator Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>3. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10' diameter</u>)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. <u>Festuca perennis</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">87</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="text-align: center;">FAC</td></tr> <tr><td>2. <u>Rumex transitorius</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">No</td><td style="text-align: center;">FACW</td></tr> <tr><td>3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">No</td><td style="text-align: center;">UPL</td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>5. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>6. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>7. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>8. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>5</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____</p>		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	1. _____				2. _____				3. _____				4. _____				_____ = Total Cover				1. _____				2. _____				3. _____				4. _____				5. _____				_____ = Total Cover				1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	87	Yes	FAC	2. <u>Rumex transitorius</u>	10	No	FACW	3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	3	No	UPL	4. _____				5. _____				6. _____				7. _____				8. _____				_____ = Total Cover				1. _____				2. _____				_____ = Total Cover				<p>Dominance Test worksheet:</p> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
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Remarks: Wetland vegetation dominant.	<p>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____</p>																																																																																																

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: Mackey 40 Acre Parcel City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 5/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California State: CA Sampling Point: 3B
 Investigator(s): Cristian Singer, Christine Heckler Section, Township, Range: Township 1 North, Range 14 East, Secdtion 21
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): ~10
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 37.9272 Long: -120.4474 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: _____ NWI classification: N/A: Upland

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No _____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No _____
 Are Vegetation _____, Soil _____, or Hydrology _____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: 	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

<p><u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:60%;"></th> <th style="width:10%;">Absolute % Cover</th> <th style="width:10%;">Dominant Species?</th> <th style="width:10%;">Indicator Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>3. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>3. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>4. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>5. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>10' diameter</u>)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">45</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="text-align: center;">FACU</td></tr> <tr><td>2. <u>Avena fatua</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">20</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="text-align: center;">UPL</td></tr> <tr><td>3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">20</td><td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td><td style="text-align: center;">UPL</td></tr> <tr><td>4. <u>Festuca perennis</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">No</td><td style="text-align: center;">FAC</td></tr> <tr><td>5. <u>Trifolium hirtum</u></td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td style="text-align: center;">No</td><td style="text-align: center;">UPL</td></tr> <tr><td>6. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>7. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>8. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: _____)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>1. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2. _____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">_____ = Total Cover</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust _____</p>		Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	1. _____	_____	_____	_____	2. _____	_____	_____	_____	3. _____	_____	_____	_____	4. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____ = Total Cover				1. _____	_____	_____	_____	2. _____	_____	_____	_____	3. _____	_____	_____	_____	4. _____	_____	_____	_____	5. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____ = Total Cover				1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	45	Yes	FACU	2. <u>Avena fatua</u>	20	Yes	UPL	3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	20	Yes	UPL	4. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	10	No	FAC	5. <u>Trifolium hirtum</u>	5	No	UPL	6. _____	_____	_____	_____	7. _____	_____	_____	_____	8. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____ = Total Cover				1. _____	_____	_____	_____	2. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____ = Total Cover				<p>Dominance Test worksheet:</p> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)
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	<p>¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.</p> <p>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																																																

SOIL

Sampling Point: 3B

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-16	17.5YR 4/6	100	N/A: No redox				Silt loam	

Appendix D

Plant Species Observed in the Study Area

Appendix D Plant Species Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Wetland Indicator Status*
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	Common soaproot	UPL
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak	FACU
Apiaceae	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Field hedge parsley	UPL
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Dog fennel	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	UPL
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Dog fennel	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hawkbit	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Madia gracilis</i>	Gumweed	UPL
Asteraceae	<i>Micropus californicus</i>	Q tips	FACU
Asteraceae	<i>Psilocarphus chilensis</i>	Round wooly marbles	FACW
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	NN/I
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle	UPL
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> ssp. <i>asper</i>	Sow thistle	UPL
Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Menzies' fiddleneck	UPL
Boraginaceae	<i>Phacelia</i> cf. <i>cicutaria</i>	Caterpillar phacelia	UPL
Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	OBL
Brassicaceae	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>	Fringe pod	UPL
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping snowberry	FACU
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall nutsedge	FACW
Fabaceae	<i>Marah fabacea</i>	California man-root	UPL
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover	FACU
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	UPL
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	UPL
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Big heron bill	FACU
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Geranium	UPL
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>ater</i>	Baltic rush	FACW
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	FACW
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Hyssop loosestrife	OBL
Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	FAC
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium</i> cf. <i>campestre</i>	Smooth boisduvalia	OBL
Phrymaceae	<i>Erythranthe guttata</i>	Yellow monkey flower	OBL
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Gray pine	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	Barbed goat grass	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender oat	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Rattlesnake grass	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	Little rattlesnake grass	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Foxtail chess	UPL

**Appendix D (cont.)
Plant Species Observed in the Study Area**

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Wetland Indicator Status*
Poaceae	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue wild-rye	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Festuca bromoides</i>	Brome fescue	UPL
Poaceae	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Italian rye grass	FAC
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i>	Seaside barley	FAC
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Foxtail barley	FACU
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual beard grass	FACW
Poaceae	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Common wheat	UPL
Polemoniaceae	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i>	Interwoven navarretia	FACW
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	FAC
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex transitorius</i>	Willow dock	FACW
Pteridaceae	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Gold back fern	UPL
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Spiny buttercup	FACW
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> var. <i>cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	UPL
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	FACU
Themidaceae	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Harvest brodiaea	FACU
Themidaceae	<i>Triteleia</i> spp.	Triteleia species	UPL

* Wetland Indicator Status:

OBL: Obligate Wetland – Almost always occur in wetlands

FACW: Facultative Wetland – Usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in non-wetlands

FAC: Facultative – Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands

FACU: Facultative Upland – Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands

UPL: Obligate Upland – Almost never occur in wetlands

Appendix E

Representative Site Photos



Photo 1. Riverine seasonal wetland (feature #15); facing northwest.



Photo 2. Ephemeral drainage (feature #8); facing southwest.

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Photo 3. Ephemeral drainage in northwest portion of Study Area (feature #6); facing north.



Photo 4. Ephemeral drainages in northwest portion of Study Area (features #5, #6, and #7); facing southeast.

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Photo 5. Riverine seasonal wetland (feature #12); facing north.



Photo 6. Typical view of blue oak woodland within Study Area; facing north.

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Photo 7. Redox features from data point 1A in feature #16.



Photo 8. Data point 2A within feature #1; facing south.

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Photo 9. Algal matting at data point 3A within feature #2.



Photo 10. Data point 3B; facing south.

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Appendix F

Aquatic Resources Excel Spreadsheet

(To be Provided as Part of Submittal to U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers)

November 20, 2019

Project # CIM-01

Jesse Stovall
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District, Regulatory Division
Attn: South Section
1325 J Street, Room 1350
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Addendum to the Aquatic Resource Delineation for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria ±44 Acre Parcel located in Tuolumne County, California

Dear Mr. Stovall:

This addendum addresses comments received by HELIX Environmental Planning Inc. biologists from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) during the October 30, 2019 field verification meeting for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria ±44 Acre Parcel (Study Area). Requested updates are described below.

FIELD VERIFICATION

A field verification of aquatic resources delineated within the Study Area was conducted on October 30, 2019. Representatives from HELIX Environmental Planning Inc. (HELIX), the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe), and the Corps were in attendance. Aquatic features within the Study Area were observed in the field to confirm the previously delineated boundary and/or to verify the feature type and location; with particular focus on features #11, #13, #14, and #15 as displayed in the draft *Aquatic Resources Delineation Report, Chicken Ranch Rancheria ±44-Acre Parcel* (HELIX 2019).

RESULTS

Features #13 and #14 were field verified by the Corps and no changes were requested. The previously mapped feature #15 (riverine seasonal wetland) was reclassified as an ephemeral drainage and extended approximately 525 feet (0.022 acre), and then combined with feature #11 (Figure 1; Photo 1 in Attachment A). A single 0.016 acre aquatic feature (riverine seasonal wetland #15) was delineated in the field and requested to be added based on findings during the field verification (Figure 1; Photo 2 in Attachment A). Three-parameter routine wetland determination data sheets were prepared for this new feature and are included in Attachment B of this addendum. In addition, a minor correction was made to feature #2 (depressional seasonal wetland), it was reduced from 0.016 acre to 0.012 acre due to a miscalculation of combining the acreage under feature #18 (seep riparian wetland). The total acreage of depressional seasonal wetlands is now 0.01 acre and the total acreage of aquatic features within the Study Area is now 0.30 (Figure 1). The Updated Aquatic Resources Delineation Map (Figure 1) reflects all the changes and Table 1 below summarizes the changes addressed in this addendum.

Table 1
CHANGE IN AQUATIC FEATURES

Feature	Previous (acres and linear feet)	Amended (acres and linear feet)	Total (acres and linear feet)
#11 Ephemeral Drainage (Originally Riverine Seasonal Wetland #15)	0.059 acre / 635 feet	0.022 acre / 525 feet	0.081 acre / 1,160 feet
#15 Riverine Seasonal Wetland	0.000	0.016 acre / 68 feet	0.016 acre / 68 feet
#2 Depressional Seasonal Wetland	0.016 acre	0.012 acre	0.012 acre

No further changes to aquatic features previously delineated within the Study Area were deemed necessary during the field verification. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns regarding this addendum.

Sincerely,



Christine Heckler
Biologist

Attachments:

Figure 1: Updated Aquatic Resources Delineation Map

Attachment A: Representative Site Photographs

Attachment B: Three-Parameter Routine Wetland Determination Data Sheets

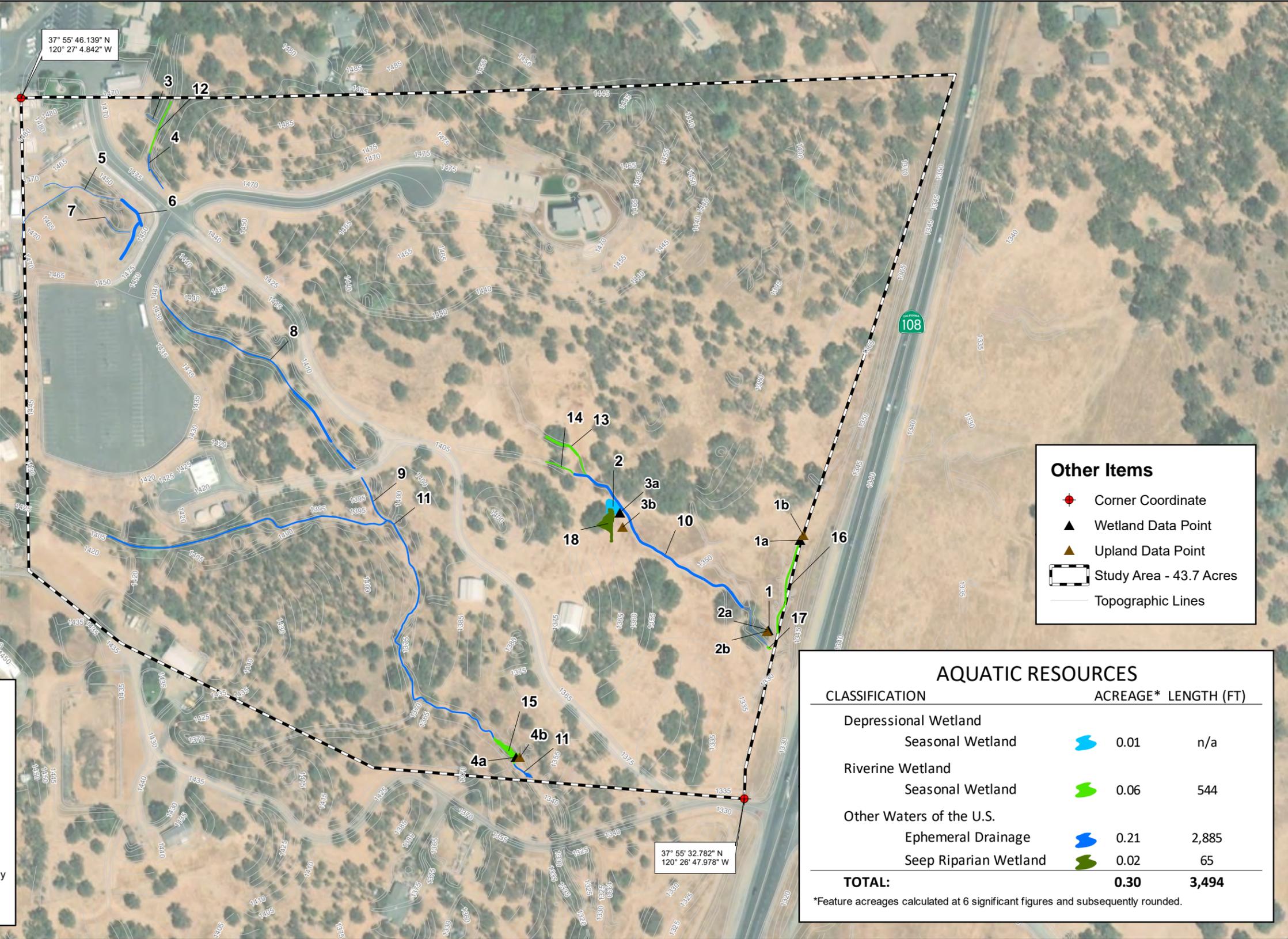
REFERENCES

HELIX Environmental Planning Inc. (HELIX). 2019. Aquatic Resources Delineation Report, Chicken Ranch Rancheria ±44-Acre Parcel. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Figure 1

Updated Aquatic Resources
Delineation Map

AQUATIC RESOURCES				
Depressional Seasonal Wetland				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	0.001	n/a	37.926653	-120.446478
2	0.012	n/a	37.927298	-120.447498
Subtotal:	0.01			
Ephemeral Drainage				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
3	0.001	24	37.929366	-120.450485
4	0.004	81	37.929089	-120.450483
5	0.007	291	37.928946	-120.451104
6	0.020	143	37.928799	-120.450632
7	0.001	60	37.928800	-120.450733
8	0.038	504	37.927980	-120.449725
9	0.007	96	37.927362	-120.449075
10	0.052	526	37.927103	-120.447178
11	0.081	1160	37.926694	-120.448820
Subtotal:	0.21	2885		
Riverine Seasonal Wetland				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
12	0.007	104	37.929320	-120.450435
13	0.011	115	37.927605	-120.447787
14	0.004	60	37.927518	-120.447838
15	0.016	68	37.926044	-120.448209
16	0.017	186	37.926875	-120.446354
17	0.001	11	37.926555	-120.446481
Subtotal:	0.06	544		
Seep Riparian Wetland				
LABEL	ACRES	LENGTH (ft)	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
18	0.022	65	37.927220	-120.447526
Subtotal:	0.02	65		
TOTAL:	0.30	3494		



NOTES:

- Aquatic resources are subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers verification.
- Aquatic resources were mapped by Foothill Associates/Helix using a Trimble Global Positioning System on 6/10/2019 and 10/30/2019
- Delineated By: C.Singer, C. Heckler and D. Bise
- This aquatic resources delineation utilizes the Corps' 1987 ree-parameter methodology and Arid West Supplement to delineate jurisdictional waters of the U.S.
- Contour interval is 5 feet
- The Hydrologic Unit Code for this site is 180400090104
- Aerial Imagery Date: 08/29/2018
- Aerial Imagery Source: Digital Globe, Vivid – USA, ESRI
- Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 CORS96 State Plane California III FIPS 0402 Ft US
- Acreages are calculated by class to three significant figures and subsequently rounded to two significant figures. Total acreage is based on the sum of these amounts at two significant figures.
- Digital Data Source: Omni-Means

AQUATIC RESOURCES			
CLASSIFICATION		ACREAGE*	LENGTH (FT)
Depressional Wetland			
Seasonal Wetland		0.01	n/a
Riverine Wetland			
Seasonal Wetland		0.06	544
Other Waters of the U.S.			
Ephemeral Drainage		0.21	2,885
Seep Riparian Wetland		0.02	65
TOTAL:		0.30	3,494

*Feature acreages calculated at 6 significant figures and subsequently rounded.



UPDATED AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION MAP

Drawn By: JCD
 Delineation Date: 7/1/2019
 Field Verification Date: 10/30/2019
 Revised Date: 11/19/2019

FIGURE 1

Attachment A

Representative Site Photographs



Photo 1. Terminus of feature #15; facing west



Photo 2. Additional feature #19, riverine seasonal wetland; facing southeast

Attachment B

Three-Parameter Routine Wetland Determination Data Sheets

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: State Route 108/Highway 49 and Mackey Ranch City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 10/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians State: CA Sampling Point: 4A
 Investigator(s): Christine Heckler and David Bise Section, Township, Range: Sections 20 and 21, Township 1N, Range 14E
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 2
 Subregion (LRR): MRLA 22A Lat: 37.927351 Long: -120.447232 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: Loafercreek-Bonanza Complex 3-15 Percent Slopes NWI classification: PEM2B

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____				Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100</u> (A/B)
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species _____ x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species _____ x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species _____ x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species _____ x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species _____ x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>0</u> (A) <u>0</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>NaN</u>
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u> diameter)				
1. <u>Rumex pulcher</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Festuca perennia</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
4. <u>Nasturtium officinale</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
5. <u>Cyperus eragrostis</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
6. <u>Polygonum monspeliensis</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
7. _____				
8. _____				
	<u>108</u>	= Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)				
1. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
2. _____				
	<u>0</u>	= Total Cover		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				

Remarks:
 Hydrophytic vegetation is dominant. Riverine wetland within an ephemeral drainage feature.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 4A

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	5YR 4/2	100			C	M	SiClLo	
6-12	5 YR 4/2	90	5YR 4/6	10	RM	M	SiClLo	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)					

³Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: <u>Cobble/Rock</u> Depth (inches): <u>6 inches</u>	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Remarks:
Hydric soil indicators present.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): <u>3 inches</u>	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Wetland hydrology indicators present. Other: wetland topography (topographic depression subject to ponding).

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Arid West Region

Project/Site: State Route 108/Highway 49 and Mackey Ranch City/County: Tuolumne County Sampling Date: 10/30/2019
 Applicant/Owner: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians State: CA Sampling Point: 4B
 Investigator(s): Christine Heckler and David Bise Section, Township, Range: Sections 20 and 21, Township 1N, Range 14E
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): CONVEX Slope (%): 4
 Subregion (LRR): MRLA 22A Lat: 37.927351 Long: -120.447232 Datum: NAD83
 Soil Map Unit Name: Loafercreek-Bonanza Complex 3-15 Percent Slopes NWI classification: UPL

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: 	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>1</u> x 3 = <u>3</u> FACU species <u>0</u> x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species <u>3</u> x 5 = <u>15</u> Column Totals: <u>4</u> (A) <u>18</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.5</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>10'</u> diameter)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic. Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1. <u>Carduus pycnocephalus</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
2. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Avena fatua</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Cynosurus echinatus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>0</u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>0</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				
Remarks: Upland vegetation adjacent to drainage channel.				



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2922

December 19, 2019

Regulatory Division (SPK-2019-00647)

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
Attn: Mr. Lloyd Mathiesen
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, California 95327

Dear Mr. Mathiesen:

We are responding to your September 11, 2019, request for a preliminary jurisdictional determination (JD) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria site. The approximately 44.0-acre project site is located at the parcel adjacent to the State Route 108/Highway 49 and Mackey Ranch Road intersection, Latitude 37.92781°, Longitude -120.44859°, Tuolumne County, California.

Based on available information, we concur with your aquatic resources delineation for the site as depicted on the enclosed November 19, 2019, *Updated Aquatic Resource Delineation Map* drawing prepared by Helix Environmental Planning (enclosure 1). The approximately 0.09 acres of wetlands, 0.21 acres of non-wetland waters present within the survey area are potential jurisdictional aquatic resources ("waters of the United States)" regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

At your request, we have completed a preliminary JD for the site. Enclosed find a copy of the *Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form* (enclosure 2). Please sign and return the completed form to this office, at the address listed below, within 30 days of the date of this letter. If you do not return the signed form within 30 days, we will presume concurrence and finalize the preliminary jurisdictional determination.

You may request an approved JD for this site at any time prior to starting work within waters, including after a permit decision is made.

We recommend you provide a copy of this letter and notice to all other affected parties, including any individual who has an identifiable and substantial legal interest in the property.

This preliminary jurisdictional determination has been conducted to identify the potential limits of wetlands and other aquatic resources at the project site which may be subject to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 9 and 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. A *Notification of*

Appeal Process and Request for Appeal Form is enclosed to notify you of your options with this determination (enclosure 3).

We appreciate feedback, especially about interactions with our staff and processes.

Please refer to identification number SPK-2019-00647 in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Jesse Stovall at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by email at Jesse.T.Stovall@usace.army.mil, or telephone at (916) 557-7506. For program information or to complete our Customer Survey, visit our website at www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx.

Sincerely,

Kathy Norton
Senior Project Manager
California South Section

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Stephanie Tadlock, Storm Water and Water Quality Certification Unit, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (5S),
stephanie.tadlock@waterboards.ca.gov

Ms. Tina Bartlett, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, R2CEQA@wildlife.ca.gov

Ms. Candice Guider-Heitmann, Regulatory Specialist, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., CandiceGH@helixepi.com

Ms. Kyrsten Shields, Principal Regulatory Specialist, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., KyrstenS@helixepi.com

Mr. David Bise, Principal Biologist, HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.,
DavidB@helixepi.com

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: , Attn: Mr. Mathiesen	File No.: SPK-2019-00647	Date: December 19, 2019
Attached is:		See Section below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
→	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/cecw/pages/reg_materials.aspx or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

- **ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- **OBJECT:** If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit

- **ACCEPT:** If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- **APPEAL:** If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer (address on reverse). This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer (address on reverse). This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

- **ACCEPT:** You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.
- **APPEAL:** If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer (address on reverse). This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact:

Jesse T. Stovall
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division
California South Section
1325 J Street, Room 1350
Sacramento, California 95814-2922
Phone: 916-557-7506, FAX 916-557-7803
Email: Jesse.T.Stovall@usace.army.mil

If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact:

Thomas J. Cavanaugh
Administrative Appeal Review Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
South Pacific Division
1455 Market Street, 2052B
San Francisco, California 94103-1399
Phone: 415-503-6574, FAX 415-503-6646
Email: Thomas.J.Cavanaugh@usace.army.mil

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

<hr/> Signature of appellant or agent.	Date:	Telephone number:
---	-------	-------------------

Appendix G.
USFWS IPaC and CNDDB

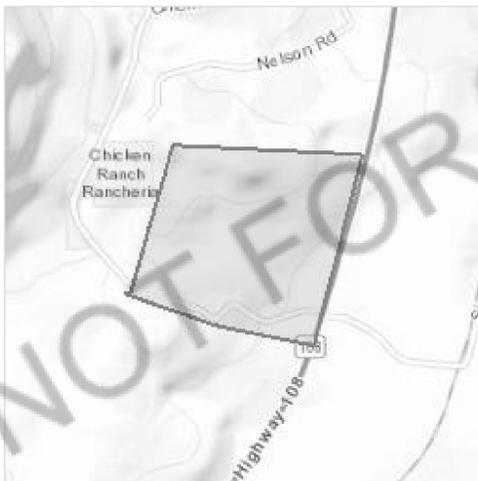
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Tuolumne County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

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

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [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.

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

Amphibians

NAME

STATUS

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Chinese Camp Brodiaea *Brodiaea pallida* Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8290>

Red Hills Vervain *Verbena californica* Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7344>

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

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

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A
BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED
FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE
BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR
PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN
THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED,

WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL
ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE
WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS
ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE.
"BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES
THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY
BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Lawrence's Goldfinch *Carduelis lawrencei*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464>

Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

Nuttall's Woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410>

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

Oak Titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656>

Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Song Sparrow *Melospiza melodia*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5

Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus clementae*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243>

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the [Probability of Presence Summary](#). [Additional measures or permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the [Probability of Presence Summary](#) and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to

confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Element_Type	Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Federal_Status	State_Status	CDFW_St	CA_Rare	P_Quad	Narr	Data_Status	Taxonomic_Sort
Animals - Amphibians	Batrachoseps diabolicus	Hell Hollow slender salamander	None	None	-	-	SONORA	Unprocessed		Animals - Amphibians - Plethodontidae - Batrachoseps diabolicus
Animals - Amphibians	Rana boylei	foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Endangered	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana boylei
Animals - Amphibians	Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Threatened	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Amphibians - Ranidae - Rana draytonii
Animals - Birds	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	FP	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Birds - Accipitridae - Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Animals - Birds	Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	None	None	WL	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Birds - Falconidae - Falco mexicanus
Animals - Birds	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Birds - Icteridae - Agelaius tricolor
Animals - Birds	Pandion haliaetus	osprey	None	None	WL	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Birds - Pandionidae - Pandion haliaetus
Animals - Crustaceans	Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Threatened	None	-	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Crustaceans - Branchinectidae - Branchinecta lynchi
Animals - Crustaceans	Stygobromus gradyi	Grady's Cave amphipod	None	None	-	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Crustaceans - Crangonyctidae - Stygobromus gradyi
Animals - Fish	Lavinia exilicauda exilicauda	Sacramento hitch	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Unprocessed		Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - Lavinia exilicauda exilicauda
Animals - Fish	Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 1	San Joaquin roach	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Fish - Cyprinidae - Lavinia symmetricus ssp. 1
Animals - Insects	Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	-	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Insects - Apidae - Bombus crotchii
Animals - Insects	Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Threatened	None	-	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Insects - Cerambycidae - Desmocerus californicus dimorphus
Animals - Mammals	Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	None	None	-	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Mammals - Erethizontidae - Erethizon dorsatum
Animals - Mammals	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Mammals - Molossidae - Eumops perotis californicus
Animals - Mammals	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Antrozous pallidus
Animals - Mammals	Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped		Animals - Mammals - Vespertilionidae - Corynorhinus townsendii
Animals - Mollusks	Monadenia mormonum hirsuta	hirsute Sierra sideband	None	None	-	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Mollusks - Bradybaenidae - Monadenia mormonum hirsuta
Animals - Reptiles	Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Reptiles - Emydidae - Emys marmorata
Animals - Reptiles	Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None	None	SSC	-	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Animals - Reptiles - Phrynosomatidae - Phrynosoma blainvillii
Plants - Vascular	Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Agavaceae - Chlorogalum grandiflorum
Plants - Vascular	Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Alliaceae - Allium jepsonii
Plants - Vascular	Allium sanbornii var. congdonii	Congdon's onion	None	None	-	4.3	SONORA	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Alliaceae - Allium sanbornii var. congdonii
Plants - Vascular	Allium tuolumnense	Rawhide Hill onion	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Alliaceae - Allium tuolumnense
Plants - Vascular	Eryngium pinnatisectum	Tuolumne button-celery	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Apiaceae - Eryngium pinnatisectum
Plants - Vascular	Lomatium congdonii	Congdon's lomatium	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Apiaceae - Lomatium congdonii
Plants - Vascular	Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Balsamorhiza macrolepis
Plants - Vascular	Senecio clelandii var. heterophyllus	Red Hills ragwort	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Asteraceae - Senecio clelandii var. heterophyllus
Plants - Vascular	Cryptantha mariposae	Mariposa cryptantha	None	None	-	1B.3	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Cryptantha mariposae
Plants - Vascular	Cryptantha spithamea	Red Hills cryptantha	None	None	-	1B.3	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Boraginaceae - Cryptantha spithamea
Plants - Vascular	Githopsis pulchella ssp. serpentinicola	serpentine bluecup	None	None	-	4.3	SONORA	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Campanulaceae - Githopsis pulchella ssp. serpentinicola
Plants - Vascular	Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Ericaceae - Arctostaphylos nissenana
Plants - Vascular	Lupinus spectabilis	shaggyhair lupine	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Fabaceae - Lupinus spectabilis
Plants - Vascular	Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	None	None	-	4.2	SONORA	Mapped and Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Liliaceae - Fritillaria agrestis
Plants - Vascular	Clarkia biloba ssp. australis	Mariposa clarkia	None	None	-	1B.2	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Onagraceae - Clarkia biloba ssp. australis
Plants - Vascular	Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid	None	None	-	4.2	SONORA	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Orchidaceae - Piperia michaelii
Plants - Vascular	Erythranthe marmorata	Stanislaus monkeyflower	None	None	-	1B.1	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Phrymaceae - Erythranthe marmorata
Plants - Vascular	Delphinium hensanii ssp. ewanianum	Ewan's larkspur	None	None	-	4.2	SONORA	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Ranunculaceae - Delphinium hensanii ssp. ewanianum
Plants - Vascular	Ceanothus fresnensis	Fresno ceanothus	None	None	-	4.3	SONORA	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Rhamnaceae - Ceanothus fresnensis
Plants - Vascular	Jepsonia heterandra	foothill jepsonia	None	None	-	4.3	SONORA	Unprocessed		Plants - Vascular - Saxifragaceae - Jepsonia heterandra
Plants - Vascular	Verbena californica	Red Hills vervain	Threatened	Threatened	-	1B.1	SONORA	Mapped		Plants - Vascular - Verbenaceae - Verbena californica

Appendix H.
Updated Traffic Impact Analysis



Memorandum

June 23, 2021

To: Bailey Hunter, Chicken Ranch Rancheria Project: SR 108/Mackey Ranch Rd Intersection Improvements

From: Heather Anderson, PE, GHD Ref/Job No.: 2415
Kamesh Vedula, PE, TE, GHD

CC: Stephanie Suess, Chicken Ranch Rancheria File No.: C2415MEM009.DOCX
Zach Stinger, EIT, GHD

Subject: Intersection Analysis for Casino Expansion

1. Introduction

GHD has been retained by the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California (hereinafter referred to as the “Tribe”) to provide analysis for a proposed expansion (hereinafter “The Project”). The Project would construct a new 9-story hotel and casino resort on the Project site that would encompass a total of 398,000 square feet. The new resort would increase the available gaming positions by 400, add a 100 seat sports bar (approximately 2,330 square feet), a 75 seat three-meal restaurant (approximately 5,410 square feet), and a 180-200 room attached hotel. The Project would replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which would be shut down and converted to other uses once the Project commences operations. This memorandum documents analysis of the effects of the expansion on the following intersection locations:

- #1 – State Route (SR) 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road
- #3 – SR 108 & SR 49

These locations will be analyzed under Existing and Cumulative 2040 conditions, both Base and Plus Project alternatives. The intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road has been included as it was not analyzed in the supplemental TOAR, and the intersection of SR 108 & SR 49 been added as a new intersection for analysis. This memorandum is a supplement to the Mackey Ranch Traffic Operational Analysis Report (2019 TOAR) and uses the same HCM 6 methodologies to quantify intersection operations. The existing lane geometrics and were analyzed for delay and queuing using SimTraffic software (Trafficware). As the 2019 TOAR had year 2040 as the cumulative conditions, the same year is used as the cumulative conditions for this supplement to remain consistent. Traffic counts and forecasting methodology are the same as the 2019 TOAR. The traffic counts at intersection 3 are presented in the appendix.



2. Trip Generation

Trip generation analysis was performed based on the land uses provided by the Tribe. This supplement to the 2019 TOAR uses increased trip generation estimates for a Plus Expansion scenario (hereinafter referred to as the “Plus Project” alternative) based on planned additions to the casino which include:

- Gaming Area of approximately 400 gaming positions
- 2,440 sq. ft. Sports Bar
- 5,400 sq. ft. Steakhouse
- 200 room Attached Hotel

Table 2.1 presents the total Trip Generation for the Casino Expansion.

Table 2.1 Casino Expansion Total Trip Generation

Land Use Category (ITE Code)	Unit ¹	AM Peak Hour Trip Rate/Unit			PM Peak Hour Trip Rate/Unit		
		Total	In %	Out %	Total	In %	Out %
Hotel (310)	Rooms	0.47	59%	41%	0.62	51%	49%
Casino (Field Counts)	GP	0.23	49%	51%	0.39	51%	49%
Drinking Place (925)	KSF	N/A	50%	50%	11.36	66%	34%
Quality Restaurant (931)	KSF	0.73	50%	50%	7.80	67%	33%
Project Name	Quantity (Units)	AM Peak Hour Trips			PM Peak Hour Trips		
		Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out
Casino	400	92	45	47	155	79	77
<i>To Attached Hotel</i>		-47	-19	-28	-62	-30	-32
<i>To Steakhouse</i>		-2	-1	-1	-21	-7	-14
Attached Hotel	200	95	56	39	124	63	61
<i>To Casino</i>		-47	-28	-19	-62	-32	-30
Sports Bar	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	18	9
<i>To Casino</i>		N/A	N/A	N/A	-14	-9	-5
Steakhouse	5.4	4	2	2	42	28	14
<i>To Casino</i>		-2	-1	-1	-21	-14	-7
New Project Trips		92	54	38	169	96	73

Notes:

1. 1 ksf = 1,000 square feet GP = Gaming Positions
2. Trip rates based on ITE Trip Generation Manual 10th edition fitted-curve equations or average rates
3. Casino Trips based on Field Counts at the existing project site

As presented in Table 2.1, the proposed Casino Expansion would add 92 AM peak hour trips and 169 PM peak hour trips. Project trip distribution will follow the distribution in the 2021 Supplemental TOAR resulting in the Project-only volumes presented in Table 2.2.



Table 2.2 Project-Only Traffic Volumes

#1	Northbound Leg (SR 108/49)			Southbound Leg (SR 108/49)			Eastbound Leg Chicken Ranch Road			Westbound Leg -		
	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right
AM Peak	0	21			30	0	0		0			
PM Peak	0	40			53	0	0		0			
#3	Northbound Leg (SR 108)			Southbound Leg (SR 108/49)			Eastbound Leg -			Westbound Leg (SR 49)		
	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right	Left	Thru	Right
AM Peak		21	0	2	15					0		3
PM Peak		38	0	4	29					0		5

3. Analysis Methodology

The traffic operations for Base and Plus Project scenarios were analyzed for the AM and PM peak hours under the Existing and Ultimate Design Year (2040) using Synchro 10 and SimTraffic analysis software. Synchro was used to record the volume to capacity ratio (V/C) for stop and signal controlled intersections. SimTraffic is a microsimulation application that models traffic characteristics in a multiple period analysis in capturing driver characteristics, queueing, and over saturated conditions in simulating real world conditions. SimTraffic was used to record delay and 95th percentile queues.

3.1 Operations Evaluation Criteria

To most accurately reflect intersection operating conditions, peak hour factor and truck percentage criteria were applied to the analysis as described below.

The peak hour factor (PHF) was calculated based on data from the traffic counts collected in 2018. The PHF represents how consistent vehicle volumes are during the peak hour and is equal to the peak hour volume divided by 4 times the peak 15-minute volume ($\frac{\text{Peak Hour Volume}}{4 \times \text{Peak 15-Minute Volume}}$). To evaluate traffic operations for AM and PM peak hours in the Existing Year, PHFs obtained from traffic counts were used. To quantify the traffic operations in Year 2040 scenarios of both the Base and Plus Project Alternatives, a PHF of 0.92 was used.

Truck percentages were calculated for each intersection approach based on data from 2018 traffic counts. A minimum truck percentage of 2% was used for this analysis. The truck percentages in Existing Conditions are assumed to remain the same throughout the Plus Project and both Year 2040 scenarios.

3.2 Level of Service Methodology

Traffic operations have been quantified through the determination of level of service (LOS). LOS is a qualitative measure of traffic conditions, whereby a letter grade "A" through "F" is assigned to an intersection or roadway segment representing progressively worsening traffic conditions.

Although Caltrans has not designated a LOS standard, Caltrans' *Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies* (December 2002) indicates that Caltrans endeavors to maintain a target LOS at the transition between "C" and "D". However, Caltrans acknowledges that this may not always be feasible and



recommends that the lead agency consult with Caltrans to determine the appropriate target LOS. Per the following statement provided within the *Transportation and Circulation* Chapter of the *Tuolumne County General Plan Update EIR*, this study considers LOS “D” as the threshold LOS on Caltrans facilities:

“Based on direction from Caltrans and County staff, the minimum LOS standard for all Caltrans facilities (roadways and intersections) is LOS D”.

Table 3.1 presents the delay-based LOS criteria for different types of intersection control.

Table 3.1 Level of Service (LOS) Criteria for Intersections.

Level of Service	Type of Flow	Delay	Maneuverability	Stopped Delay/Vehicle (sec)	
				Signalized/ Roundabouts	Unsignalized/ All-Way Stop
A	Stable Flow	Very slight delay. Progression is very favorable, with most vehicles arriving during the green phase not stopping at all.	Turning movements are easily made, and nearly all drivers find freedom of operation.	≤ 10.0	≤ 10.0
B	Stable Flow	Good progression and/or short cycle lengths. More vehicles stop than for LOS A, causing higher levels of average delay.	Vehicle platoons are formed. Many drivers begin to feel somewhat restricted within groups of vehicles.	>10 and ≤ 20.0	>10 and ≤ 15.0
C	Stable Flow	Higher delays resulting from fair progression and/or longer cycle lengths. Individual cycle failures may begin to appear at this level. The number of vehicles stopping is significant, although many still pass through the intersection without stopping.	Back-ups may develop behind turning vehicles. Most drivers feel somewhat restricted	>20 and ≤ 35.0	>15 and ≤ 25.0
D	Approaching Unstable Flow	The influence of congestion becomes more noticeable. Longer delays may result from some combination of unfavorable progression, long cycle lengths, or high volume-to-capacity ratios. Many vehicles stop, and the proportion of vehicles not stopping declines. Individual cycle failures are noticeable.	Maneuverability is severely limited during short periods due to temporary back-ups.	>35 and ≤ 55.0	>25 and ≤ 35.0
E	Unstable Flow	Generally considered to be the limit of acceptable delay. Indicative of poor progression, long cycle lengths, and high volume-to-capacity ratios. Individual cycle failures are frequent occurrences.	There are typically long queues of vehicles waiting upstream of the intersection.	>55 and ≤ 80.0	>35 and ≤ 50.0
F	Forced Flow	Generally considered to be unacceptable to most drivers. Often occurs with over saturation. May also occur at high volume-to-capacity ratios. There are many individual cycle failures. Poor progression and long cycle lengths may also be major contributing factors.	Jammed conditions. Back-ups from other locations restrict or prevent movement. Volumes may vary widely, depending principally on the downstream back-up conditions.	> 80.0	> 50.0

References: 2016 Highway Capacity Manual



4. Operational Analysis

The operational analysis was performed for all scenarios using Synchro for lane capacity (degree of saturation). SimTraffic reports were used to quantify delay and queuing.

4.1 Existing Conditions

Table 4.1 presents the traffic operations for the study intersections under Existing Conditions with no intersection improvements occurring at Mackey Ranch Road.

Table 4.1 Base Existing Conditions Intersection Operations

Peak Hour	#	Intersection/Lane Movement	Control Type ¹	Traffic Volume	Movement Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	Mvmt LOS	Degree of Saturation V/C Ratio	Approach Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	LOS	Storage ³ (ft)	95 th Percentile Queue (ft)
AM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)						14.2	B		
		Eastbound Left	SSSC	71	15.8	C	0.483	14.2	B	400	68
		Eastbound Right		18	7.8	A	-			400	-
		Northbound Left		15	1.9	A	0.017	1.1	A	50	22
		Northbound Thru		637	1.1	A	-			1,000	-
		Southbound Thru		475	1.6	A	-	1.4	A	1,000	-
		Southbound Right		69	0.4	A	-			100	-
	SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)								3.2	A	
	3	Westbound Left (SR 49) ²	SSSC	2	6.9	A	0.006	1.6	A	1,000	6
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²		80	1.5	A	-				58
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)		598	1.5	A	-	1.5	A	1,000	-
		Southbound Left		17	5.4	A	0.021	3.2	A	275	26
		Southbound Thru		413	3.1	A	-			1,000	-
	PM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)						31.0	D	
Eastbound Left			SSSC	89	36.1	E	0.220	31.0	D	400	145
Eastbound Right				63	23.9	C	-			400	-
Northbound Left				39	4.9	A	0.001	1.3	A	50	43
Northbound Thru				672	1.1	A	-			1,000	-
Southbound Thru				660	2.6	A	-	2.4	A	1,000	-
Southbound Right				100	0.7	A	-			100	7
SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)								5.0	A		
3		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²	SSSC	2	16.5	C	0.014	1.9	A	1,000	9
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²		99	1.6	A	-				46
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)		611	1.6	A	-	1.6	A	1,000	2
		Southbound Left		111	7.6	A	0.165	5.0	A	275	66
		Southbound Thru		649	4.6	A	-			1,000	-

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control
2. Storage for these movements is shared.
3. Storage lengths exceeding 1,000 feet are listed as 1,000 feet.
4. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWSC intersections, average of all approaches for AWSC, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in Table 4.1, both intersections operate at acceptable LOS during AM and PM peak hours under Existing Conditions. While the EB left movement has an unacceptable delay, the total approach delay is within the acceptable range for the intersection LOS.

95th percentile queue lengths are well within available storage for all intersection lane movements during both AM and PM peak hours with no queue spillback.



4.2 Existing Plus Project Conditions

The volumes for the Existing Plus Project scenario were obtained by superimposing the estimated project volumes onto the Existing Conditions with intersection improvements.

Table 4.2 presents the traffic operations for the study intersections under Existing Plus Project Conditions.

Table 4.2 Existing Plus Project Conditions Intersection Operations

Peak Hour	#	Intersection/Lane Movement	Control Type ¹	Traffic Volume	Movement Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	Mvmt LOS	Degree of Saturation V/C Ratio	Approach Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	LOS	Storage ³ (ft)	95 th Percentile Queue (ft)	
AM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)	SSSC					15.2	C			
		Eastbound Left		18	18.0	C	0.139	15.2	C	400	41	
		Eastbound Right		5	5.1	A	-	-	-	-	400	-
		Northbound Left		1	1.2	A	0.001	1.0	A	50	4	
		Northbound Thru		725	1.0	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
		Southbound Thru		568	0.9	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
		Southbound Right		18	0.2	A	-	0.9	A	100	-	
	3	SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)	SSSC					3.4	A			
		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²		2	6.9	A	0.0007	1.6	A	1,000	6	
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²		83	1.5	A	-	-	-	-	58	
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)		619	1.6	A	-	1.6	A	1,000	2	
		Southbound Left		19	6.9	A	0.024	3.4	A	275	32	
		Southbound Thru		428	3.2	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
	PM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)	SSSC					21.0	C		
Eastbound Left			23		30.2	D	0.258	21.0	C	400	54	
Eastbound Right			18		9.2	A	-	-	-	400	-	
Northbound Left			1		0.5	A	0.001	0.6	A	50	2	
Northbound Thru			794		0.6	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
Southbound Thru			802		1.3	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
Southbound Right			26		0.3	A	-	1.3	A	100	-	
3		SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)	SSSC					5.2	A			
		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²		2	23.2	C	0.015	2.0	A	1,000	9	
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²		104	1.6	A	-	-	-	-	54	
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)		649	1.7	A	-	1.7	A	1,000	2	
		Southbound Left		115	8.4	A	0.178	5.2	A	275	71	
		Southbound Thru		678	4.7	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control
2. Storage for these movements is shared.
3. Storage lengths exceeding 1,000 feet are listed as 1,000 feet.
4. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWSC intersections, average of all approaches for AWSC, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in Table 4.2, both intersections operate at acceptable LOS during AM and PM peak hours under Existing Conditions. The decreases in delay can be attributed to the redistribution of traffic from the Mackey Ranch Road intersection improvements, reducing the traffic volumes on Chicken Ranch Road.

95th percentile queue lengths are well within available storage for all intersection lane movements during both AM and PM peak hours with no queue spillback.



4.3 2040 Conditions

The process of estimating Year 2040 forecast volumes for #1 – SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road was documented in the TOAR. For #3 – SR 108 & SR 49, Base (non-Project) intersection turning movement volumes for Year 2040 were estimated by comparing previous forecasts at the adjacent intersection to the north (SR 108/49 & Sierra Rock Road). Existing count volumes at the intersection of SR 108 & SR 49 were scaled up to match the estimated northbound and southbound traffic on the SR 108/49 segment to the north, and rounded up to the nearest multiple of 5. The peak hour factor for both peak hours is assumed to be 0.92.

Table 4.3 presents the traffic operations for the study intersections under 2040 Conditions.

Table 4.3 Base 2040 Conditions Intersection Operations

Peak Hour	#	Intersection/Lane Movement	Control Type ¹	Traffic Volume	Movement Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	Mvmt LOS	Degree of Saturation V/C Ratio	Approach Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	LOS	Storage ³ (ft)	95 th Percentile Queue (ft)	
AM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)						20.8	C			
		Eastbound Left	SSSC	80	23.3	C	0.642	20.8	C	400	95	
		Eastbound Right		21	11.3	B	-			400	-	
		Northbound Left		17	3.0	A	0.02	1.3	A	50	26	
		Northbound Thru		732	1.3	A	-			1,000	-	
		Southbound Thru		546	1.9	A	-			1,000	-	
		Southbound Right		80	0.5	A	-	1.7	A	100	-	
	3	SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)		SSSC					3.9	A		
		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²	5		9.5	A	0.019	1.9	A	1,000	17	
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²	90		1.5	A	-				62	
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)	675		1.6	A	-	1.6	A	1,000	-	
		Southbound Left	25		7.2	A	0.033	3.9	A	275	39	
		Southbound Thru	555		3.8	A	-			1,000	-	
	PM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)						112.3	F		
Eastbound Left			SSSC	103	122.8	F	1.215	112.3	F	400	363	
Eastbound Right				72	97.2	F	-			400	-	
Northbound Left				45	6.8	A	0.06	1.7	A	50	47	
Northbound Thru				773	1.4	A	-			1,000	12	
Southbound Thru				759	3.3	A	-			1,000	-	
Southbound Right				115	1.0	A	-	3.0	A	100	6	
3		SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)		SSSC					5.6	A		
		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²	5		17.5	C	0.029	2.3	A	1,000	16	
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²	120		1.7	A	-				56	
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)	720		1.7	A	-	1.7	A	1,000	4	
		Southbound Left	125		10.3	B	0.164	5.6	A	275	80	
		Southbound Thru	715		4.8	A	-			1,000	-	

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control
2. Storage for these movements is shared.
3. Storage lengths exceeding 1,000 feet are listed as 1,000 feet.
4. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWSC intersections, average of all approaches for AWSC, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in Table 4.3, the intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road is projected to operate unacceptably beyond the LOS threshold during the PM peak hour.

95th percentile queue lengths are within available storage for all intersection lane movements during both AM and PM peak hours with no queue spillback.



4.4 2040 Plus Project Conditions

The volumes for this scenario were obtained by superimposing the estimated project volumes onto the 2040 Conditions with intersection improvements and traffic redistribution turning movement volumes.

Table 4.4 presents the traffic operations for the study intersections under 2040 Plus Project Conditions.

Table 4.4 2040 Plus Project Conditions Intersection Operations

Peak Hour	#	Intersection/Lane Movement	Control Type ¹	Traffic Volume	Movement Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	Mvmt LOS	Degree of Saturation V/C Ratio	Approach Delay (SimTraffic) (sec/veh)	LOS	Storage ³ (ft)	95 th Percentile Queue (ft)	
AM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)	SSSC					17.7	C			
		Eastbound Left		21	21.1	C	0.211	17.7	C	400	45	
		Eastbound Right		6	6.0	A	-	-	-	400	-	
		Northbound Left		1	3.0	A	0.001	1.1	A	50	6	
		Northbound Thru		822	1.1	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
		Southbound Thru		642	1.1	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
		Southbound Right		21	0.2	A	-	1.1	A	100	-	
	3	SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)	SSSC					3.9	A			
		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²		5	10.6	B	0.020	2.1	A	1,000	18	
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²		93	1.6	A	-	-	-	1,000	62	
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)		696	1.6	A	-	1.6	A	1,000	-	
		Southbound Left		27	7.2	A	0.036	3.9	A	275	39	
		Southbound Thru		744	3.8	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
	PM	1	SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road (Overall)	SSSC					39.0	E		
Eastbound Left			26		52.5	F	0.384	39.0	E	400	77	
Eastbound Right			21		22.3	C	-	-	-	400	-	
Northbound Left			1		6.9	A	0.001	0.7	A	50	7	
Northbound Thru			899		0.7	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
Southbound Thru			905		1.7	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	
Southbound Right			30		0.4	A	-	1.7	A	100	-	
3		SR 108 & SR 49 (Overall)	SSSC					6.0	A			
		Westbound Left (SR 49) ²		5	22.8	C	0.031	2.5	A	1,000	17	
		Westbound Right (SR 49) ²		125	1.7	A	-	-	-	1,000	57	
		Northbound Thru/Right (SR 108)		758	1.8	A	-	1.8	A	1,000	4	
		Southbound Left		129	11.8	B	0.176	6.0	A	275	85	
		Southbound Thru		744	5.0	A	-	-	-	1,000	-	

Notes:

1. SSSC = Side Street Stop Control
2. Storage for these movements is shared.
3. Storage lengths exceeding 1,000 feet are listed as 1,000 feet.
4. LOS = Delay based on worst minor street approach for TWS intersections, average of all approaches for AWS, Signal, RNDBT

As presented in Table 4.4, the intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road operated beyond the LOS threshold during the PM peak hour. Similar to Existing Plus Project conditions, the delay at the intersection of SR108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road is reduced as a result of the additional site access on Mackey Ranch Road diverting traffic from this intersection. Despite the intersection of SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road operating at an unacceptable LOS, the delay has been reduced compared to the Year 2040 no project scenario.

95th percentile queue lengths are well within available storage for all intersection lane movements during both AM and PM peak hours with no queue spillback.



4.5 Summary

This section summarizes the results of the above operational analysis.

Overall Intersection LOS

- Existing Conditions
 - *No overall intersection deficiencies*
- Existing Plus Project Conditions
 - *No overall intersection deficiencies*
- 2040 No Project Conditions
 - #1 – SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road – unacceptable PM peak LOS F
- 2040 Plus Project Conditions
 - #1 – SR 108/49 & Chicken Ranch Road – unacceptable PM peak LOS E; improved operations compared to No Project

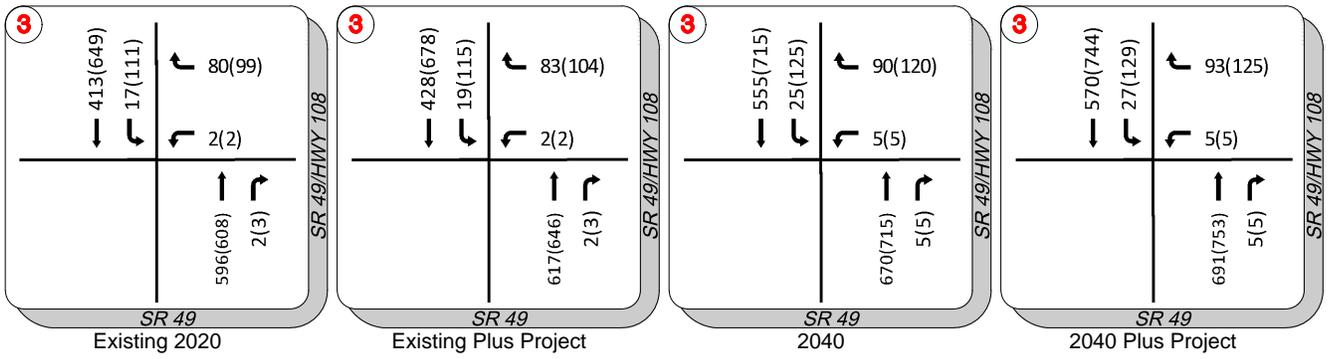
95th Percentile Queue Lengths

The queue lengths under all scenarios were within the available storage length for each lane movement. No spill back is expected under any scenario.



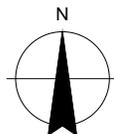
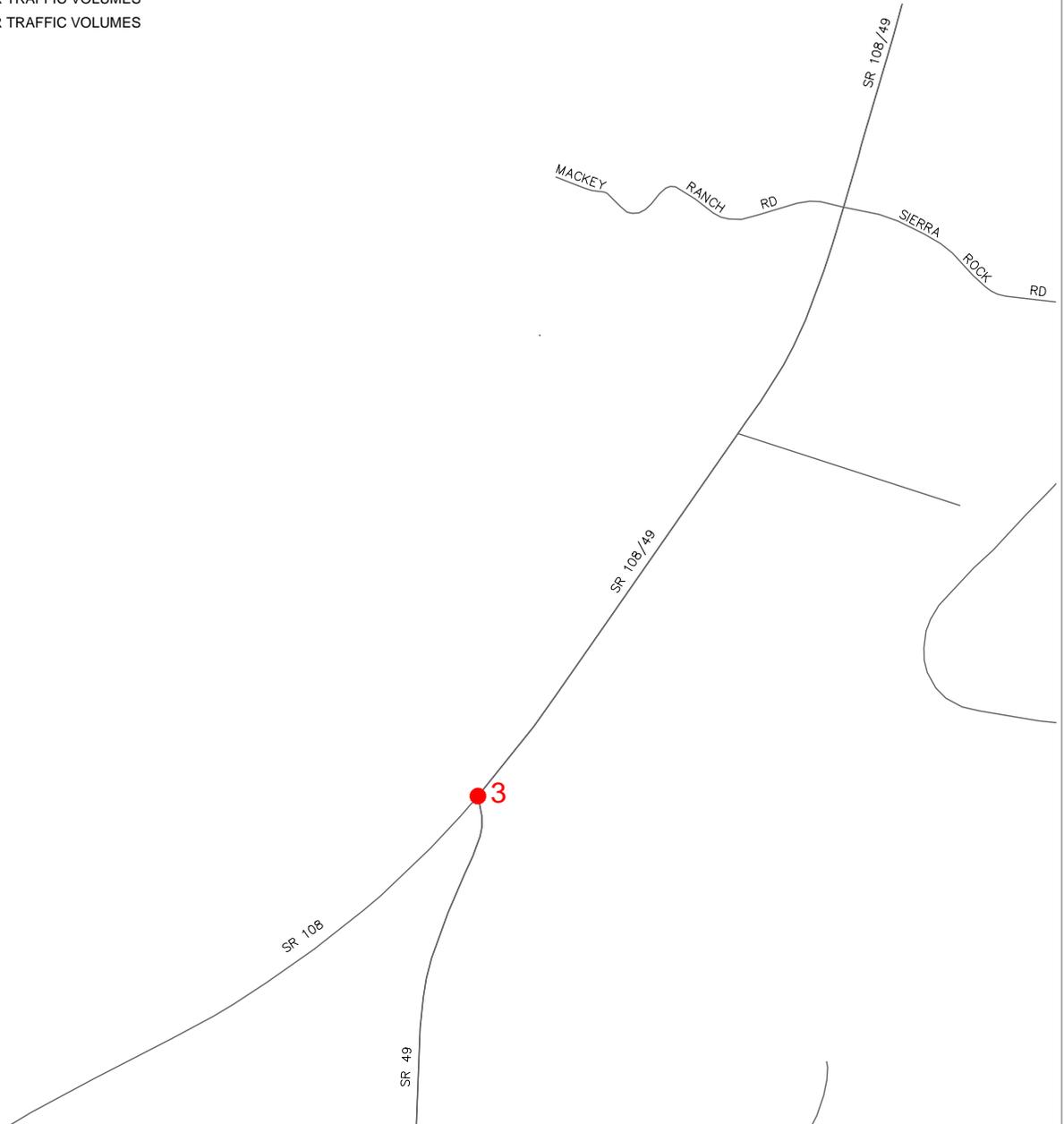
Appendix

- Intersection Turning movement volumes figure
- SimTraffic reports



LEGEND:

XX - AM PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES
 (XX) - PM PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES



Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of CA
 SR 108 & HIGHWAY 49 INTERSECTION

PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES

Project No. 2415
 Report No. MEM 009
 Date 03-30-2021

FIGURE A.1

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	15.8	7.8	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	2.1

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.2		0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	13.3	10.7	2.6	5.7	3.4	5.3	2.1	0.9	0.3		2.3	0.6

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.3
Total Del/Veh (s)	1.5

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	6.0

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	90	28
Average Queue (ft)	36	5
95th Queue (ft)	68	22
Link Distance (ft)	397	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	50	
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LTR	LTR	LT	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	24	30	12	2
Average Queue (ft)	3	4	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	16	20	10	2
Link Distance (ft)	322	516	1138	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	150			
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	6.9	1.5	1.5	0.0	5.4	3.1	2.2
Vehicles Entered	1	82	594	3	15	425	1120
Vehicles Exited	1	82	594	3	15	425	1120
Hourly Exit Rate	1	82	594	3	15	425	1120
Input Volume	2	80	596	2	17	413	1111
% of Volume	50	102	100	150	87	103	101

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	8.5
Vehicles Entered	1117
Vehicles Exited	1115
Hourly Exit Rate	1115
Input Volume	4443
% of Volume	25

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	11	69	36
Average Queue (ft)	1	15	6
95th Queue (ft)	6	58	26
Link Distance (ft)	1100		
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		30	275
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	0	

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.5
Total Del/Veh (s)	36.1	23.9	4.9	1.1	2.6	0.7	4.5

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.6	3.0		0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	15.6	15.9	8.5		6.8	4.5		0.8	0.1		2.9	1.7

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.3
Total Del/Veh (s)	1.9

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.8
Total Del/Veh (s)	8.8

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LR	L	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	185	54	15
Average Queue (ft)	74	16	1
95th Queue (ft)	145	43	7
Link Distance (ft)	397		
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		50	100
Storage Blk Time (%)		0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		3	

Intersection: 2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LTR	LTR	LT	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	31	28	20	2
Average Queue (ft)	3	3	1	0
95th Queue (ft)	18	16	16	2
Link Distance (ft)	322	516	917	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				150
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 3

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	16.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	7.6	4.6	3.4
Vehicles Entered	2	98	608	3	108	664	1483
Vehicles Exited	2	98	607	4	108	663	1482
Hourly Exit Rate	2	98	607	4	108	663	1482
Input Volume	2	99	608	3	111	649	1473
% of Volume	89	99	100	123	97	102	101

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.6
Total Del/Veh (s)	10.3
Vehicles Entered	1479
Vehicles Exited	1480
Hourly Exit Rate	1480
Input Volume	5891
% of Volume	25

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	17	70	4	90
Average Queue (ft)	1	9	0	32
95th Queue (ft)	9	46	2	66
Link Distance (ft)	1100		152	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		30		275
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	0		

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 1

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.5	3.4	0.6
Total Del/Veh (s)	18.0	5.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.2
Vehicles Entered	17	5	1	720	563	16	1322
Vehicles Exited	17	6	1	720	562	16	1322
Hourly Exit Rate	17	6	1	720	562	16	1322
Input Volume	18	5	1	725	568	18	1335
% of Volume	96	120	100	99	99	90	99

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	48	7
Average Queue (ft)	17	0
95th Queue (ft)	41	4
Link Distance (ft)	397	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	50	
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	6.9	1.5	1.6	0.0	6.9	3.2	2.3
Vehicles Entered	1	85	618	3	17	440	1164
Vehicles Exited	1	85	617	3	17	439	1162
Hourly Exit Rate	1	85	617	3	17	439	1162
Input Volume	2	83	617	2	19	428	1151
% of Volume	50	102	100	150	91	103	101

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	8.7
Vehicles Entered	1161
Vehicles Exited	1160
Hourly Exit Rate	1160
Input Volume	4605
% of Volume	25

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	8	69	2	49
Average Queue (ft)	1	15	0	8
95th Queue (ft)	6	58	2	32
Link Distance (ft)	1100		152	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	30		275	
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	0		

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.8	3.0	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	30.2	9.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.4
Vehicles Entered	23	17	1	801	788	24	1654
Vehicles Exited	22	17	1	801	786	24	1651
Hourly Exit Rate	22	17	1	801	786	24	1651
Input Volume	23	18	1	794	802	26	1665
% of Volume	96	94	100	101	98	91	99

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	2.2
Vehicles Entered	1654
Vehicles Exited	1650
Hourly Exit Rate	1650
Input Volume	3330
% of Volume	50

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	65	2
Average Queue (ft)	24	0
95th Queue (ft)	54	2
Link Distance (ft)	397	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	50	
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	23.2	1.6	1.7	0.0	8.4	4.7	3.5
Vehicles Entered	2	102	650	4	110	691	1559
Vehicles Exited	2	103	650	4	110	691	1560
Hourly Exit Rate	2	103	650	4	110	691	1560
Input Volume	2	104	646	3	115	678	1548
% of Volume	89	99	101	123	96	102	101

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	17	71	2	96
Average Queue (ft)	1	12	0	35
95th Queue (ft)	9	54	2	71
Link Distance (ft)	1100		152	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	30		275	
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2	0		

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	23.3	11.3	3.0	1.3	1.9	0.5	2.8

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.6	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	16.7	11.8	9.1	8.9	14.7	5.4		1.0	0.3	1.9	2.5	1.9

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	1.7

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.8
Total Del/Veh (s)	7.2

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	126	33
Average Queue (ft)	48	7
95th Queue (ft)	95	26
Link Distance (ft)	397	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		50
Storage Blk Time (%)		0
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0

Intersection: 2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LTR	LTR	LT	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	29	28	5	2
Average Queue (ft)	4	5	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	19	21	3	3
Link Distance (ft)	322	516	1138	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				150
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	9.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	7.2	3.8	2.6
Vehicles Entered	4	90	670	6	23	567	1360
Vehicles Exited	4	90	670	5	23	567	1359
Hourly Exit Rate	4	90	670	5	23	567	1359
Input Volume	5	90	670	5	25	555	1350
% of Volume	80	100	100	100	93	102	101

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	32	73	54
Average Queue (ft)	3	16	11
95th Queue (ft)	17	62	39
Link Distance (ft)	1100		
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		30	275
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	0	

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	6.6	5.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.0	1.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	122.8	97.2	6.8	1.4	3.3	1.0	12.8

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.7	2.3		0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	27.2	15.1	5.7		25.8	6.2		0.8	0.1		3.3	1.7

2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd Performance by movement

Movement	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.3
Total Del/Veh (s)	2.1

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	1.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	17.4

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LR	L	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	342	55	12	8
Average Queue (ft)	178	19	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	363	47	12	6
Link Distance (ft)	397		519	
Upstream Blk Time (%)	6			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		50		100
Storage Blk Time (%)		1		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		6		

Intersection: 2: SR 49/108 & Mackey Ranch Rd/Sierra Rock Rd

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LTR	LTR	LT	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	24	28	9	5
Average Queue (ft)	3	3	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	17	18	7	4
Link Distance (ft)	322	516	917	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				150
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 6

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	17.5	1.7	1.7	0.1	10.3	4.8	3.7
Vehicles Entered	5	117	718	5	122	727	1694
Vehicles Exited	5	117	717	6	121	727	1693
Hourly Exit Rate	5	117	717	6	121	727	1693
Input Volume	5	120	715	5	125	715	1684
% of Volume	100	97	100	120	97	102	101

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	72	6	103
Average Queue (ft)	3	13	0	39
95th Queue (ft)	16	56	4	80
Link Distance (ft)	1100		152	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		30		275
Storage Blk Time (%)	2	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	3	0		

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.8	0.6	3.0	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	21.1	6.0	3.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.4
Vehicles Entered	21	8	1	834	631	20	1515
Vehicles Exited	21	8	1	833	630	20	1513
Hourly Exit Rate	21	8	1	833	630	20	1513
Input Volume	21	6	1	833	642	21	1524
% of Volume	101	128	100	100	98	96	99

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	2.1
Vehicles Entered	1515
Vehicles Exited	1511
Hourly Exit Rate	1511
Input Volume	3047
% of Volume	50

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	55	10
Average Queue (ft)	19	0
95th Queue (ft)	45	6
Link Distance (ft)	397	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	50	
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	10.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	7.2	3.8	2.7
Vehicles Entered	4	92	688	6	25	584	1399
Vehicles Exited	4	92	688	6	24	584	1398
Hourly Exit Rate	4	92	688	6	24	584	1398
Input Volume	5	93	691	5	27	570	1390
% of Volume	80	99	100	120	90	103	101

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	32	73	52
Average Queue (ft)	3	16	12
95th Queue (ft)	18	62	39
Link Distance (ft)	1100		
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		30	275
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	0	

1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.8	1.0	2.8	0.9
Total Del/Veh (s)	52.5	22.3	6.9	0.7	1.7	0.4	2.1
Vehicles Entered	25	20	1	898	917	31	1892
Vehicles Exited	25	20	1	900	916	30	1892
Hourly Exit Rate	25	20	1	900	916	30	1892
Input Volume	26	21	1	899	905	30	1882
% of Volume	95	95	100	100	101	99	101

Total Network Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.9
Total Del/Veh (s)	3.0
Vehicles Entered	1892
Vehicles Exited	1894
Hourly Exit Rate	1894
Input Volume	3765
% of Volume	50

Intersection: 1: SR 49/108 & Chicken Ranch Rd

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	101	16
Average Queue (ft)	34	1
95th Queue (ft)	77	7
Link Distance (ft)	397	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	50	
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 0

3: SR 108 & SR 49 Performance by movement

Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	22.8	1.7	1.8	0.1	11.8	5.0	3.9
Vehicles Entered	5	122	755	6	124	761	1773
Vehicles Exited	5	122	755	6	124	762	1774
Hourly Exit Rate	5	122	755	6	124	762	1774
Input Volume	5	125	753	5	129	744	1760
% of Volume	100	98	100	120	96	102	101

Intersection: 3: SR 108 & SR 49

Movement	WB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	R	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	71	6	112
Average Queue (ft)	3	14	0	42
95th Queue (ft)	17	57	4	85
Link Distance (ft)	1100		152	
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		30		275
Storage Blk Time (%)	3	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	4	0		

Appendix I.
Updated VMT Analysis



Memorandum

WOOD RODGERS
BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS ONE PROJECT AT A TIME

To: Ms. Bailey Hunter
Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California

From: Mario Tambellini, PE, TE
Wood Rodgers, Inc.

Date: June 25, 2021

Subject: **Final Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino Resort VMT Analysis**

I. INTRODUCTION

This memorandum has been prepared to present the results of a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis performed for the new Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino Resort Project (Project). This memorandum presents projected Project VMT impacts, recommended mitigation measures, and VMT data to be used in the Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project would be constructed on an approximately 42-acre site in the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Reservation located approximately two (2) miles southwest of Jamestown in western Tuolumne County, California (County). The Project site is located on the northwest quadrant of the State Route 49-108 (SR 49-108) / Mackey Ranch Road intersection. The proposed Project site is generally surrounded by the existing Chicken Ranch Casino buildings to the west, residential homes to the north, the existing tribal administration building to the northwest, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the north and south. The proposed Project site is mostly undeveloped except for an existing wastewater treatment facility (which will remain), parking lots (which would be reconfigured), and utilities.

The existing Chicken Ranch Casino gaming operation is located in a building west of the Project site, near the southwest terminus of Chicken Ranch Road. The existing Chicken Ranch Casino consists of more than 600 Class II and Class III games, and is currently running near capacity. The existing Chicken Ranch Casino includes a restaurant and cafe, but not a hotel.

The proposed nine-story hotel and casino resort will be approximately 398,000 square feet. The resort would include approximately 900 to 1,000 slot machines and 12–14 table games with a casino center bar, 100-seat sports bar, 75-seat three-concept food area, and a 180–200 room attached hotel with a 3.5-star property rating, a pool deck, full-service spa, and rooftop restaurant. The proposed Project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the proposed Project begins operations. The Bingo Hall will remain in operation.

The proposed casino would operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and is projected to attract approximately 3,200 visitors per day by its third year of operation. The Project would provide approximately 250 additional jobs to the area.

The proposed Project would include two, four-story parking structures and a surface parking lot, for a total of approximately 1,160 parking spaces. This includes an approximate 430-space, 182,000 square foot, four-story north side parking structure that would service the hotel and employee parking, as well as an additional approximately 500-space, 178,000 square foot, four-story parking structure located on the south side of the

resort that would serve the gaming facility. In addition, there would be an approximate 130-space surface parking lot that would be located adjacent to the south side parking garage.

There is an existing parking lot on the west side of the proposed Project area that is currently serving the existing casino. This parking lot would be reconfigured to include a portion of the utilities, provide bus and RV parking, as well as serve as additional resort employee parking.

The current Project site plan (Worth Group Architects & Designers, March 2021) is included at the end of this memorandum as **Attachment A**. The current Project description is included at the end of this memorandum as **Attachment B**.

2.1 SITE ACCESS

A new roundabout is planned at the SR 49-108 / Mackey Ranch Road intersection as part of a separate project. The new roundabout is anticipated to be constructed before Project construction begins. The proposed Project intends to access the surrounding roadway system via a new access road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would form the west leg of the proposed SR 49-108 / Mackey Ranch Road roundabout intersection. There will be a two-way driveway to access the south side of the resort, including the surface parking, parking structure and front entrance porte-cochere to access the gaming component of the resort. This access would provide a one-way exit back onto the People of the Mountain Road. In addition, there will be a 2-way entrance on the north side of the resort to access the hotel parking structure.

In addition, the access to the existing parking lot located to the west of the proposed Project, which would service employees of the gaming facility and other resort amenities, would be from the south on the new extension of Mackey Ranch Road. The employees would then be shuttled from this parking area to the resort along a new paved pathway.

The proposed access road would also connect to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino roadway network to the northwest. The Project would have three (3) new driveway access points along the new access road:

- Two-way ingress driveway to access the south side of the resort, including the surface parking, parking structure and front entrance porte-cochere to access the gaming component of the resort.
- One-way egress driveway just south of the resort building that would serve traffic traveling from the casino parking structure, surface parking lot, and porte-cochere.
- Two-way driveway adjacent to the northwest side of the resort that would serve the hotel/employee parking structure.

The existing parking lot located to the west of the Proposed Project would be accessed from the existing Chicken Ranch Casino roadway network that will have a direct connection to the proposed Project access road.

3. PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

Project trip generation was prepared consistent with the latest Project site plan and description, and consistent with methodologies used in the *SR 108/49 & Mackey Ranch Road Supplemental Traffic Operations Analysis Report* (Supplemental TOAR) (GHD, August 16, 2019). Consistent with the Supplemental TOAR, *Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition* (ITE, September 2017) trip generation rates were used to estimate Project trips for the hotel, restaurant, and sports bar land uses. Also consistent with the Supplemental TOAR, custom trip generation rates based on field counts at the existing Chicken Ranch Casino were used to estimate Project trips for the casino land use. Project trip generation estimates were adjusted to account for internal-match and pass-by trips. The Project trip generation rates and volumes are summarized in **Table 1**. As shown in **Table 1**, the proposed Project is estimated to generate approximately 1,318 new weekday daily trips.

Table 1. Project Trip Generation - Weekday Daily Conditions

Land Use Category (ITE Code)	Unit	Daily Trip Rate/Unit
Casino (Field Counts) ¹	GP ⁴	3.88
Hotel (310) ²	Rooms	8.36
Drinking Place (925) ³	KSF ⁵	112.18
Quality Restaurant (931) ²	KSF ⁵	83.84
Project Name	Quantity (Units)	Daily Trips
Casino	400 (GP ⁴)	1,553
	<i>Internal Match To Attached Hotel⁶</i>	-800
	<i>Internal Match To Sports Bar⁷</i>	-114
	<i>Internal Match To Steakhouse⁸</i>	-114
	Net External Casino Trips	525
Attached Hotel	200 (Rooms)	1,672
	<i>Internal Match To Casino⁶</i>	-800
	<i>Internal Match To Sports Bar⁹</i>	-114
	<i>Internal Match To Steakhouse¹⁰</i>	-114
	Net External Attached Hotel Trips	644
Sports Bar	2.4 (KSF)	269
	<i>Internal Match To Casino⁷</i>	-114
	<i>Internal Match to Hotel⁹</i>	-114
	New Sports Bar Trips	41
	<i>Pass-By Trip Reduction (43%)¹¹</i>	-18
	Net External Primary Sports Bar Trips	23
Steakhouse	5.4 (KSF)	453
	<i>Internal Match To Casino⁸</i>	-114
	<i>Internal Match to Hotel¹⁰</i>	-114
	Net External Steakhouse Trips	225
	<i>Pass-By Trip Reduction (44%)¹²</i>	-99
	Net External Primary Steakhouse Trips	126
Total Gross Trips		3,947
Total Internal Trips		-2,512
Total External Trips		1,435
Total Pass-By Trips		-117
Total Net External Primary Project Trips		1,318
<p>Notes: 1. Casino Trip Generation based on Field Counts at the existing Chicken Ranch Casino performed for the SR 108/49 & Mackey Ranch Road Supplemental Traffic Operational Analysis Report (GHD, August 16, 2019). 2. Trip rates based on ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition average rates. 3. The ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition does not have daily trip generation rates for the Drinking Place (Code 925) land use, so the daily rates for High-Turnover (Sit-Down) Restaurant (Code 932) were used because it is a similar land use. 4. GP = Gaming Positions 5. KSF = 1,000 square feet 6. Assumed each guest room would visit the Casino twice a day. Each visit = 2 trips (there and back). 7. Assumed each gaming position / casino visitor would visit the Sports Bar once a week. Each visit = 2 trips. 8. Assumed each gaming position / casino visitor would visit the Steakhouse once a week. Each visit = 2 trips. 9. Assumed each guest room would visit the Sports Bar twice a week. Each visit = 2 trips. 10. Assumed each guest room would visit the Steakhouse twice a week. Each visit = 2 trips. 11. Pass-By Trip Percentage based on ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition for Code 932. 12. Pass-By Trip Percentage based on ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition for Code 931.</p>		

3.1 INTERNAL MATCH AND PASS-BY TRIPS

Project customers and employees are generally anticipated to travel between the proposed Project land uses. These trips between Project land uses would occur entirely within the Project site, and are generally known as “internal match” trips. Since internal match trips do not leave the Project site, they essentially reduce the net new trips created by the Project on the surrounding roadways. The following internal match and pass-by trips are projected to occur on the Project site:

Casino Internal Match with Attached Hotel

This memorandum assumes that guests that stay at the attached hotel would primarily be there to gamble at the casino. Therefore, it was assumed that guests at each hotel room would visit the casino approximately twice per day. Each hotel guest visit to the casino would eliminate two Project trips (one there and one back). Therefore, 800 daily trips would remain onsite.

Casino Internal Match with Sports Bar

This memorandum assumes that for each new Project gaming position, approximately one new casino customer would visit the proposed sports bar every week. Each customer that visits the sports bar would eliminate two trips per week from the casino. Therefore, 114 daily trips would remain onsite.

Casino Internal Match with Steakhouse

This memorandum assumes that for each new Project gaming position, approximately one new casino customer would visit the proposed steakhouse every week. Each customer that visits the steakhouse would eliminate two trips per week from the casino. Therefore, 114 daily trips would remain onsite.

Hotel Internal Match with Sports Bar

This memorandum assumes that guests at each hotel room would likely visit the sports bar approximately twice per week. Each hotel guest that visits the sports bar would eliminate two trips per week from the hotel. Therefore, 114 daily trips would remain onsite.

Hotel Internal Match with Steakhouse

This memorandum assumes that guests at each hotel room would likely visit the steakhouse approximately twice per week. Each hotel guest that visits the sports bar would eliminate two trips per week from the hotel. Therefore, 114 daily trips would remain onsite.

Sports Bar and Steakhouse Pass-By Trips

Generally, a certain percentage of all sports bar and steakhouse trips consist of “pass-by” trips, or trips from customers already passing by the land use on an adjacent roadway that decide to stop by on their way to another destination. The *ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition* states that a Quality Restaurant (Code 931) has an average pass-by trip percentage of 44%, and that a High-Turnover (Sit-Down) Restaurant (Code 932) has an average pass-by trip percentage of up to 43%. Therefore, this memorandum assumes that 44% of the steakhouse net external trips would be pass-by trips, and that 43% of the sports bar net external trips would be pass-by trips. ITE land use Code 932 was used for the sports bar as a similar land use type because the *ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition* does not contain pass-by percentages for the Drinking Place land use.

4. PROJECT VMT ANALYSIS

Project VMT was analyzed both within and outside Tuolumne County, including the overall region where the Chicken Ranch Casino draws its customers. All VMT analysis contained in this memorandum was prepared consistent with the guidelines and recommendations contained in the *Tuolumne County SB 743 VMT Thresholds Memorandum* (Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo) (Wood Rodgers, November 4, 2020), the *Governor’s Office of Planning and Research Technical Advisory* (OPR Technical Advisory) (December 2018), and the latest *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*. All VMT analysis was performed for typical weekday daily conditions.

The following types of VMT were analyzed as part of this memorandum:

Gross Project VMT: The sum of all net external vehicle trips generated by the Project multiplied by the average trip length.

VMT per Employee: The sum of all home-based work (HBW) VMT generated by the Project divided by the total number of Project employees.

VMT per Room: The sum of all hotel VMT generated by the Project divided by the total number of hotel rooms.

Net Change in Regional VMT: The difference in total affected area or regional VMT before and after the proposed Project.

Net Project VMT: Total VMT added to the region due to the Project after accounting for rerouting of existing trips, VMT reducing Project features, and any other projected reductions in VMT due to the Project. (Essentially the same as Net Change in Regional VMT).

4.1 GROSS PROJECT VMT

Gross Project VMT was estimated for each Project land use separately as outlined below. In order to obtain trip length and VMT data for certain Project land uses, an Existing Plus Project conditions scenario was prepared in the current version of the Tuolumne County Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM). Each of the three primary types of Project land uses (casino, hotel, and restaurant/bar) were added to a separate RTDM traffic analysis zone (TAZ) so that trip lengths and VMT for each land use type could be more easily isolated. The new Project access road and proposed roundabout was also added to the RTDM scenario roadway network. The Existing Plus Project RTDM scenario was run and results were extracted.

4.1.1 Project Casino VMT

Net external casino trips shown in **Table 1** were divided into two primary categories: employee trips and customer trips. Employee trips were estimated based on the anticipated number of new jobs created by the Project as well as typical employee per land use rates derived from the *ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition*. Customer trips were assumed to be the remaining net external casino trips after subtracting out estimated employee trips.

Casino Employees Trips

The proposed casino portion of the Project was estimated to employ approximately 102 of the 250 total expected new Project employees based on ITE employment rates. Note that this is just a rough estimate of casino employees and may differ from the actual numbers once the Project is operational. Each casino employee was estimated to make two trips per day to/from the casino.

The average trip length for casino employees was estimated based on data from the Tuolumne County RTDM and average distance to major cities within an approximately one-hour drive of the Project (weighted by population). Since the Project is projected to employ a relatively large number of employees overall, and Tuolumne County has a relatively small population, this memorandum assumed that approximately 25% of casino employees would come from Tuolumne County, and approximately 75% of casino employees would come from outside Tuolumne County, including from Stockton, Modesto, and Merced. The estimated average casino employee trip length was multiplied by total casino employee trips to calculate casino employee VMT.

Casino Customer Trips

Average trip length for casino customers traveling to and from the Project was estimated based on gaming customer data from the *Chicken Ranch Casino Feasibility Study Tuolumne County, California* (Project Market Study) (Global Market Advisors, October 2019) and the *Study of the Market Potential for Alternative Development Options for a New Casino and Hotel for Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians* (Market Area Study) (Klas Robinson Hospitality Consulting, October 14, 2019). Total gaming wins in the top 75 zip codes

that serve the existing Chicken Ranch Casino were used to determine percent of customers that come from each zip code.

The trip length between the Project and each of the top 75 zip codes was calculated using Google Earth, and a weighted average casino customer trip length was calculated based percent of trips from each zip code. The average casino customer trip length was multiplied by total casino customer trips to estimate casino customer VMT.

Gross Casino VMT

Table 1 summarizes the estimated gross casino VMT for the Project on a typical weekday that was calculated based on the steps outlined above.

Table 2. Gross Casino VMT

Trip Type	Trips	Average Trip Length (miles)	Gross VMT
Employees	204	43.2	8,805
Customers	321	39.4	12,638
Total/Average	525	40.8	21,443

4.1.2 Project Hotel VMT

The latest version of the Tuolumne County RTDM and corresponding out-of-county VMT post processing tools, which were recently updated/developed as part of the Tuolumne County SB 743 VMT Study, were used to analyze VMT generated by the Project hotel. Out-of-County VMT post-processing tools utilize a combination of AirSage, StreetLight, and California Statewide Travel Demand Model (CSTDM) origin destination trip data to provide a reasonable estimate of out-of-county trip lengths, including tourist travel to and from Yosemite National Park. The Tuolumne County RTDM was used to estimate the hotel VMT to stay consistent with methodologies and thresholds outlined in the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo for hotel type projects.

The proposed hotel portion of the Project was estimated to employ approximately 117 of the 250 total expected new Project employees based on ITE employment rates. Note that this is just a rough estimate of hotel employees and may differ from the actual numbers once the Project is operational. It was generally assumed that the Project hotel would hire a large percentage of its employees locally to remain consistent with the Tuolumne County RTDM subarea assumptions and preliminary information received from Chicken Ranch Rancheria staff.

The Tuolumne County RTDM and post-processing tools assumed that the hotel trips would consist of approximately 36% employee trips, 11% customer arrival/departure trips, and 53% customer local trips to nearby attractions such as downtown Sonora and state/national parks on a typical weekday. **Table 3** summarizes the estimated gross hotel VMT for the Project on a typical weekday that was calculated from the Tuolumne County RTDM and post-processing tools. Gross hotel VMT was expressed in terms of both total VMT and VMT per room.

Table 3. Gross Hotel VMT

Metric	Value
Gross Hotel VMT	12,062
Gross Hotel VMT/ Room	60.3

4.1.3 Project Restaurant and Bar VMT

Net external steakhouse and sports bar trips shown in **Table 1** were divided into two primary categories: employee trips and customer trips. The proposed steakhouse and sports bar portion of the Project was estimated to employ approximately 31 of the 250 total expected new Project employees based on ITE employment rates. Note that this is just a rough estimate of steakhouse and sports bar employees and may differ from the actual numbers once the Project is operational. It was generally assumed that the steakhouse and sports bar would hire a large percentage of its employees locally to remain consistent with the Tuolumne County RTDM subarea assumptions and preliminary information received from Chicken Ranch Rancheria staff.

The latest version of the Tuolumne County RTDM was used to estimate average trip lengths for employee and customer trips generated by the steakhouse and sports bar. The average steakhouse and sports bar trip lengths were multiplied by total steakhouse and sports bar employee and customer trips to estimate steakhouse and sports bar VMT.

Table 4 summarizes the estimated gross casino VMT for the Project on a typical weekday that was calculated based on the steps outlined above.

Table 4. Gross Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT

Trip Type	Trips	Average Trip Length (miles)	Gross VMT
Employees	62	16.3	1,010
Customers	87	12.8	1,116
Total/Average	149	14.3	2,127

4.2 NET CHANGE IN REGIONAL VMT

Gross Project VMT assumes all Project VMT is new to the region and does not account for potential reductions in VMT due to the Project. Potential Project effects on existing regional VMT and Project features that would likely reduce regional VMT are identified and quantified below.

4.2.1 Rerouting of Existing Chicken Ranch Casino Trips

The existing Chicken Ranch Casino can currently only be accessed via Chicken Ranch Road. Once the new Project access road at Mackey Ranch Road is constructed, Project traffic to/from the west on SR 49-108 will have a more direct route to the casino. Project traffic to/from the west will have their trip shortened by approximately 1.3 miles, while Project traffic to/from the east would travel approximately the same distance as before. The change in existing Chicken Ranch Casino VMT was estimated based on existing Chicken Ranch Casino traffic volumes, trip distribution, and the estimated change in travel distance to access the casino before and after the proposed Project is constructed.

Existing Chicken Ranch Casino Trip Generation and Distribution

The existing Chicken Ranch Casino currently generates approximately 2,340 trips per day based on traffic counts from the Supplemental TOAR. The distribution of existing Chicken Ranch Casino trips was estimated using the market area zip code and percent of trips data included in the Market Area Study. Based on the market area zip code data, it was estimated that approximately 84% of existing Chicken Ranch Casino trips travel to/from the west on SR 49-108, and approximately 16% of existing Chicken Ranch Casino trips travel to/from the east on SR 49-108.

Reduction in VMT due to Rerouting of Existing Chicken Ranch Casino Trips

The reduction in VMT due to the rerouting of the existing Chicken Ranch Casino trips was calculated as shown in **Table 5**. As shown in **Table 5**, the rerouting of the existing Chicken Ranch Casino trips due to the planned

construction of a new Project access road and the Mackey Ranch Road/SR 49-108 roundabout would reduce regional VMT by approximately 2,558 vehicle-miles per day.

Table 5. Rerouting of Existing Chicken Ranch Casino Trips

Metric	Value
Existing Daily Chicken Ranch Casino Trips:	2,340 trips
Distance from the Mackey Ranch Rd/SR 108 intersection to the Existing Casino Porte-Cochere:	1.41 miles
Distance from the Mackey Ranch Rd/SR 108 intersection to the Proposed Casino Porte-Cochere:	0.11 miles
Change in Trip Length:	-1.30 miles
Percent of Trips to/from the west:	84%
Existing Daily Chicken Ranch Casino Trips to/from the west:	1,966 trips
Change in Existing Chicken Ranch Casino VMT:	-2,558 VMT

4.2.2 Rerouting of Existing Regional Gaming Customer Trips

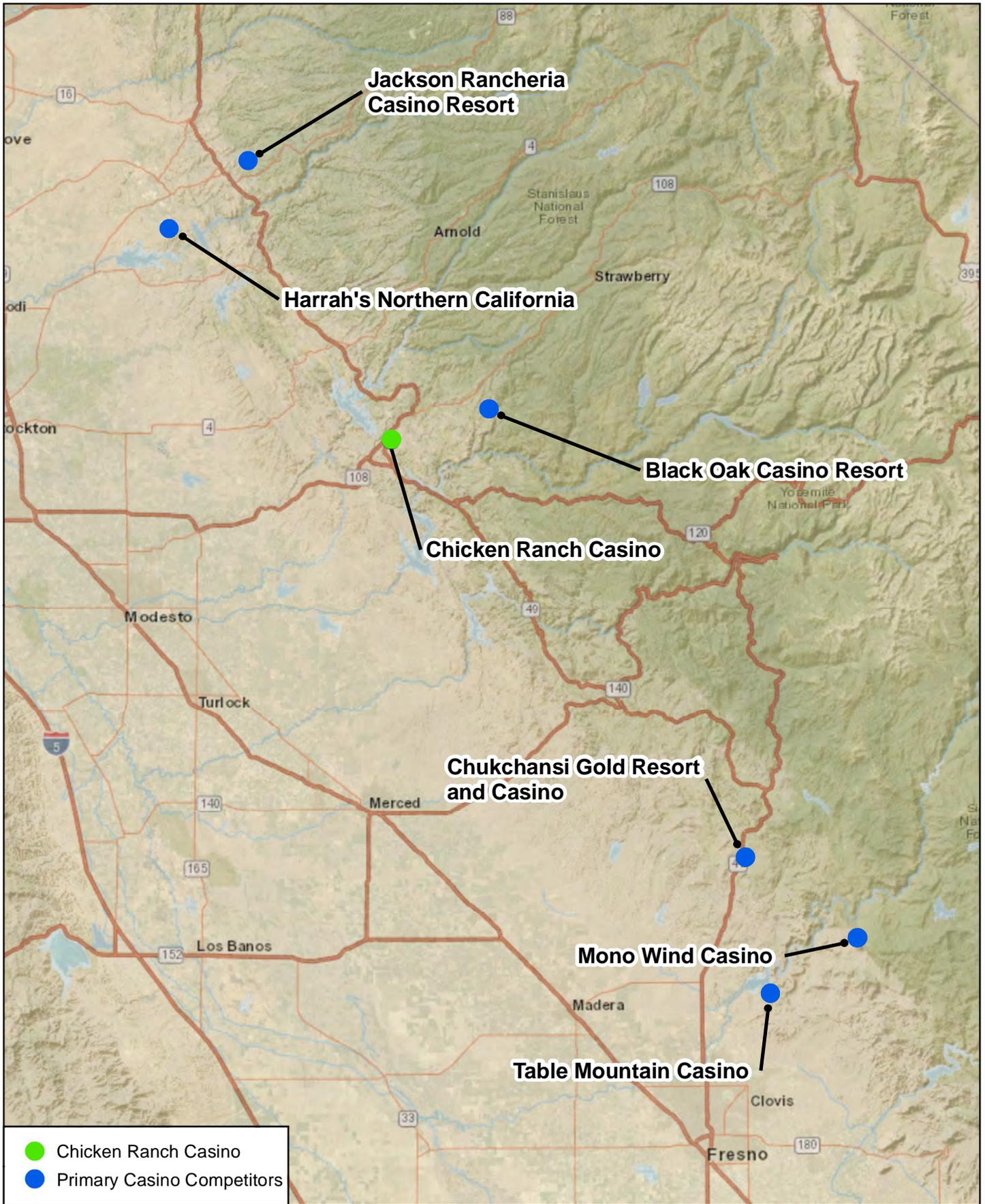
It can generally be assumed that the proposed Project casino gaming trips would primarily consist of rerouted existing trips from regional competitors. This is a reasonable assumption as there are currently many options for gaming in the region, including the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, to serve potential demand. The Project Market Study identified six (6) existing casinos that make up the primary competition for Chicken Ranch Casino in the market area. The six (6) primary casino competitors are shown in **Figure 1**. The proposed expanded casino is more likely to draw existing gaming customers who want to experience the new resort than new customers altogether.

Most of the entirely new gaming trips attracted to the Project would likely be from areas further away than the current casino market area, and would therefore be accounted for in the Project hotel trips. Therefore, this memorandum generally assumes the Project casino trips would primarily consist of rerouted existing VMT, while the Project hotel, steakhouse, and sports bar trips would primarily consist of new VMT to the region.

The trip length from each of the 75 market area zip codes to the closest existing casino competitor was estimated in Google Earth. The percent of trips from each of the 75 market area zip codes that are currently traveling to an existing competitor and may be rerouted to the Project was estimated by adjusting the percent of trips from each zip code to Chicken Ranch Casino obtained from the Market Area Study. The percent of trips for zip codes that were closer to an existing competitor than to Chicken Ranch Casino were given four times the weight as the other zip codes because they represent the zip codes where the Project is likeliest to draw trips away from competitors. These zip codes represent the areas where the Project is likeliest to draw trips away from competitors because they are zip codes in close proximity to a competitor (and therefore likely are customers of the competitor) that fall within the Chicken Ranch Casino market area. Assigning four times the weight to zip codes that are closer to competitors than Chicken Ranch Casino also provides a conservative estimate of rerouted gaming VMT.

The weighted average trip length from the market area to the closest competing casino was calculated to be approximately 42.4 miles. The weighted average trip length from the market area to the closest competing casino was multiplied by the Project casino customer trips to estimate the VMT to/from competitors that may be rerouted to the Project.

The reduction in VMT due to the rerouting of the existing regional gaming customer trips was calculated as shown in **Table 6**. As shown in **Table 6**, the rerouting of the existing regional gaming customer trips due to the opening of the Project would reduce regional VMT by approximately 13,609 vehicle-miles per day.



- Chicken Ranch Casino
- Primary Casino Competitors

Primary Casino Competition
 Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino Resort VMT Analysis
 Tuolumne County, CA
 June 2021

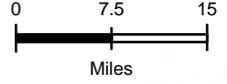
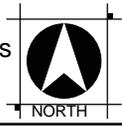


Figure 1



Table 6. Rerouting of Existing Regional Gaming Customer Trips

Metric	Value
Estimated Rerouted Regional Gaming Customer Trips:	-321 trips
Adjusted Average Distance from the Market Area Zip Codes to the Closest Competing Casino:	42.4 miles
Change in Regional VMT:	-13,609 VMT

4.2.3 VMT Reducing Project Features

An expanded bus program is anticipated for the Project, but the details have not been determined yet. Therefore, the expanded bus program is covered in the Mitigation Measures section of this memorandum.

4.2.4 Net Project VMT

Net Project VMT was estimated for each land uses by summing gross Project VMT with the projected reductions in VMT due to the rerouting of existing Chicken Ranch Casino and regional gaming trips. Since the projected reductions in VMT are primarily reductions in casino/gaming trips, the reductions were applied to the casino portion of the Project. Net Project VMT is summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Net Project VMT

Project VMT Component	Value
Casino VMT	
Gross Casino Employee VMT	+8,805
Gross Casino Customer VMT	+12,638
<i>Rerouting of Existing Casino Trips VMT</i>	-2,558
<i>Rerouting of Existing Regional Gaming Trips VMT</i>	-13,609
Net Casino VMT	+5,276
Hotel VMT	
Net Hotel VMT	+12,062
Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT	
Net Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT	+2,127
Total Project VMT	
Net Project VMT	+19,465

5. VMT THRESHOLDS AND IMPACTS

A VMT threshold was selected for each Project land use consistent with guidance in the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo and the OPR Technical Advisory. Net Project VMT for each land use was then compared to the selected threshold to determine if the Project would have any VMT impacts and require mitigation.

Tuolumne County adopted initial recommended countywide VMT thresholds, outlined in the version of the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo dated May 27, 2020, on August 4, 2020. Since August 2020, the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo has been updated to the version dated November 4, 2020. The

updated Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo contains revised hotel thresholds and VMT methodologies that better account for all travel and trip lengths between Yosemite National Park and hotel type land uses. The County will likely adopt the revised thresholds contained in the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo dated November 4, 2020 in the near future. Therefore, the revised thresholds in the Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memo dated November 4, 2020 were considered appropriate for use in this memorandum. Use of the hotel thresholds from the May 27, 2020 or November 4, 2020 Tuolumne County VMT Thresholds Memos would not change the outcome of the significance findings for Project VMT impacts.

5.1 CASINO VMT THRESHOLDS AND IMPACTS

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo does not recommend a specific threshold for the casino land use type. However, the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo does say that if a project land use does not fall into an identified threshold category, a project threshold may be established on a case-by case basis.

Looking at the net Project casino VMT in **Table 7** shows that the reductions in VMT due to the rerouting of existing trips was primarily due to the rerouting of casino customer trips. Therefore, the rerouted and the new casino customer trips generally cancel out, and the new Project casino VMT is only the remaining casino employee VMT. Since the net Project casino VMT only consists of employee VMT, it makes sense to compare the Project casino VMT against a VMT per employee threshold like the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends for commercial land uses that primarily generate employee trips, such as office and industrial land uses.

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends the following VMT threshold for land uses that primarily generate employee trips:

“Less than or equal to the subarea baseline average work VMT per employee.”

Based on Figure 1 and Table 1 of the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo, the Project is located in the Jamestown Subarea, and the Jamestown Subarea baseline average work VMT per employee is 48.5.

Table 8 compares net Project casino VMT per employee against the threshold, and identifies potential impacts. As shown in **Table 8**, the net Project casino VMT per employee exceeds the threshold, which means the Project casino would have significant VMT impacts before mitigation.

Table 8. Casino VMT Threshold and Project Impacts

Metric	Value
Threshold	48.5 VMT per Employee
Net Casino VMT	51.7 VMT per Employee
Percent Difference	+6.7%
Project Casino VMT Exceeds Threshold?	Yes

5.2 HOTEL VMT THRESHOLDS AND IMPACTS

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends the following VMT threshold for hotels:

“Less than or equal to the subarea baseline average hotel VMT per room.”

Based on Figure 1 and Table 3 of the Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo, the Project is located in the Jamestown Subarea, and the Jamestown Subarea baseline average hotel VMT per room is 48.3.

Table 9 compares net Project hotel VMT per room against the threshold, and identifies potential impacts. As shown in **Table 9**, the net Project hotel VMT per room exceeds the threshold, which means the Project hotel would have significant VMT impacts before mitigation.

Table 9. Hotel VMT Threshold and Project Impacts

Metric	Value
Threshold	48.3 VMT per Room
Net Hotel VMT	60.3 VMT per Room
Percent Difference	+24.9%
Project Hotel VMT Exceeds Threshold?	Yes

5.3 STEAKHOUSE AND SPORTS BAR THRESHOLDS AND IMPACTS

The Tuolumne County VMT Threshold Memo recommends the following VMT threshold for retail and non-office commercial land uses (which includes restaurants and bars):

“No net increase in total regional VMT.”

Table 10 compares net Project steakhouse and sports bar VMT against the threshold, and identifies potential impacts. As shown in **Table 10**, the net Project steakhouse and sports bar VMT per room exceeds the threshold, which means the Project steakhouse and sports bar would have significant VMT impacts before mitigation.

Table 10. Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT Threshold and Project Impacts

Metric	Value
Threshold	No Net Increase
Net Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT	+2,127 VMT
Project Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT Exceeds Threshold?	Yes

6. MITIGATION MEASURES

This section recommends potential mitigation measures that could be implemented by the Project to reduce identified potential VMT impacts to less than significant levels. The mitigation measures identified in this section are consistent with mitigation measures outlined in the *Tuolumne County VMT Mitigation Measures Memorandum* (Wood Rodgers, September 11, 2020).

6.1 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1.1 Employee Shuttles or Ride-Sharing Program

Since a large portion of the net Project VMT comes from employee trips, one way to reduce Project VMT is for the Project to provide shuttles or a ride-sharing program for employee commute trips. The employee shuttle or ride-sharing program could consist of some or all of the following features:

- Have an on-site employee ride-sharing coordinator that provides information to employees and helps coordinate shared rides.
- Establish meet-up areas in communities where multiple employees live. Employees would meet up in the parking lot of a large shopping center, etc. and then share a ride/carpool to work.
- Provide incentives to employees for ride-sharing.
- Provide ride-sharing information and tools via posters, handouts, websites, etc.

Generally, the Project would establish a goal to achieve a certain percentage of participation in the ride-sharing program among all employees. This memorandum assumes a goal of having 15% of employees participate in the ride-sharing program would potentially be achievable while providing a significant reduction in Project VMT. The potential reduction in Project VMT from achieving 15% participation in an

employee ride-sharing program is quantified in **Table 11**. As shown in **Table 11**, 15% participation in an employee ride-sharing program would result in a reduction of approximately 1,671 daily Project VMT.

Table 11. VMT Reduction from Employee Shuttles or Ride-Sharing Program

Metric	Value
# of Project Employees:	250 employees
Goal Percent Participation:	15%
Participating Employees:	38 employees
Average Employees per Vehicle:	5 employees/vehicle
Number of Vehicles:	8 vehicles
Number of Reduced Vehicles:	30 vehicles
Effect on Daily Commute Trips:	-60 trips
Average Employee Trip Length:	27.8 miles
Daily VMT Reduction:	-1,671 VMT

6.1.2 Expand Bus Program and Implement Local Transit Stops

The existing Chicken Ranch Bingo Hall has a bus program that sends one (1) bus a day on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday to/from the casino along each of the following two (2) bus routes:

Bus Route 1:

1. Stockton: Denny's - 5033 E Frontage Road
2. Manteca: Walmart - 1205 Main Street
3. Escalon: Escalon Center - 2251 Jackson Avenue
4. Oakdale: Savemart / Carls Jr - 1449 E F Street
5. Chicken Ranch Casino

Bus Route 2:

1. Turlock: Walmart - 2111 Fulkerth Road
2. Ceres: Walmart - 1670 Mitchell Road
3. Modesto: Yosemite Bowl - 2301 Yosemite Boulevard
4. Modesto: Fruit Yard - 7948 Yosemite Boulevard
5. Chicken Ranch Casino

The buses do one departure and one return trip along each of the two (2) routes each day they are in operation. The bus costs five dollars per person and includes 10 dollars in free play. Customers can call a reservation agent to reserve a seat on the bus. Buses are open to all casino guests.

A potential way to reduce Project VMT is to expand the bus program as part of the proposed Project and increase ridership. Expanding the bus program could consist of some or all of the following features:

- Increase the number of buses and routes.
- Add busses that travel to/from new locations.
- Have the busses operate seven day a week.
- Increase bus program advertising and information provided to customers, including posters, handouts, websites, phone apps, etc.
- Have a bus program coordinator on site that can help customers book a ride.
- Provide additional incentives and/or discounts for customers to ride the bus.

Generally, the Project would establish a goal to achieve a certain percentage increase in bus/transit ridership. This memorandum assumes a goal of achieving a 150% increase in bus ridership for Project

customers/employees would potentially be achievable while providing a significant reduction in Project VMT. The potential reduction in Project VMT from achieving a 150% increase in bus ridership is quantified in **Table 12**. As shown in **Table 12**, a 150% increase in bus ridership would result in a reduction of approximately 3,616 daily Project VMT.

This memorandum recognizes that it may be difficult to achieve a 150% increase in bus/transit ridership using the Project’s bus program on its own. Therefore, this memorandum also recommends that other methods be pursued to achieve the 150% increase in transit ridership of Project customers/employees. For example, coordinating with Tuolumne County Transportation Council (TCTC) to add a Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System (YARTS) bus stop and Tuolumne County Transit stop at the Project site, in addition to expanding the on-site bus program, would likely make the 150% increase in bus ridership goal feasible.

Table 12. VMT Reduction from Expanded Bus Program

Metric	Value
Number of Buses per Day:	2 buses
Days Operating per Week:	3 days
Typical Passengers Per Bus (based on data from the bus program):	65 passengers
Typical Total Passengers Per Day (average over a 7-day week) ¹ :	56 passengers per day
Goal Increase in Average Bus/Transit Ridership:	150%
Average Increase in Bus Passengers per Day:	84 passengers
Assumed Average Customer Passenger Car Occupancy:	2 passengers
Number of Reduced Vehicles:	40 vehicles
Effect on Daily Customer Trips:	-80 trips
Average Bus Trip Length (average of current 8 locations):	45.2 miles
Daily VMT Reduction:	-3,616 VMT
<i>Notes: 1. Typical Total Passengers Per Day = 2 buses per day x 65 passengers per bus x 3 days a week / 7 days in a week</i>	

6.2 OTHER MITIGATION MEASURES

Various other travel demand management (TDM) strategies could also be considered for the Project if necessary. Potential other TDM strategies include:

- Dedicate land for bike trails
- Provide traffic calming measures
- Provide shuttles for guests to/from local tourist destinations

6.3 PROJECT VMT IMPACTS WITH MITIGATION

This section applies the VMT reduction from the recommended mitigation measures to the net Project VMT and evaluates Project impacts after mitigation. The VMT reductions are applied to the casino land use first, and any excess VMT reduction (beyond what is necessary to meet the threshold) is then applied to the next land use, and so on. **Table 13**, **Table 14**, and **Table 15** quantify mitigated VMT for each land use and compare to the threshold.

Table 13. Mitigated Casino VMT vs. Threshold

Metric	Value
Net Casino VMT	51.7 VMT per Employee
Full VMT Reduction due to Mitigation	-5,287 VMT
Full VMT Reduction per Casino Employee	-51.8 VMT per Employee
Excess VMT Reduction per Employee	-48.6 VMT per Employee
Excess VMT Reduction	-4,957 VMT
Partial VMT Reduction per Employee	-3.2 VMT per Employee
Net Casino VMT with Partial Reduction	48.5 VMT per Employee
Threshold	48.5 VMT per Employee
Project Casino VMT Exceeds Threshold?	No

Table 14. Mitigated Hotel VMT vs. Threshold

Metric	Value
Net Hotel VMT	60.3 VMT per Room
Remaining VMT Reduction due to Mitigation	-4,957 VMT
Remaining VMT Reduction per Hotel Room	-24.8 VMT per Room
Excess VMT Reduction per Hotel Room	-12.8 VMT per Room
Excess VMT Reduction	-2,560 VMT
Partial VMT Reduction per Hotel Room	-12.0 VMT per Room
Net Hotel VMT with Partial Reduction	48.3 VMT per Room
Threshold	48.3 VMT per Room
Project Hotel VMT Exceeds Threshold?	No

Table 15. Mitigated Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT vs. Threshold

Metric	Value
Net Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT	+2,127 VMT
Remaining VMT Reduction due to Mitigation	-2,560 VMT
Net Steakhouse and Sports Bar VMT with Remaining Reduction	-433 VMT
Threshold	No Net Increase
Project Hotel VMT Exceeds Threshold?	No

As shown in **Table 13**, **Table 14**, and **Table 15**, all Project land uses would no longer exceed the corresponding thresholds after implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. Therefore, all Project land use VMT impacts would be considered “**less than significant after mitigation**”.

7. CONCLUSION

All Project land uses are projected to have significant VMT impacts before mitigation. This memorandum recommends the following mitigation measures be implemented by the Project:

- Implement employee shuttles or ride-sharing program. Implement goal of 15% employee participation in ride-sharing program.
- Expand casino bus program and implement local transit stops. Implement goal of a 150% increase in transit ridership for Project customers/employees.

This memorandum projects all Project land use VMT impacts would be considered “**less than significant after mitigation**”. **Table 16** summarizes Project VMT by land use before and after mitigation.

Table 16. Project VMT by Land Use Summary

Project Land Use	VMT Before Mitigation	VMT After Mitigation	Threshold
Casino	51.7 VMT per Employee	48.5 VMT per Employee	48.5 VMT per Employee
Hotel	60.3 VMT per Room	48.3 VMT per Room	48.3 VMT per Room
Steakhouse and Sports Bar	+2,127 VMT	-433 VMT	No Net Increase

ATTACHMENT A
Project Site Plan



WORTHGROUP
ARCHITECTS & DESIGNERS

7535 E. HAMPDEN AVE., SUITE 302
DENVER, COLORADO 80231
303-648-1095
FAX 303-648-1098

9400 GATEWAY DRIVE, SUITE B
RENO, NEVADA 89521
775-852-3977
FAX 775-852-6543

5245 PONDEROSA WAY, SUITE 110
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89118
702-868-9354

www.worthgroup.com

PROFESSIONAL SEAL:
**NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION**

CONSULTANT:
NORTHSTAR
Engineering Solutions
1111 MISSION RANCH BLVD., SUITE 100,
CHICO, CA 95926
PHONE (530) 890-1800
www.northstareng.com

CLIENT PROJECT:
**CHICKEN RANCH
CASINO**



SHEET DESCRIPTION:
WETLANDS EXHIBIT

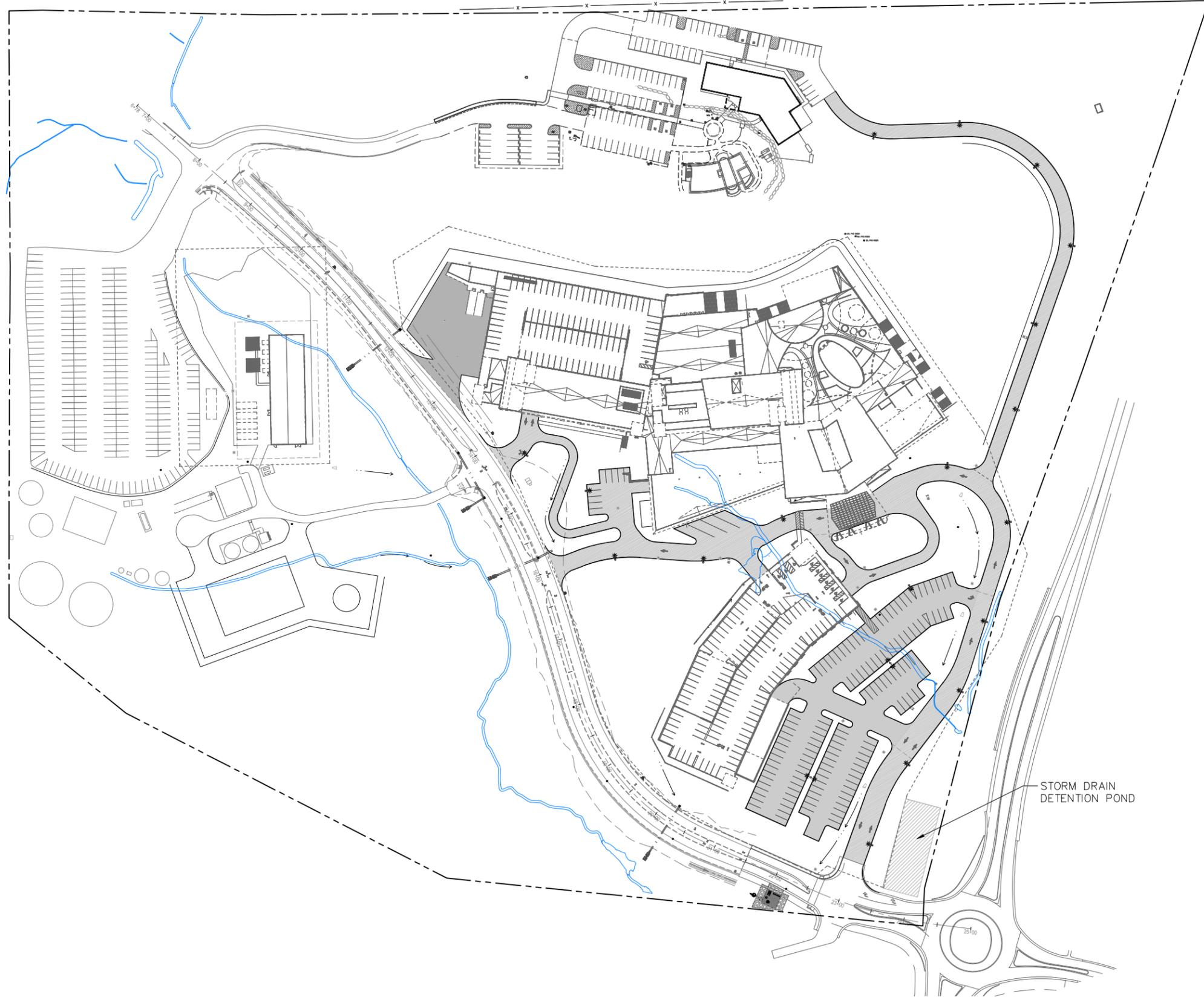
**DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
REVIEW DRAWINGS**

DRAWING SCALE:
1" = 60'

WGA PROJECT NUMBER:
MARCH 2021

PROGRESS DATE:
MARCH 2021

SHEET NUMBER:
1



STORM DRAIN
DETENTION POND



ATTACHMENT B
Project Description

ATTACHMENT B

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California is the lead agency to prepare this TEIR for the proposed new Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino Resort (proposed project).

Project Setting and Existing Conditions

The proposed project would be located on an approximately 42-acre site located adjacent to the intersection of State Route (SR) 108/Highway 49 (SR 108/49) and Mackey Ranch Road, southwest of Jamestown in western Tuolumne County, California. The proposed project would be constructed on the 42-acre site on Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Trust Land (reservation), which is already held in trust by the federal government. The reservation is located in the central lower foothills of the Sierra Nevada, an area above and east of the Great Central Valley and below the lower montane forest zone. The topography of the area within and immediately surrounding the proposed project area is generally characterized by moderately rolling hills. The elevation within the proposed project area ranges from approximately 1,340 feet to 1,480 feet above mean sea level (MSL). The topography is highest in the western portion of the proposed project area adjacent to the existing casino and descends in an easterly direction to the lowest topographical point at the far east of the proposed project area near SR 108/49. The proposed project area is located within portions of Section 20 and Section 21 within Township 1 North, Range 14 East on the U.S. Geological Survey Sonora, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle map. The approximate location of the center of the proposed project area is at the following coordinates: 37⁰ 55'40.106 North, 120⁰ 26' 54.931 West.

The primary land uses surrounding the proposed project area include the Chicken Ranch Casino and associated buildings to the west, residential homes to the north, the existing tribal administration building to the northwest, a rock quarry and a segment of the Sierra Railroad line to the east, and largely undeveloped parcels, some with cattle grazing, to the north and south. Aside from the existing roads and structures, the majority of the proposed project area consists of grassland and blue oak woodland. Structures within the proposed project area include the existing wastewater treatment facility and dispersal fields, parking lots, several telephone poles, and a roadside billboard. Barbed wire fencing associated with the boundaries of adjacent parcels occurs along the borders of the proposed project area.

Description of the Proposed Project

The proposed nine-story hotel and casino resort will be approximately 398,000 square feet. The resort would include approximately 900 to 1,000 slot machines and 12–14 table games with a casino center bar, 100-seat sports bar, 75-seat three-concept food area, and a 180–200 room attached hotel with a 3.5-star property rating, a pool deck, full-service spa, and rooftop restaurant. The proposed project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the proposed project begins operations. The Bingo Hall will remain in operation.

The proposed project will contribute to the economy of both Tuolumne County and the Tribe by providing a safe and secure entertainment and restaurant venue. The proposed project would provide approximately 250 additional permanent job opportunities for tribal and non-tribal members. This is not including temporary construction related jobs.

The proposed casino would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. It is projected that the casino will attract approximately 3,200 visitors per day by its third year of operation.

Parking Garages and Surface Parking

The proposed project would include two, four-story parking structures and a surface parking lot, for a total of approximately 1,160 parking spaces. This includes an approximate 430-space, 182,000 square foot, four-story north side parking structure that would service the hotel and employee parking, as well as an additional approximately 500-space, 178,000 square foot, four-story parking structure located on the south side of the resort that would serve the gaming facility. In addition, there would be an approximate 130-space surface parking lot that would be located adjacent to the south side parking garage.

There is an existing parking lot on the west side of the proposed project area that is currently serving the existing casino. This parking lot would be reconfigured to include a portion of the utilities, provide bus and RV parking, as well as serve as additional resort employee parking.

Site Access

Ingress and egress to the Chicken Ranch New Casino and Hotel Resort will be provided along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. There will be a two-way driveway to access the south side of the resort, including the surface parking, parking structure and front entrance Porte-cochere to access the gaming component of the resort. This access would provide a one-way exit back onto the People of the Mountain Road. In addition, there will be a 2-way entrance on the north side of the resort to access the hotel parking structure.

In addition, the access to the existing parking lot located to the west of the proposed project, which would service employees of the gaming facility and other resort amenities, would be from the south on the new extension of Mackey Ranch Road. The employees would then be shuttled from this parking area to the resort along a new paved pathway.

Energy-Saving and Sustainable Design Features

The proposed project would offer a number of energy-saving and sustainable design features beyond compliance with the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code. These features will include, but not limited to:

- Reduction in GHG emissions from electricity use, water and wastewater transport, and waste transport through the installation of energy efficient lighting, heating and cooling systems, low-flow appliances, and recycling receptacles;

-
- Adequate ingress and egress to minimize vehicle idling and preferential parking for vanpools and carpools to reduce project-related trips;
 - Use of low-flow appliances;
 - Provide “Save Water” signs near water faucets;
 - Use of Energy-efficient LED lighting;
 - Use of energy-efficient appliances;
 - Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system will use high efficiency variable speed chillers, high efficiency low emission hot water boilers, variable speed hot water and chilled water pumps, variable air volume air handling units;
 - An energy recovery chiller will be provided to recover waste heat and preheat the heating hot water system;
 - Domestic hot water to be generated from heat exchangers from the high efficiency boiler plant;
 - A direct digital control (DDC) system will be provided and allow for high efficiency controls including air side economizer (free cooling), dead band temperature sensor control, air handler temperature reset, chilled water and heating water temperature rest, and variable motor speeds during reduced loads;
 - Demand control ventilation to be provided in high occupancy spaces to reduce ventilation when the spaces are unoccupied;
 - Kitchen exhaust systems to be provided with demand control ventilation to reduce exhaust and make-up air when cooking loads are reduced;
 - Guestrooms to be provided with controls to setback temperatures when unoccupied. Exhaust and outside air will also be reduced when the room is unoccupied;
 - Dimming and occupancy sensor controls to be provided to improve energy efficiency;
 - Light pollution and glare reduction measures include regulating light power, brightness, and sensor controls and downcast lighting in the parking areas; and
 - The exterior pool deck will include color-changing, moveable lights for entertainment purposes. These light fixtures will be directed against the buildings and pool deck and do not constitute a high intensity source or create glare.

Construction Scenario

After detailed plans and specifications are prepared for the proposed project, a contractor will begin construction. Construction is expected to begin in late summer/early fall 2021. The analyses included herein assume that construction would take approximately 30 months, with a completion date in late 2023 to early 2024 and first full year of operation in 2024. The construction phases are as follows.

- Site preparation – vegetation removal
- Earthwork – trenching, grading, excavation, and backfill

-
- Concrete – forming, rebar placement, and concrete delivery and placement
 - Structural steel work – assembly and welding
 - Electrical/instrumentation work
 - Masonry construction
 - Utilities installation
 - Installing mechanical equipment and piping
 - Interior finishing.

Excavation and grading, including required cut and fill activities, would take place as part of the proposed project. Pipelines and/or other conveyance structures constructed as part of the proposed project would be installed on reservation land and would generally be buried.

Ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. If the new roundabout is not completed prior to the start of construction of the proposed project, construction vehicles would access the site from Chicken Ranch Road and vehicles would enter through the access road that is currently being construction on the reservation.

Appendix J.
Public Comments Received and Response to Public Comments on
Draft TEIR

APPENDIX J. COMMENT LETTERS RECEIVED AND RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS ON DRAFT TEIR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California’s’ (Tribe) environmental review process, the Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report for the (Draft TEIR) for the New Hotel and Casino Project (proposed project) was circulated for a 45-day public review and comment period from April 13, 2021 through May 27, 2021. Copies of the Draft TEIR were made available to the local government and regulatory agencies, members of the public, and other interested parties. The Tribe held a public meeting to receive additional comments regarding the Draft TEIR on April 26, 2021 at the Bingo Hall/Event Center in the existing Chicken Ranch Casino (16929 Chicken Ranch Road in Jamestown, California). The newspaper notices announcing the comment period and public meeting is included in Appendix K to the Final TEIR.

This Response to Comments document contains the comment letters received on the draft TEIR, the transcript from the public meeting, and responses to comments received. The comment letters, cards and transcript included herein contain numbered brackets around each comment and cross-coded responses to those comments are included below in Section 2.0. If the response warrants a clarification or revision to the TEIR, the comment will note where in the document there has been a revision. The changes that are made in the TEIR are indicated with an underlined blue font (added text) and blue font and strikeout (~~deleted text~~).

Comment letters received during the public comment period for the Draft TEIR are listed below in Table 1, and are provided in their entirety in Section 2.

Table 1 - Comment Letter Log

Comment Letter	Individual or Signatory	Affiliation	Date
1	Cindi Gerhart #1	Individual	Email dated April 26, 2021
2	Amy Augustine	Individual	Email dated April 27, 2021
3	Jon and Jeanne Hill	Individual	April 30, 2021
4	Joseph Augustine	Individual	April 30,2021
5	Carolyn Augustine	Individual	April 30, 2021
6	Jeanne Hill	Individual	April 26, 2021
7	Will Gibbons	Individual	April 26, 2021
8	Cindi Gerhart #2	Individual	Email dated April 30, 2021
9	Claire Fitzgerald	Individual	May 17, 2021
10	Tuolumne Utility District	Local Agency	May 18, 2021
11	Caltrans District 10	State Agency	May 25, 2021
12	Tuolumne County Transportation Council	Local Agency	May 26, 2021
13	Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors	Local Agency	May 26, 2021
14	Cindi Gerhart #3	Individual	Email dated May 27, 2021
15	State Water Resources Control Board	State Agency	May 27, 2021
16	Debbie Colston and Robert Schultz	Individual	June 2, 2021
17	Nicki and Andrew Derichsweiler	Individual	June 15, 2021

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July 2021

2.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

2.1 GENERAL RESPONSES

The Tribe has developed general responses to issues that were raised multiple times in comment letters. Please see general responses below.

1. Response to comments regarding future water supply and groundwater well testing.

Response to General Comment #1: The Tribe is currently planning to construct a water supply project that would provide water for the growing needs of the reservation. The Tribe's water supply has become unreliable from consecutive years of drought. In order to provide a consistent, secure, water supply for the Tribe, the Tribe is pursuing this water supply project. The project would provide the foundation for the Tribe to secure its own, long-term water supply for existing and future needs. This project has been in the planning stages since 2014 and is being analyzed as a separate project. The project will be going through an independent environmental process per the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. At this time, the water supply project would be in place prior to the operation of the new Hotel and Casino Project. The construction component would continue to rely on water that may be produced from potential new wells, along with the existing TUD supply. Once the construction stage is complete and prior to the start of operations at the proposed project, the Tribe would no longer rely on groundwater or TUD supply for normal operations of the hotel and casino. The groundwater and TUD supply may be needed during periods when the future water supply project is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply. Information on the Water Supply Project can be obtained by contacting Stephanie Suess, Community & Resources Development Director at the Chicken Ranch Rancheria at ssuess@crttribal.com.

The water supply project would not require the need for new wells. The mitigation measure that is in place and described in the TEIR is for the proposed construction of additional wells to supply water during construction or during times of emergencies or maintenance (as described above). If the new wells are not constructed, the Tribe will rely on the existing TUD supply and other sources of water during construction (off-site water trucks, etc.).

2. Response to comments regarding public services.

Response to General Comment #2: Please refer to Section 3.12 of the TEIR for a detailed analysis of public services. At this time, the Tribe is actively developing law enforcement, fire protection and emergency medical services for the proposed project. The Tribe shall ensure that prior to operation of the hotel and casino, that adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the gaming facility.

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2.2 RESPONSES TO WRITTEN COMMENTS (INCLUDING PUBLIC MEETING COMMENT CARDS)

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

From: [Jessica Koteen](#)
To: [Jessica Koteen](#)
Subject: FW: TEIR Comments
Date: Friday, May 14, 2021 5:01:00 PM
Attachments: Chicken Ranch Housing Grant & Map.pdf

From: Cindi Gerhart <gerhartbiz@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 26, 2021 3:28 PM
To: Bailey Hunter <bhunter@crtribal.com>
Subject: TEIR Comments

This property that you're proposing the new jumbo resort/ casino on was put into Trust under the pretense of building HOMES. NOT A CASINO. (See attached.)

Other important questions would be:

- 1.) How was this Federal housing grant paid back?
- 2.) How are you going to fortify my border from your sovereign land to help keep your patrons from wandering over to our house like they've done in the past?
- 3.) What security will patrol your space and ours?
- 4.) Are you agreeing to enter into a Memorandum Of Understanding with the county to pay for services you use? The sheriff's office currently gets called to the casino over 200 times a year. That's just at the casino, not including neighboring properties. An MOU would be good for our county.
- 5.) Where is the water coming from and what would you do to supply us neighbors with water if/when you drill wells and ours goes dry?
- 6.) How do you know that the roundabout won't choke off Tuolumne County from potential visitors who won't come now because of it? There is no precedent for one on a major highway into this county. You can't even find a single roundabout on a highway between here and San Francisco.
- 7.) What about the light pollution and noise on a larger scale than you have already? How is that going to be mitigated off-reservation? We built our home in 1993 and added almost 500 square feet onto our home in 2007. We've seen the changes since you were only a Bingo Hall and this is the worst change of all. This will totally, forever change our night sky. Makes me sick to think of it actually happening. Think of how YOU would feel if this was YOUR home...

Thank you in advance for your response,

Cindi Gerhart

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Rancheria grant

FROM PAGE ONE

ing the grant application, said Raphael Mecham, administrator for HUD's South West Office of Native American Programs.

His division had \$62.1 million for Native American housing grants this fiscal year, and 92 applica-

tions. Chicken Ranch Rancheria was granted \$2,590,890 for 15 "mutual help houses" and development costs. That comes to about \$170,000 per home, Mecham said, which is in line with costs for building homes on undeveloped land in California.

With the grant approved, the

Chicken Ranch Rancheria has a number of steps left to complete:

— It has applications in with the county for immediate cancellation of the Williamson Act contract on the 42.9 acres of ranchland where it plans to build eight homes. The contract, without immediate cancellation, will expire in three years.

— As part of the request, the rancheria has proposed a development agreement to limit development on that site to no more than eight homes, and to prohibit gambling facilities on that property.

— The rancheria also has applications pending to convert its newly acquired property to federal trust status.

Responses received so far have been against the proposal. Neighbors raised concerns about water and roads. The Tuolumne County Farm Bureau opposed cutting short a Williamson Act contract.

Bureau President Ty Wivell said the group is not opposed to the rancheria building housing there eventually, but felt it should wait for the existing contract to expire. Allowing immediate cancellation should be reserved for only very few urgent cases where public welfare was at stake, Wivell said, and the bureau did not feel general housing needs met that criteria.

Rancheria officials had no comment on the project or the grant, but will be responding to comments through the planning department.

\$2.6 MILLION

Chicken Ranch gets big federal housing grant

By AMY NILSON

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria has been awarded a \$2.6 million federal housing grant to build up to 15 homes for its members on tribal land.

The Jamestown-area rancheria, which has 10 adult members and 11 children, now has just 2.85 acres of tribal land, two existing homes and its bingo parlor.

While the bingo operation has been successful — one report prepared for the housing project stated it is the Jamestown area's largest employer paying annual

salaries and benefits of \$800,000 — the rancheria for several years has been working on plans to expand its tribal lands and provide more homes for its growing population.

The tribe purchased five additional acres in 1992 and another 43 acres of ranch land last year, and has plans pending to build eight homes on that parcel as soon as possible. The grant application was part of that project.

The grant is one of 19 awarded this year to Native American tribes in the south western region by the federal Housing and Urban Development Department's Native American Programs.

By law, the money can only be spent to provide "affordable housing" to low-income families that are members of the tribe. The money can be used for development costs and home construction. The tribe may be required to match the grant, and tribal members, depending on family income, may be required to make payments on the homes.

The housing plan is another step in a long process to re-establish the Chicken Ranch Band of Me-Wuk Indians. It was one of many Indian tribes officially "terminated" by the federal government in the late 1950s and its 40-acre reservation reverted to private ownership. In 1983, the Chicken Ranch Band was among 17 tribes that won a federal court suit to be re-established, but its land holdings included just one 2.8-acre parcel. That's where the bingo parlor was eventually built, and now the rancheria is working toward adding land and housing.

The lack of existing homes on tribal land weighed heavily

See RANCHERIA, back page

CHICKEN RANCH

Me-Wuks purchased more land

By AMY NILSON

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria has acquired another 234 acres of Jamestown-area ranchland in the past 18 months, in addition to a 42.9 acre parcel where the tribe hopes to build eight homes.

All the property — both the first 42.9-acre parcel and the additional 234 acres — was part of the Mackey Ranch Estates subdivision developed by Jack and Tricia Gardella in 1994.

Records show the Rancheria paid a total of \$1.46 million for 277 acres in three separate purchases.

The Rancheria purchased the 42.9-acre parcel from the Gardel-

See RANCHERIA, back page

Rancheria

FROM PAGE ONE

las in April 1995. It bought another 115.8 acres in April 1996 and then 118.5 acres in January.

Rancheria officials had no comment on the land acquisitions, except to confirm they bought the land and have not yet made any decisions about how they will use it.

The Rancheria now has just 2.85 acres of tribal land in federal trust — the site of its high stakes bingo parlor. It has applied to add another 48 acres, and last month was awarded a \$2.6 million federal housing grant to help pay for developing land and building 15 homes for low-income Native American families.

The tiny Chicken Ranch Band of Me-Wuk Indians has just 10 adult members and 12 children, but the housing built with the grant funds can be used for any low-income Native Americans if the tribe chooses. The housing must be on tribal land in federal trust, but is not restricted to Chicken Ranch tribal members.

"That's a popular misconception," said Raphael Mecham, administrator of the South West Office of Native American Programs for the federal Housing and Urban Development Department.

Mecham said the tribe itself can have assets and healthy income and still qualify for low-income housing assistance, as long as the people who live in the homes meet low-income guidelines.

Mecham said the Chicken Ranch Rancheria's grant was funded since it was its first request as a new member of the Central California Indian Housing Authority.

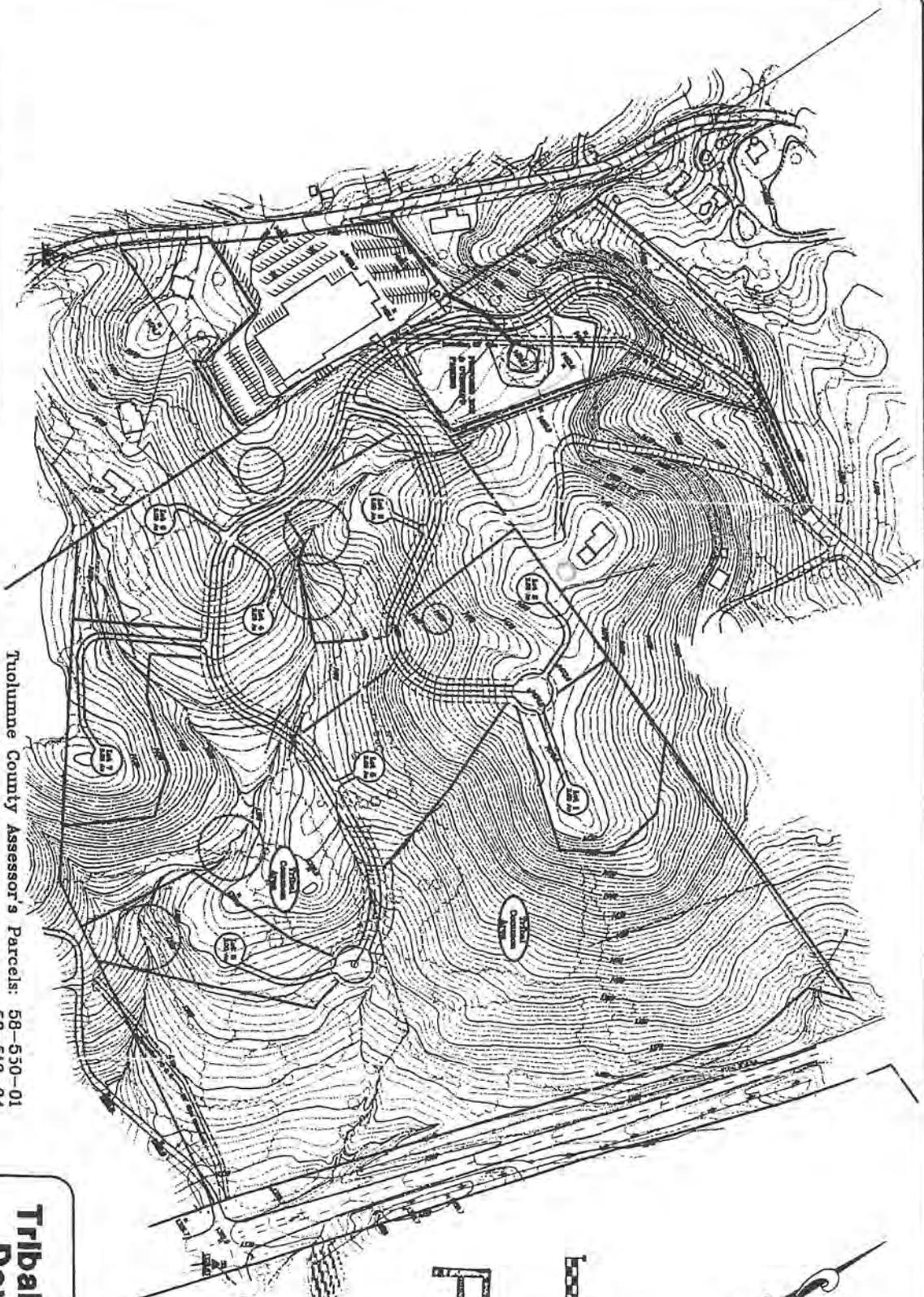
"All new applicants receive maximum points," Mecham said, "It's based on the fact that they have a waiting list for low-income Native Americans."

Mecham said the policy of giving small, wealthy tribes large grants "is bound to infuriate a lot of people who wonder why tax dollars go to this, but the tribe can reach out as far as they want."

GRONER ENGINEERING, INC.
 2000 UNIVERSITY BLVD.
 SUITE 200
 TULUMINE, ALASKA 99571
 TEL: 481-2345 FAX: 481-2346

DATE: 08/11/97
 DRAWN BY: J. L. HARRIS
 CHECKED BY: J. L. HARRIS
 SCALE: AS SHOWN

PROJECT: TRIBAL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
 SHEET NO. 1 OF 1



Tuolumne County Assessor's Parcels: 58-530-01
 58-610-04
 58-300-12

Total Area: ±51 Acres
 Water: Private Wells or Public Water System
 Sewage Disposal: Private Septic Systems

Site Plan
Tribal Residential Development

Check for conformance to local and state laws and regulations in the jurisdiction of the project. This plan is not to be construed as a guarantee of any kind by the engineer or architect.

DATE: 08/11/97

DESIGNED BY: J. L. HARRIS
 DRAWN BY: J. L. HARRIS
 CHECKED BY: J. L. HARRIS

GRONER ENGINEERING, INC.
 2000 UNIVERSITY BLVD.
 TULUMINE, ALASKA 99571
 TEL: 481-2345 FAX: 481-2346

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS OR NOTES	BY
1	8/27/97	INITIAL OR LOTS 8 AND 9	JLH

GRAPHIC SCALE
 1" = 500'

RECEIVED
 SEP 25 1997

Comment Letter 1:

Cindi Gerhart #1 (Email dated April 26, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comment. The Draft TEIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue, such as comments merely expressing an opinion. Therefore, no response is warranted for this comment.

Response to Comment 2: Thank you for your comment. The Draft TEIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue, such as comments merely expressing an opinion. Therefore, no response is warranted for this comment.

Response to Comment 3: Thank you for your comment. The Tribe will provide 24-hour security for the resort as part of the proposed project.

Response to Comment 4: See Response to Comment #3 above.

Response to Comment 5: See Response to General Comment #2:

Response to Comment 6: See Response to General Comment #1:

Response to Comment 7: Thank you for your comment. The proposed project is the development of a new hotel and casino on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria. The State Route 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection Improvements is a separate project. Your comment does not provide a substantive comment on the analysis included in the Draft TEIR. Therefore, no response is warranted.

Response to Comment 8: Thank you for your comment. The Draft Tribal EIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are

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July 2021

addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue, such as comments merely expressing an opinion. The Tribal EIR fully evaluates both aesthetics (lighting) and noise (construction and operation). In addition, mitigation measures have been defined that would be implemented to reduce or eliminate impacts related to aesthetics and noise. Please refer to Section 3.1 and 3.10 of the TEIR for further analysis on aesthetics and noise.

The project has been designed to orient the buildings so that lighting would not impact the adjacent residences. In addition, Mitigation Measure Aesthetics 1 would require the Tribe to adopt the building standards set out in the International Building Code to ensure that project-related lighting and glare impacts to off-reservation residences are minimized.

The Tribe has adopted the 2018 International Building Code and its related family of codes, such as the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, for its building standards. The International Energy Conservation Codes includes standards for lighting to improve energy efficiency, and to reduce light pollution and glare, by regulating light power, brightness, and sensor controls. It also includes building standards intended to enhance the design and construction of buildings by encouraging actions that have a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact.

From: [Jessica Koteen](mailto:Jessica.Koteen)
To: [Jessica Koteen](mailto:Jessica.Koteen)
Subject: comment
Date: Tuesday, May 18, 2021 3:00:30 PM
Attachments: image001.png

From: Amy Augustine <tuolandplanner@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 27, 2021 1:07 PM
To: Bailey Hunter <bbhunter@ctribal.com>
Cc: rodney augustine <johnjc7@aol.com>
Subject: RE: Will the DEIR hearing be available via Zoom?

Hello Bailey:

In response to the TEIR, I have the following comment:

The nature of the proposed "water project" is unclear. I am unable to determine what the "water project" is even after reading the referenced Section 3.15.1. Is there additional information on this project which appears to be separate from the Casino project? If so, please direct me to it.

If the "water project" involves sinking new wells and that is why the following "mitigation measure" is included;

Hydrology and Water Quality 4: Well Pump Tests

Before final well locations are chosen, pump tests shall be conducted and neighboring off-reservation wells shall be identified and monitored to assure no impact to these wells occurs.

...then I recommend that the "mitigation measure" address what will be done if monitoring finds impacts to neighboring off-reservation wells. The measure should quantify what constitutes an "impact" to an off-reservation well based on well pump tests. Generally accepted mitigation would be to connect off-reservation parcels to TUD water at the Project proponent's expense and provide at least tertiary treated effluent for irrigation on those parcels so that potable water continues to these parcels and irrigation water does not become cost prohibitive.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Amy Augustine, AICP
Augustine Planning Associates, Inc.
270 S. Barretta, Suite C
P.O. Box 3117
Sonora, CA 95370
(209) 532-7376
(209) 743-2323 (cell)
tuolandplanner@gmail.com

Comment Letter 2:

Amy Augustine

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1.

Bailey Hunter
Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Office: (209) 984-9066

Dear Ms. Hunter:

In response to the TEIR, I have the following comment:

The nature of the proposed "water project" is unclear. Is there additional information on this project which appears to be separate from the Casino project? If so, please provide it.

If the "water project" involves sinking new wells and that is why the following "mitigation measure" is included;

Hydrology and Water Quality 4: Well Pump Tests

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Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jon + Jeanne Hill

*Jon + Jeanne Hill
PO Box 679
Jamestown, CA 95327
(209) 559-7550*

*16976 Nelson Rd
Jamestown, CA 95327*

Comment Letter 3:
Jon and Jeanne Hill

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Bailey Hunter
Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Office: (209) 984-9066

Dear Ms. Hunter:

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Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Joseph S. Augustine
PO BOX 1519
16961 Nelson Rd, 16961
209-743-7366
James Town, CA 95327

Comment Letter 4:

Joseph Augustine

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1.

Bailey Hunter
Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Office: (209) 984-9066

Dear Ms. Hunter:

In response to the TEIR, I have the following comment:

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...then I recommend that the "mitigation measure" address what will be done if monitoring finds impacts to neighboring off-reservation wells. The measure should quantify what constitutes an "impact" to an off reservation well based on well pump tests. Generally accepted mitigation would be to connect off-reservation parcels to TUD water at the Project proponent's expense and provide at least tertiary treated effluent for irrigation on those parcels so that potable water continues to these parcels and irrigation water does not become cost prohibitive.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Augustine
PO Box 1159
Jamestown CA 95327
16941 Nelson Rd
743-3323
Thank you

Comment Letter 5:
Carolyn Augustine

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Draft Tribal EIR Public Meeting – Comment Card Monday, April 26, 2021	
Name	Contact Information (Email, telephone and/or address)
Jeanne Hill	(209) 559-7558
Comment: Three concerns: ① If traffic ends up backed up due to the Roundabout, and we aren't able to get out on Chicken Ranch, is there a plan to add a stoplight at Chicken Ranch? Hwy 108	

1

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Draft Tribal EIR Public Meeting – Comment Card Monday, April 26, 2021	
Name	Contact Information (Email, telephone and/or address)
Comment: ② Will you be adding a fire truck or other improvements to Jamestown Fire? We aren't able to get homeowner's insurance because we are in a "high fire risk" area on Nelson Rd. Hoping that fire dept. improvements will help us get homeowner's insurance.	

2

③ Can you explain more about the well monitoring?

3

Comment Letter 6:

Jeanne Hill

Response to Comment 1: At this time, there are no plans for additional traffic calming devices. The new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road was covered under a separate environmental analysis. Caltrans was the lead agency on the project and environmental documents can be reviewed by contacting Caltrans or through the following CEQAnet link: <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/2020080549/4>

Response to Comment 2: See Response to General Comment #2:

Response to Comment 3: See Response to General Comment #1.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Draft Tribal EIR Public Meeting – Comment Card Monday, April 26, 2021	
Name	Contact Information (Email, telephone and/or address)
WILL GIBBONS	316 393 7822
Comment: WILL THERE BE HELICOPTER SERVICE FROM COLUMBIA FOR "HIGH ROLLERS"?	

4

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Draft Tribal EIR Public Meeting – Comment Card Monday, April 26, 2021	
Name	Contact Information (Email, telephone and/or address)
Comment:	

Comment Letter 7:

Will Gibbons

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comment. The Draft Tribal EIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue, such as comments merely expressing an opinion. A helipad is not part of the proposed project.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

From: [Cindi Gerhart](#)
To: [Jessica Koteen](#)
Subject: Ambient Noise Measurement Locations
Date: Friday, April 30, 2021 3:27:55 PM
Attachments: [Figure 11-Ambient Noise Receptors.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon,

I'm writing to you regarding the TEIR report dated April 2021 which was done for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project to try and figure out where these receptors are located. Figure 11 shows them on neighboring properties however, I own an off-reservation neighboring property and have not been approached by anyone about this. Please explain if I'm reading this correctly. I have attached the map in question for your convenience.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

[Cindi Gerhart](#)



Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Figure 11 Ambient Noise Measurement Locations and Off-Reservation Sensitive Receptors

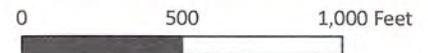


Author: Sundance Consulting, Inc.



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
 USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
 Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:5,000
 Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
 Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

Comment Letter 8:

Cindi Gerhart #2 (Email dated April 30, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comment. Some land uses are considered to be more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the amount of noise exposure and the types of activities typically involved. Residences, schools, libraries, health care facilities, and parks are generally considered more sensitive to noise than are commercial and industrial land uses. The nearest off-reservation sensitive receptors are residences that are located approximately 600 feet southwest and 300 feet north/northeast of the proposed project area. Figure 11 of the TEIR depicts the closest off-reservation sensitive receptors from the proposed project. No noise measurements were taken from those off-reservation residences. The purpose of the figure was to depict where the nearest sensitive receptors are located, which in this case happen to be residences. No coordination with any of these residences occurred during the creation of this figure.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Claire M. Fitzgerald
18211 Conifer Court
Pioneer, CA 95666

May 17, 2021

Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resource Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

RE: Comments on the DRAFT TEIR – Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project
SCH Number 2021010299

Dear Ms. Hunter:

I am writing to comment regarding the Rancheria's proposed project of a hotel and casino described in subject Draft TEIR. The proposed project may significantly affect access to a parcel of real property we own near the end of Chicken Ranch Road.

I am one of several owners of the property known as the Porter Putnam Mine, APN: 058-180-021, which has been owned by the Fitzgerald/Lyons family and their descendants for over 100 years. This property is surrounded to the North by property owned by the Rancheria and to the south by the Rosasco Ranch Agricultural Preserve. The property is now publicly landlocked and access has been by permission of those living at the end of Chicken Ranch Road specifically the short lane off the cul-de-sac.

The Draft TEIR filed with the State Clearinghouse does not address any disposition of the existing access to the Casino via Chicken Ranch Road and it is my concern that my property would continue to be landlocked and access and use of my real property further impacted.

Establishing continued access to our real property, an historic resource, and an easement of necessity will ensure that the real property is available for the property owner's use. We appreciate your consideration in the course of the further development of the Rancheria property.

Sincerely,



Claire M. Fitzgerald

cc: Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors
Tuolumne County
Administration Center
2 South Green St., 4th Floor
Sonora, CA 95370

Ms. Bailey Hunter
May 17, 2021
Page two

Tuolumne County Community Development/Attn: Planning
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearing House
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Comment Letter 9:

Claire Fitzgerald (May 17, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comment. Please note that the proposed project would not exclude access to Chicken Ranch Road. This road would still be open to the public through the Reservation and a new access will be provided via a new roundabout at State Route 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection. This new roundabout would provide access into the Reservation, and connect to a new access road that would ultimately connect to Chicken Ranch Road. Therefore, a second access into the Reservation is being developed.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021



TUOLUMNE UTILITIES DISTRICT

18885 Nugget Blvd. | Sonora, CA 95370
(209) 532-5536 | www.tudwater.com

Board of Directors

Barbara Balen
David Boatright
Jeff Kerns
Lisa Murphy
Ron W. Ringen

May 18, 2021

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
Attn: Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Email: bhunter@crtribal.com

RE: Draft TEIR – Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Dear Ms. Hunter:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the proposed project. The following letter summarizes the Tuolumne Utilities District’s (TUD or District) comments related to the Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and new Casino Project. The District currently provides treated water service to the existing Chicken Ranch Casino and Tribal Administrative Office. TUD also provides reclaimed water for irrigation on tribal lands adjacent to the project site and ditch water for irrigation through four separate accounts entitling use of up to 4 miner’s inches per day (approximately 65,000 gallons per day). The District’s comments are specific to the domestic and irrigation water demands of the new project.

It is our understanding that the operation of the proposed project would rely on the water that would be supplied from a new water project that is not the subject of this TEIR. “The water produced by the potential new wells, along with the TUD supply, would provide the water needed during the construction phase of the proposed project, as well as during periods when the future water system is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply.”

Comments

Table 13, Page 3-94: “A new Water Supply Project would be located on federal and tribal trust land (exact location TBD) that would serve the growing needs of the reservation and also provide water for the operational phase of the proposed project. This project would be in place prior to operation of the proposed project.”

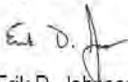
TUD Comment: TUD is collaborating with the Chicken Ranch Tribe to acquire a Long-Term Water Supply Contract from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for water from New Melones Reservoir. TUD’s concern is that the new Water Supply Project and associated conveyances may not be completed prior to operation of the proposed hotel and casino. The Draft TEIR suggests a construction duration of approximately 30 months and an opening date for the hotel and casino of sometime in early 2024. In the event, that a Long-Term Water Supply Contract and associated infrastructure cannot be in place and operational prior to the

opening date for the casino and hotel, then the Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribe may need to develop a contingency plan.

Secondly, it is not clear if the new Water Supply Project includes water treatment facilities necessary to satisfy potable demands. The Draft TEIR provides no detail about the size and location of such a facility, other than to say it will be located on federal and/or tribal trust lands. If the construction of a water treatment facility is not included under the general description of the new Water Supply Project, it should at least be identified as a separate project.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments. Feel free to contact TUD staff at any time if you believe we can be of assistance.

Regards,



Erik D. Johnson
District Engineer
(209) 532-5536 Ext. 520
ejohnson@tudwater.com



Comment Letter 10:

Tuolumne Utility District (May 18, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1. The water to be purchased for this water project would be sourced from multiple agencies and would not rely solely on a purchase agreement involving TUD.

Response to Comment 2: Thank you for your comment. The water treatment component of the new Water Supply Project will be located on trust land adjacent to the existing wastewater treatment facility. The water treatment plant would be completed and readily available to supply potable water in full for the proposed project prior to the start of operation of the proposed project.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

California Department of Transportation

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT 10 PLANNING
P.O. BOX 2048 | STOCKTON, CA 95201
(209) 948-7325 | FAX (209) 948-7164 TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov



May 25, 2021

Ms. Bailey Hunter
Chicken Ranch Rancheria
Me-Wuk Indians of California
P.O. Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

TUO-49-PM 12.132
Chicken Ranch Casino-Hotel
of the Chicken Rancheria
Me Wuk Indians
Draft Tribal EIR
SCH# 2021010299

Dear Ms. Hunter,

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the **Draft** Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Casino and Hotel of the Chicken Rancheria Me Wuk Indians of California. The proposed project will include approximately 900 slot machines and 12-14 table games, two attached 900 – 970 space four-story parking structures, and an attached hotel. The proposed project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the proposed project begins operations. The proposed project will be directly visible and accessible from State Route (SR) 49/108, which is held in trust by the federal government. The project will be located adjacent to SR 49/108 in Jamestown, CA. Access to the project facility will be at Mackey Ranch Road and SR 49/108.

The following comments are based on Caltrans review of the **Draft** Tribal EIR:

Highway Operations:

- The project proponent must submit an application for an Encroachment Permit to the Caltrans District 10 Permit Office for any improvements that encroaches into Caltrans Right-of-Way (ROW), including the current Caltrans Capital Project EA 10-1K720, TUO-49/108 and Mackey Road intersection improvements to install a single-lane roundabout. Please consult with Charlie Do, Caltrans Project Manager, for further assistance with this Caltrans project.
- Section 3.13.3 Environmental Consequences on page 3-79 states the Proposed Project would cause an increase in off-Reservation traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system. The proposed project would increase traffic in the area during both construction and operation. Please ensure mitigations are monitored.

1

2

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment"

- Table 10, page 3-81 Intersection LOS Scenario Comparison – SR 108/49 and Chicken Ranch Road intersection is expected to remain at acceptable LOS during the AM peak hour, however it operates at an unacceptable LOS during the PM peak hour in 2040 conditions. With the construction of the roundabout at Mackey Ranch Road, the delay at the intersection is still at an unacceptable LOS, however the delay is greatly reduced. 3
- Please work with Caltrans ROW, design and project engineer oversight for the development of the SR 49/108 roundabout including lighting and appropriate line of sight distance for posted speed with appropriate signage to area destinations namely the Jamestown Hotel and Chicken Rancheria Casino and Hotel. 4

Travel Forecasting and Modeling:

- The description under Table 10 does not match what is shown on the table Page 3-81 (108/715). Is the Level of Service (LOS) incorrectly shown on table? 5
- Please address why Year 2040 was used for forecasting and operational analysis on Page 3-81 (108/715). Shouldn't this be 20-years out from the Hotel and Casino opening day? 6
- Appendix H, Traffic Impact Analysis: When were the field counts conducted? What travel demand model was used? Can you please provide that data to Caltrans for review? 7
- Appendix I, VMT Analysis page 1 of 15 (694/715): On paragraph 4, it specifies a 4-story hotel and 3-story casino which is inconsistent with TEIR as it states a 9-story hotel and casino. 8
- Appendix I, VMT Analysis page 6 of 15 (699/715): According to paragraph 2 of 4.1.2, it states 'the project would hire a majority of its employees locally' however Table 2 shows average trip length of 43.2 miles which is higher than customers average trip length of 39.4 miles. 9
- Appendix I, VMT Analysis pages 8-9 of 15 (701-702/715), Table 5 shows rerouting of existing regional gaming customer trips shows -13,609 VMT. Is this correct? The rerouted customers still have to drive to the project. Are these new VMT trips accounted for? Caltrans assumes this would cancel each other out at best. Also, will the proposed Hotel and Casino offer live shows or music venues that would attract additional new trips to the project? 10
- Appendix I, VMT Analysis Page 14 of 15 (707/715): Table 12, showing a -3345 VMT reduction is assuming that all buses will be at 100% capacity for all trips, but that is probably not the case in reality. A better assumption would be to use the average percentage capacity of the existing bus program. 11

Hydrology:

- The developer needs to ensure that the existing State drainage facilities will not be significantly impacted by the project. 12

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- Peak run-off flows may not be increased from the pre-construction quantity and the site runoff is to be treated to meet present storm water quality standards. 13
- Grading of this project should not redirect run-off flows or significantly impact the existing drainage patterns. 14
- Please submit the Hotel and Casino drainage plans and run-off calculations for Caltrans review when they become available. 15
- Please ensure that the development runoff is captured and is a standalone conveyance system not tied into Caltrans SR 49/108 conveyance and culvert drainage network. This includes potential wastewater impacts, pollutants, hazardous material runoff, settling ponds, and prevention of upstream drainage to Caltrans facilities. 16

Lead Agency:

As the Lead Agency, the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me Wuk Indians of California is responsible for all project mitigation, including any needed improvements to the State Transportation Network (STN). The project's financing, scheduling, implementation responsibilities and monitoring should be fully discussed for all proposed mitigation measures, prior to the submittal of an encroachment permit. 17

- Transportation Mitigation could include enhancements to the intersection at Chicken Ranch Road & SR 49/108 squaring off the road to 90 degrees. 18
- In addition, there appears to be an opportunity on Chicken Ranch Road to work with area stakeholders in widening and creating a Class 1 or Class 2 bicycle & pedestrian facility back to the Woods Crossing residential area, this mitigation could eventually connect Jamestown to Chicken Ranch with a future bicycle and pedestrian path. 19

Encroachment Permit:

If any project construction activities encroach into Caltrans ROW, the project proponent must submit an application for an Encroachment Permit to the Caltrans District 10 Permit Office. Appropriate environmental studies must be submitted with this application. These studies will include an analysis of potential impacts to any cultural sites, biological resources, hazardous waste locations, and/or other resources within Caltrans ROW at the project site(s). Please include California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation with supporting technical studies when submitting the Encroachment Permit. For more information please visit the Caltrans Website at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep/applications> 20

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Ms. Bailey Hunter
May 25, 2021
Page 4

If you have any questions or would like to discuss these comments, please contact Michael Casas at (209) 986-9830 (email: Michael.Casas@dot.ca.gov) or me at (209) 483-7234 (email: Gregoria.Ponce@dot.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Gregoria Ponce

Gregoria Ponce, Chief
Office of Rural Planning

c: State Clearinghouse
Quincy Yaley, Director, Tuolumne County Planning Department
Kim MacFarlane, Director, Tuolumne County Public Works Department

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment"

Comment Letter 11:

Caltrans District 10 Planning (May 25, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comment. The Tribe has consulted with the Caltrans Project Manager for the encroachment permit related to the current Caltrans Capital Project EA 10-1K720, TUP 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements.

Response to Comment 2: Thank you for your comment. The Tribe will ensure that mitigation measures are monitored for both the Casino Project and the current 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project.

Response to Comment 3: Thank you for your comment. The existing intersection at Chicken Ranch Road is not affected by the Casino Project, the LOS shown is due to existing local residential traffic and highway volumes. There is a betterment, as was referenced in your comment, with the addition of the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project as Casino traffic is moved from Chicken Ranch Road to Mackey Ranch Road (now People of the Mountain Road).

Response to Comment 4: Thank you for your comment. The Tribe will continue to work with Caltrans on future signage, lighting, and line of sight requirements.

Response to Comment 5: Thank you for your comment. Please see the Clarification and Revision to Table 10 in the Final TEIR as well as the revised Appendix H Traffic Impact Analysis for correction to this Table.

Response to Comment 6: The initial project to improve access to the Casino was initiated around 2018. The design year at that time was agreed to be Year 2040 based on coordination with the District 10 – Chief, Freeway & Highway Operations Branch, and Traffic forecasting groups. To maintain consistency with evaluation of the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project, the Year 2040 was used in the analysis of the TEIR.

Response to Comment 7: Field counts at Mackey Ranch Road and Chicken Ranch Road were conducted October 2017 and were re-utilized for consistency with evaluation of the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project, as discussed in Response to Comment 6. The Tuolumne County Regional Travel Demand Model was utilized, consistent with evaluation of the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project.

Response to Comment 8: Thank you for your comment. Please see the revised Appendix I Vehicle Miles Traveled Analysis for correction to this text. Paragraph 4 of page 1 of 15 has been updated.

Response to Comment 9: Thank you for your comment. Note that paragraph 2 of 4.1.2 in Appendix I VMT Analysis states that “the Project hotel would hire a large percentage of its employees locally”. Appendix I VMT Analysis assumed that some land uses in the proposed project (primarily the casino land use) would have to hire some employees from outside Tuolumne County, however it assumed that the majority of the overall proposed project employees would be hired locally.

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July 2021

Appendix I VMT Analysis estimated that of the 250 new employees anticipated as part of the proposed project, approximately 102 would be employed by the casino (see page 5 of 16, Casino Employees Trips section), 117 would be employed by the hotel (see page 6 of 16, 4.1.2 Project Hotel VMT section), and 31 would be employed by the steakhouse and sports bar (see page 7 of 15, 4.1.3 Project Restaurant and Bar VMT section). These employee estimates by land use were developed based on ITE employment rates from the ITE Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition. Appendix I VMT Analysis assumed that essentially all of the hotel, steakhouse, and sports bar employees would be hired locally, while it assumed that approximately 25% of casino employees would be hired locally and 75% of casino employees would be hired from outside Tuolumne County (see those same sections referenced above). Appendix I VMT Analysis assumed 75% of casino employees would be hired from outside Tuolumne County because the proposed project is anticipated to employ a relatively large number of employees overall, and Tuolumne County has a relatively small population (see page 5 of 16, Casino Employees Trips section). Table 2 (below) shows average trip length assumed for all employees of the proposed project.

Table 2
Approximate Average Trip Length for Project Employees

Project Land Use	Total # of Employees	% of Local Employees	# of Local Employees	% of Local Employees	# of Out of County Employees	Average Employee Trip Length (miles)
Casino	102	~25%	26	~75%	76	43.2 ¹
Hotel	117	~100%	117	~100%	0	17.5 ²
Steakhouse and Sports Bar	31	~100%	31	~100%	0	16.3 ³
Total/Average	250	~70%	174	~30%	76	27.8
<i>Notes:</i>						
¹ From Table 2 of Appendix I VMT Analysis.						
² From Tuolumne County RTDM outputs.						
³ From Table 4 of Appendix I VMT Analysis.						

As shown in Table 2, when accounting for all Project land uses, Appendix I VMT Analysis assumed 70% (i.e., the majority) of proposed project employees would be hired locally. The 27.8-mile average employee trip length for the overall proposed project is less than the casino customer average trip length of 39.4 miles shown in Table 2 of Appendix I VMT Analysis.

Response to Comment 10: Thank you for your comment. The rerouting of existing regional gaming customer trips shown in Table 6 of Appendix I VMT Analysis is based on data from the Project Market Study. Zip codes where new Project casino customers are anticipated to come from (i.e., Project market area zip codes) were identified, and the distance from those zip codes to the nearest competing casino was identified and used to estimate existing regional gaming VMT for the future Project casino customers. The distance from the Project market area zip codes to the proposed project was then also identified and used to estimate the new casino customer VMT for the proposed project. See Table 7 in the revised Appendix I VMT Analysis for a summary of the new casino customer VMT generated by the Project. (Note that the values for Gross Casino

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July 2021

Employee VMT and Gross Casino Customer VMT in Table 7 had accidentally been switched in the Draft Appendix I VMT Analysis. This has been fixed in the revised Appendix I VMT Analysis).

Table 7 of the revised Appendix I VMT Analysis shows that there would be 12,683 new Casino Customer VMT due to the Project, which would approximately cancel out with the rerouted -13,609 existing regional gaming VMT, leaving a small decrease in regional gaming VMT due to the proposed project's location within its market area relative to competitors (i.e., the new Project casino customers would travel a slightly shorter distance to get to the Project than to a competitor on average).

Also, as noted in Table 7 of the revised Appendix I VMT Analysis, all Project hotel, steakhouse, and sports bar VMT was considered new VMT/trips to the region.

Response to Comment 11: Thank you for your comment. Additional data on the current bus program was obtained after receiving this comment, including the average number of passengers on each bus. Additionally, it was determined that the bus program operates two bus routes, with four stops each (for a total of eight bus stops). The calculations on page 14 of 16 in the revised Appendix I VMT Analysis have been updated using this new information, and the recommended mitigations have been updated accordingly.

Response to Comment 12: Thank you for your comment. The proposed project would increase impervious surfaces, which would result in increased runoff flows. Runoff from the proposed project site generally drains from west to east along the access road and north to south along the east property frontage on the State Highway. A site drainage and grading plan shall be prepared for the proposed project and will be carefully followed. The design of all stormwater facilities proposed as part of the proposed project will consider and incorporate the existing drainage patterns of the site and adjacent drainage structures. Off-reservation runoff flow quantities will be mitigated with the implementation of stormwater retention basins that will limit post-development peak runoff flows to less than pre-development peak runoff flows. Therefore, the proposed project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems. The project would incorporate mitigation measures (Please see Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 1 and Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 2) to ensure existing off-reservation drainage facilities would not be impacted.

In addition, the project will incorporate multiple retention basins located on existing drainage patterns. The project's storm water runoff calculations tier off the calculations prepared for the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project.

Response to Comment 13: Thank you for your comment. The proposed project will comply with EPA's Stormwater General NPDES Permit for Construction Activities and follow the developed SWPPP. Implementing the BMPs outlined in the SWPPP would reduce potentially negative surface water quality impacts. Off-reservation runoff flow quantities will be mitigated with the implementation of stormwater retention basins that will limit post-development peak runoff flows to less than pre-development peak runoff flows. The implementation of stormwater retention throughout the design of the proposed project will comply with waste discharge requirements potentially impacting off-reservation water bodies. The project would incorporate

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mitigation measures (Please see Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 3) to ensure Off-reservation storm water quality is met.

In addition, there will be third-party professional stormwater quality monitoring of all construction activities. All drainage facilities will be constructed/installed as rough grading occurs and prior to any other site development construction. The project will include the installation of a stormwater interceptor tank at the truck loading dock area (trash enclosure runoff). All of the site runoff flows through retention (quantity and quality mitigation) before leaving the site.

Response to Comment 14: Thank you for your comment. Runoff from the proposed project site generally drains from west to east along the access road and north to south along the east property frontage on the State Highway. A SWPPP will be implemented in accordance with federal guidelines. Implementing BMPs for stormwater pollution prevention and control of silts and sediments would be provided. Additionally, a site drainage and grading plan is currently being prepared for the proposed project and will be carefully followed. The design of all stormwater facilities proposed as part of the proposed project will consider and incorporate the existing drainage patterns of the site and adjacent drainage structures.

Response to Comment 15: The Tribe will ensure that the final drainage plans be provided to Caltrans.

Response to Comment 16: Please see response to comment #13 above.

Response to Comment 17: Thank you for your comment. An encroachment permit would not be needed for the hotel and casino project. The project will be located wholly on Trust Land. In the future if projects are to occur that would encroach on non-tribal land, the Tribe will work to secure an encroachment permit and provide the required documentation, if necessary.

Response to Comment 18: Thank you for your suggestion. As the Casino project is not impacting Chicken Ranch Road due to the construction of the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project, no further improvements are proposed.

Response to Comment 19: Thank you for your suggestion. The Tribe is concerned with the safety of cyclists coming from Jamestown due to the limited infrastructure to the project site. The Tribe understands and agrees with the need to increase alternative transportation options and therefore the Tribe has included bike racks as part of the proposed project. In the future if infrastructure is put into place that would provide for safe access from Jamestown to the Reservation, the Tribe will explore opportunities to incorporate features to encourage bicyclists.

Response to Comment 20: Thank you for providing us with the information regarding the encroachment permit process. An encroachment permit would not be needed for the hotel and casino project. The project will be located wholly on Trust Land. In the future if projects are to occur that would encroach on non-tribal land, the Tribe will work to secure an encroachment permit and provide the required documentation, if necessary.

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Jim Garaventa
Chairman

Darin Grossi
Executive Director

TUOLUMNE COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COUNCIL

May 26, 2021

Baily Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

Re: Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR)-- New Hotel and Casino Project

Dear Bailey,

Please find comments on the TEIR for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria new Hotel and Casino project herein. Tuolumne County Transportation Council/Transit Agency (TCTC/TCTA) is a joint powers authority operating on behalf of the City of Sonora and County of Tuolumne to address transportation planning and public transportation in the region. We appreciate the opportunity to review the document and would like to highlight the following areas where additional discussion is warranted:

1. Public Transit to Yosemite (YARTS- Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System)

Tuolumne County has 50+% of Yosemite National Park within the county boundary. Yosemite is one of the most visited national parks in the United States. With 4+ million visits to the park annually, guests to the park are a major economic driver and have significant impacts on Tuolumne County resources and infrastructure.

Tuolumne County is a member of the YARTS board of directors and helps to guide public transit to Yosemite services but particularly for the routes that serve the SR 108/49/120 corridor. Typically, service in Tuolumne County is offered between May and September annually, transitioning from one (1) round trip to and from Yosemite Valley daily (May and September) to three (3) round trips daily during the peak season (June, July and August).

YARTS operates over the road coaches that seat up to fifty (50) passengers per bus. All coaches are equipped with lifts, restrooms, and storage compartments both above passenger seating (within the bus) and capacity to stow larger items (bikes, strollers, backpacks, etc) beneath the bus.

1

975 Morning Star Drive
Suite A

Mailing: 2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Phone: 209/533-5603

The new hotel and casino are located along the existing route that YARTS travels. Data collected on ridership in prior years suggests that this property would be a natural staging area for visits to Yosemite. Facilitating hotel customer use of YARTS can mitigate Vehicle Miles Travelled impacts caused by the project.

It is recommended that the new hotel and casino internal roadway circulation network be built to accommodate large coaches, 45' (such as YARTS). Additionally, providing a YARTS stop within the property with shelter and seating that is accessible to pedestrians is appropriate. This bus stop improvement can also serve Tuolumne County Transit, which currently serves the Rancheria, and anticipates serving the new hotel and Casino with its Route 3 service.

1

2. Tuolumne County Transit improvements

Tuolumne County Transit is the public transit system serving much of the developed area of Tuolumne County and Sonora. The system has historically operated five (5) fixed routes (only one currently operating due to Covid), seasonal services, Dial-a-Ride and special event services. Route 3 serves the greater Jamestown area including four (4) runs to the existing Chicken Ranch property-- 6:55am, 9:55, 12:55 and 3:55.

It is recommended that the new hotel and casino co-locate a Tuolumne County Transit stop along with the YARTS stop, previously addressed, on the property to facilitate future service to the new development. Facilitating hotel and employee use of public transit can mitigate Vehicle Miles Travelled impacts caused by the project.

2

3. Traffic Impact Fee Program contribution

This project will be a major attraction that will undoubtedly create movement towards the hotel and casino. This traffic will come both from within Tuolumne County as well as regionally. This increased demand will affect the state facilities-- 108/49 and 120as well as travel on county major/minor collectors and local roads. This project will significantly contribute to cumulative demands on the highway which is forecasted in both the Regional Transportation Plan and SR 49 Congested Corridor Plan to not meet adopted Level of Service Standards. Poor levels of Service contribute to unsafe passing, unsafe turning movements and reductions in overall roadway safety.

TCTC recommends that this project contribute to the traffic impact mitigation fee program (as if the project were submitted to the City/County) to help mitigate increased use and impact on transportation facilities. An alternative to upfront payment of fees could be annual contributions to fund long term highway improvements which will be needed to accommodate traffic increases caused by the proposed project.

3

4. Pedestrian and Bicycle Improvements to support circulation from the intersection improvement at SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch road to hotel and casino

The TCTC has participated in stakeholder meetings with the project proponent, Caltrans, and representatives of a local bike club-- the Mother Lode Bicycle Coalition. From these discussions, it

4

is TCTC staff understanding that the roundabout being built for the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackay Ranch road will incorporate pedestrian and bicycle features.

Recognizing the importance of the ability to walk and bike, TCTC recommends that the new development incorporate paths from the intersection to link travelers to both the Casino and Hotel. Facilitating hotel and casino employee use of alternative modes of travel can mitigate Vehicle Miles Travelled impacts caused by the project.

4

5. Include charging units for electric vehicles

The State of California has taken a principal role in addressing greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change resulting in impacts on the Sierra (wildfire/drought/heat waves). The transportation sector contributes roughly 40% of the overall carbon emissions through the burning of fossil fuels. To address this impact, the state is leading the nation in its attempt to transition to vehicles that produce less carbon emissions-- primarily electric vehicles. A large part of this effort is providing infrastructure to support the charging of these vehicles.

5

TCTC encourages this project to provide the greatest number of DC fast charging units possible.

The TCTC is encouraged to see the development of the Tribe's resources and supports a robust analysis of the possible impacts, so that these impacts can be addressed or mitigated resulting in a project that is a boon for the community as well as the tribe.

If you have any questions regarding the items addressed in this letter, please contact me directly.

Respectfully submitted,



Darin Grossi, Executive Director
Tuolumne County Transportation Council

Comment Letter 12:

Tuolumne County Transportation Council (May 26, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your suggestion. The site design includes road widths and features that would accommodate large 53-foot coaches. Mitigation Measure Traffic 2 would be implemented that would provide opportunities for expanding the bus program. The Tribe will work with YARTS to explore opportunities to incorporate a stop within the project area.

Response to Comment 2: Mitigation Measure Traffic 2 would be implemented that would provide opportunities for expanding the bus program. The Tribe will work with TCTC to explore opportunities to incorporate a stop within the project area.

Response to Comment 3: Thank you for your suggestion. Mitigation measures have already been undertaken by the Tribe in design and construction of the 49/108 and Mackey Ranch intersection improvements project. No further roadway mitigations are required. The Tribe will continue to work with TCTC to explore future opportunities for area improvements.

Response to Comment 4: Thank you for your suggestion. The new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road was covered under a separate environmental analysis. Caltrans was the lead agency on the project and environmental documents can be reviewed by contacting Caltrans or through the following CEQAnet link: <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/2020080549/4>.

The Tribe is concerned with the safety of cyclists coming from Jamestown due to the limited infrastructure to the project site. The Tribe understands and agrees with the need to increase alternative transportation options and therefore the Tribe has included bike racks as part of the proposed project. In the future if infrastructure is put into place that would provide for safe access from Jamestown to the Reservation, the Tribe will explore opportunities to incorporate features to encourage bicyclists.

Response to Comment 5: Thank you for your suggestion. The Tribe will be providing twenty-nine (29) EV charging stations upon opening of the proposed project. However, infrastructure will be in place to increase the count to over 100.

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July 2021

Tuolumne County
Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

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**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE**

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Jaron Brandon, *Fifth District*

May 26, 2021

Ms. Baily Hunter
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

Dear Ms. Hunter,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Tribal EIR (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project, and for meeting with County staff members on May 25, 2021. As was described in that meeting, the County supports Tribal efforts to complete projects on tribal land, and recognizing the role of the County in reviewing environmental documents, here are our comments on the TIER below.

We have identified our three most primary concerns as well as listing additional considerations at the end. The Board of Supervisors respects the Tribe's sovereignty, goal of self-sufficiency, and desires to support the Tribe in achieving that. We look forward to building a positive relationship between Chicken Ranch Rancheria and the County.

Top Concerns

Public Services

Our primary concern is for the providing of law, fire protection, and emergency medical services to the area of the proposed project as well as the surrounding community.

The TEIR states that the tribe is developing law, fire protection and emergency medical services for the proposed project, and that the Tribe will ensure that prior to operation of the hotel and casino, that adequate emergency fire, medical, and related services will be developed. There is not enough detail provided as to how these services will be developed to ensure they are adequate during construction or after the project is built.

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2

Specific to Fire, the project would result in significant adverse impacts to the off-Reservation public and environment. Considerations include traffic from the north through Calaveras County (highway 49 and O'Byrnes Ferry Road); from the west through San Joaquin County (highway 108/120; from the south through Stanislaus and Merced Counties (via J59); and Mariposa County (via Highway 49) and from the east via Highway 108 from parts of the County and City of Sonora. With the additional traffic flow there will be increased in vehicle medical aids, public assists, auto collisions, wildfire starts from faulty equipment, vehicle fires, or carelessness. Those wildfire starts along the roadway off-Reservation will threaten lives and property.

2

Based on the information in the TIER, the County assumes that no support during the operation and construction of the project will be requested from County law, fire protection, and emergency medical services. If this is not the case, the County requests early consultation to ensure that adequate resources are developed to meet the needs of the project. Local law enforcement, fire and EMS all are concerned about impacts especially given the lack of adequate services in that area already should assistance be needed absent any established agreement.

3

Some specific recommendations or comments within the TEIR include:

- 3.12.1 Public Services – Existing Environment - Fire Protection – While the TEIR says "The Jamestown fire station is operated by Tuolumne County and services the proposed project and surrounding area in conjunction with the CAL FIRE Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit" there is not adequate staffing, equipment, or infrastructure to service the proposed project and already face significant challenges providing service to the current area We believe there is strong potential here for the Tribe and the County to partner in a way that is mutually supportive and beneficial.
- Under Sec 6.4.2 LICENSING - Tribal representatives indicated they were planning to incorporate International Fire Code 2018. Utilization of the most current California Fire Code (Title 24, Part 9), Building Code (Title 24, Part 2), Cal/OSHA (Title 8), and Tuolumne County Code referenced in the TEIR is preferred. The 2019 CFC was adopted by Tuolumne County in January 2020.
- 2.8 Water Supply – The County would like to know if there is backup power supply for water to ensure fireflow is available during an emergency.
- Mitigation Measure Public Services 1- How will "The Tribe shall **ensure** that before beginning operating the Hotel and Casino, that there are adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the Gaming Facility

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Water Supply

Another priority consideration for the County is water supply for the project and it's impacts on surrounding wells.

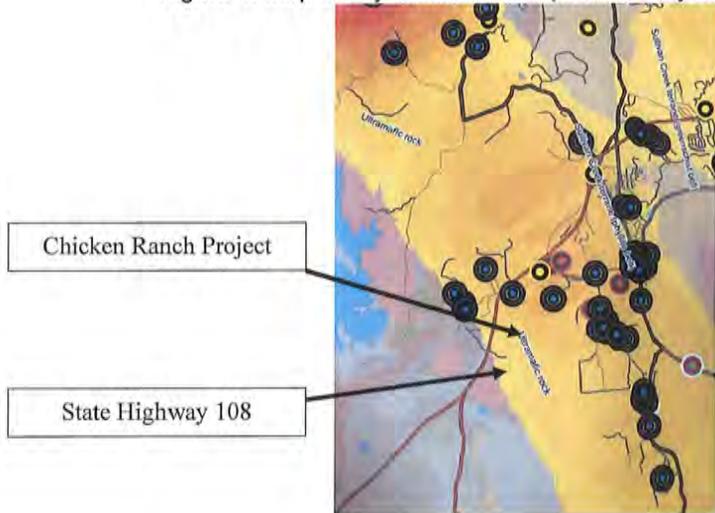
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The proposed project is estimated to require 10 to 12 times the amount of domestic water than is currently consumed by the existing casino, but the water source for

the project is not identified. If the project will rely on groundwater, we request a hydrogeologic study be prepared to ensure that there is adequate groundwater to serve the project.

Further, a hydrogeologic study is needed to ensure that there are no off-reservation impacts to groundwater and mitigate potential issues. Below is a map of wells that went dry in 2015. We can see from this that wells in the vicinity of the project were strongly impacted during the most recent drought (see Figure 1), and we are concerned there may not be groundwater resources to serve the new commercial project. All residential water provision in the vicinity is provided through private wells, and both the State and County have declared we are entering into a new drought cycle. Should residential wells go dry, it would have a substantial impact on their quality of life and community concerns would undoubtedly be sent to both the County and Tribe. It's our desire to fully understand these impacts and mitigate them in advance.

Figure 1. Map of Dry Wells in 2015 (identified by black/blue circles)



8

Transportation and Traffic

Existing Environment

The existing Chicken Ranch Road is described as a 40-foot wide paved access road to the existing casino/bingo parlor, but our records have it as a 24 feet wide and a cul-de-sac with no connection or outlet to other through roads. Numerous accidents have occurred on it between SR49/108 and the existing casino in the last several years, and the condition of the road is poor and deteriorating. If the roundabout on the highway and the new access road running between the

9

roundabout and existing casino facility are not developed prior to the new project, all construction and then guest traffic would have to be routed to the existing and proposed sites via Chicken Ranch Road, which given it is not designed for the increased volumes and the previously mentioned issues would greatly worsen the level of service (LOS) on that road as well as the highway intersection. Construction traffic would most certainly also degrade the fragile condition of the roadway further and would require mitigation.

9

Mackey Ranch Road is misdescribed in the TEIR as a 2-lane undivided roadway, but we show it as a gravel or dirt-paved one lane driveway, which does not currently serve as a through access between the casino site and highway. It appears it will ultimately be replaced in its approximate location by a developed roadway capable to bear the majority of the traffic to the new facilities and old facility, replacing Chicken Ranch Road as the main access to the tribal lands from SR49/108.

10

Environmental Consequences

The TEIR identifies that the project would have a substantial increase in traffic volume, but would be less than significant with mitigation. The County is requesting additional information regarding the below potential discrepancies in the data in the TEIR.

Table 7 (page 3-80) quantifies estimated trip generation for the new project, broken down by the various land use components (casino, hotel, steakhouse, sports bar). ITE manual codes and estimate volumes were used for the estimates, except for that of the casino, which relied on a field count per gaming position taken at the existing Chicken Ranch Rancheria casino. However, the estimate table identified that the new casino will have 400 gaming positions, where elsewhere in the TEIR, project scope identified that the new casino will have 900 to 1,000 slot machines and 12-14 table games. This could lead to a significant difference in traffic as the existing casino has approximately 550 slot machines. Hence, that portion of the trip generation estimate varies by a factor of 2.5, and could have up to 232 additional peak hour trips.

11

Further, the project scope elsewhere identifies a 400-room hotel, however the Trip Estimate calculations identify a 200-room hotel, thus differing by a factor of 2. The estimate of trip generation, and its corresponding level of service analysis should be recalculated with more accurate numbers.

12

Table 10 (page 3-81) identifies the LOS scenario for the Chicken Ranch Road/SR49/108 intersection. The 2020 with expansion (i.e., existing plus project) state is left at a LOS F level at the PM peak hour that should be addressed, and does not suggest mitigations specific to this problem.

13

The project traffic analysis concludes on page 3-85 that the project does not substantially increase traffic hazards to an off-reservation design feature or

14

incompatible use, with a less than significant impact. However, the beforementioned proximity of the proposed main entrance immediately off the proposed SR49/108 roundabout makes this a potentially hazardous design feature.

14

Mitigation

Two mitigation measures are identified for traffic issues: employee shuttles or ride-sharing programs, and expanded bus program. The Wood-Rogers VMT Analysis technical study addresses these potential mitigation measures as a means to reduce project-induced VMT. The VMT analysis was based on the same trip generation calculation numbers, using the 400 gaming position value for the casino, arriving at a gross total project trip estimate of 3,947 trips/day, which is adjusted downwardly by eliminating internal trips (i.e., a hotel guest walking to the casino, or a casino guest visiting the sports bar), and pass-by trips, to arrive at a total project trip count of 1,318 per day for a facility incorporating a 400-room hotel, a 1,000 gaming position casino, a 100-seat sports bar, and elsewhere identifies that the existing casino facility (with 550 gaming positions, no hotel, and one restaurant) generates "approximately 2,340 trips per day." Therefore, the trip generation estimates for the new facility, and its subsequent VMT analysis calculations should be looked at more closely. As they stand, the proposed mitigations of getting 38 employees into a daily ride sharing program, as well as increasing casino bus program ridership to 90 additional users per weekday, e.g., getting 128 people per day out of driving their cars to the facility each day would fully mitigate the addition of a 400-room hotel and 450 additional gaming positions does not appear to adequately mitigate the problems. Further, the trip estimates are weekday peak hours, not the potentially more severe weekend PM peak hour with more customers and trips, which should also be considered as well. We are also especially concerned about these impacts spilling over to SR 49/108 causing traffic delays.

15

Site Access

The location of proposed main ingress/egress is immediately off new SR49/108 roundabout and traffic could potentially collide with fast approaching cars immediately leaving roundabout to travel north on new road. The County strongly suggests locating project ingress/egress in a manner that prevents queuing of vehicles on the State Highway to enter/exit the site, such as providing turn lane for acceleration and merging and an intersection design that does not create safety hazards for vehicles leaving the Highway and entering the project site.

16

Other Items of Concern

Aesthetics

We wish to see the night skys and darkness of Tuolumne County protected as an asset, and in the TEIR there is not enough information about the intensity of lighting that will be used on the site, and if there will be any spillover lighting to non-tribal properties. The County requests a photometric plan identifying light intensity at property liens. Further, the County requests the Tribe use standards set by the

17

International Dark-Sky Association (IDSA) as a mitigation measure to have all exterior lighting be directed downward, shielded, and certified by the IDSA.

17

Utilities and Service Systems

The TEIR states in Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 4, that before final well locations are chosen, pump tests shall be conducted and neighboring off-reservation wells shall be identified and monitored to assure no impact to these wells occurs. We are concerned about impacts once the project is ready to operate, how those challenges would be mitigated, and what modifications would need to be done to ensure that off-site impacts are mitigated.

18

Page 3-89 states "The proposed project would require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects." We again are concerned about off-site impacts and would like to better understand this.

19

Stormwater Drainage Facilities

The TEIR discussion identifies SWPPP and construction BMPs will be provided, which is in line with state, federal, and local requirements. However, the addition of a vast area of impermeable surfacing (pavements, buildings, and flatwork throughout the proposed site) will increase runoffs, and the TEIR identifies no specifics quantifying anticipated drainage via calculations, which would guide the sizing and provision of collection and storage facilities needed. These improvements (i.e., drainage retention or detention basins, or various Low Impact Development (LID) drainage solutions) themselves have environmental impacts which should be considered, based on scope. This TEIR does not offer a clear idea of what magnitude of improvements will be appropriate to the project.

20

Biological

Page 3-33 states that there will be off-reservation impacts to oak trees, and mitigation measure Bio 3 discusses the protection of off-reservation oak trees. We are requesting a map of where off-reservation oak trees may be impacted, along with any other off-reservation impacts to biological resources. Throughout the document the TEIR cites that there will be no off-reservation impacts.

21

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

We recommend the TEIR utilize reduction targets consistent with SB 32 and Executive Order S-3-05, and not the 2012 Blueprint Study. Further, in response to Mitigation Measure GHG 4, there are no details regarding the planting of the trees-what sizes will they be, how will they be monitored, and what are the irrigation needs and resulting impacts from planting 50,000 trees?

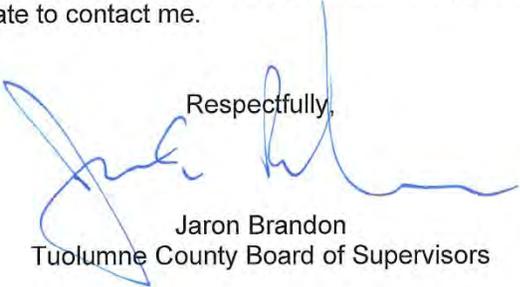
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In conclusion, the County respects the role of the TEIR in the development process and has limited our comments to off-reservation impacts that could impact County

23

services, residents and visitors. We value and respect our partnership and look forward to working with you to resolve these concerns. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.



Respectfully,

Jaron Brandon
Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors

Comment Letter 13:

Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors (May 26, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for reviewing and providing input into the Draft TEIR process.

Response to Comment 2: At this time, the Tribe is actively developing on-site tribal security, fire protection and emergency medical services for the proposed project. The Tribe shall ensure that prior to operation of the hotel and casino, that adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the gaming facility. Although plans have not been finalized, the Tribe is looking at options of placing the services on tribally owned near the project site.

In addition, a plan for traffic management will be implemented during construction to facilitate through-traffic requirements and minimize disruptions to traffic and emergency services. Emergency service providers will be notified as early as possible to plan for lane closures and other delays related to construction activities. Law enforcement personnel will be notified in advance of any road closures.

Response to Comment 3: Thank you for your comment. Please see response to comment #2 above. The Tribe will work with the County if the need for support arises.

Response to Comment 4: Thank you for your comment and for clarification that there is inadequate capacity for the Jamestown fire station to service the new hotel and casino project.

Response to Comment 5: Thank you for your recommendation. As a sovereign nation, Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California has adopted an internationally recognized sets of building and life safety codes that also serve as the basis for most of the building codes used in California. Its many cases, our designs exceed basic code requirements, as our goal is to provide a world class destination for our guest. As project details are finalized, we will share more on those features.

Response to Comment 6: As part of the development of the proposed project, two new water storage tanks (190,000-gallon and 640,000-gallon) will be constructed adjacent to the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant. The tanks will provide storage for code required fire water.

Response to Comment 7: Please see response to comment #2 above.

Response to Comment 8: See Response to General Comment #1.

Response to Comment 9: At this time, ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. Please see revised Figure 3, Site Plan in the Final TEIR for clarification of the new access road. The new roundabout is anticipated to be available for limited construction access beginning in Fall 2021. At the start of the construction activities for the project, the majority of the truck trip and hauling

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of material would not begin until late 2021. Therefore, there would be no immediate need to use Chicken Ranch Road for significant construction traffic.

The Tribe has been working with the County to develop a plan for a maintenance overlay on Chicken Ranch Road. The Tribe has agreed to provide materials for the maintenance overlay while the County will provide labor and equipment.

Response to Comment 10: Thank you for your comment. Ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new access road currently being constructed that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49. Mackey Ranch Road would not provide direct access to the Casino. Please see revised Figure 3, Site Plan in the Final TEIR for clarification of the new access road.

Response to Comment 11: The proposed project would replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which would be shut down and converted to other uses once the Project commences operations. Currently, the existing Chicken Ranch Casino consists of more than 600 Class II and Class III games. The existing casino added 175 Class II slot machines in 2019 and is currently operating near capacity. The proposed project would increase the existing available gaming machines by a maximum of 400 for a total of approximately 900 to 1,000 slot machines and 12–14 table games.

Response to Comment 12: The proposed project includes a 180–200 room attached hotel with a 3.5-star property rating, a pool deck, full-service spa, and rooftop restaurant. There are no instances in the documents which states a 400-room hotel would be developed and therefore, no revisions have been made.

Response to Comment 13: The Chicken Ranch Road/SR 108-/49 intersection is currently operating at a poor LOS. Ingress and egress to the proposed project site will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. This new roundabout would also provide an additional access point into the Reservation so as to alleviate traffic along Chicken Ranch Road. Therefore, the project would not result in additional impacts to Chicken Ranch Road/SR 108-/49 intersection but would rather improve the traffic at that intersection.

Response to Comment 14: The Tribe's design team has been working with Caltrans to develop the design in a way as to reduce traffic related hazards and to provide safe access onto the main entrance, which would be located along the new connector road, and not along Mackey Ranch Road. Please see revised Figure 3, Site Plan in the Final TEIR for clarification of the new access road. Access will be in a one-way directional ring road so as to prevent any queuing potential onto mainline. In addition, the access has been provided outside of Caltrans "Access Control" requirements.

Response to Comment 15: Please see responses to comments #11 and #12 above for clarification as to the number of gaming facilities to be included, as well as the size of the hotel.

Response to Comment 16: See Response to Comment # 14 above.

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July 2021

Response to Comment 17: The project has been designed to orient the buildings so that lighting would not impact the adjacent residences. In addition, Mitigation Measure Aesthetics 1 would require the Tribe to adopt the building standards set out in the International Building Code to ensure that project-related lighting and glare impacts to off-reservation residences are minimized.

The Tribe has adopted the 2018 International Building Code and its related family of codes, such as the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code, for its building standards. The International Energy Conservation Codes includes standards for lighting to improve energy efficiency, and to reduce light pollution and glare, by regulating light power, brightness, and sensor controls. It also includes building standards intended to enhance the design and construction of buildings by encouraging actions that have a reduced negative impact or positive environmental impact.

The Tribe has initiated the photometric plan and will provide to the County upon completion. However, the Tribe is a sovereign nation and has not adopted equivalent Dark Sky standards.

Response to Comment 18: See response to comment #8 above.

Response to Comment 19: Construction of the new storm water drainage facilities may result in off-reservation impacts. However, the project includes the development of a SWPPP, per Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 5, which would include Best Management Practices that would ensure that there are no off-reservation impacts during construction.

Response to Comment 20: See response to comment #19 above. A Tribal-State gaming compact was declared necessary for any Class III gaming on reservations under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA). Please see Appendix A of the Final TEIR for a copy of the Tribal-State gaming compact between Chicken Ranch Rancheria and the State of California. The Preamble and Section I includes a detailed description of the purpose of these compacts.

The preparation of this TEIR fulfills the requirements of both the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact, as well as the Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance (TEPO) Number 01-0105-1. Section 10.8 of the Compact requires the Tribe to adopt an environmental ordinance and prepare an environmental study before “any expansion or any significant renovation or modification of an existing Gaming Facility, or any significant excavation, construction, or development associated with the Tribe’s Gaming Facility or proposed Gaming Facility.” According to the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact, the Tribe will do the following.

- “Make a good faith effort to incorporate the policies and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act consistent with the Tribe’s governmental interests.”
- “Consult” with local jurisdictions (cities and counties), and if requested, “meet with them to discuss mitigation of significant adverse off-reservation environmental impacts.”
- Make “good faith” efforts to mitigate off-reservation environmental impacts.

Therefore, this TEIR analyzes off-reservation impacts from construction and operation of the proposed project.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Response to Comment 21: At this time, it is unknown which off-reservation oak trees will fall within the area of impact that would require mitigation. Once construction staging areas and limits of grading are complete, the Tribe will provide a map of the possible trees that would require fencing and protection. No oak trees that are located off-reservation would be removed.

Response to Comment 22: Thank you for your comment and suggestion. The project team considered various GHG significance thresholds used in the County and elsewhere in the state. After considering the options, the project team decided to use the County-adopted threshold.

In regard to the tree planting to be used for GHG emissions offset, at this time there are no specifics as to the planting of the trees or if this would be feasible in the future. If the Tribe determines that tree planting would not be feasible, the Tribe shall purchase and retire this amount of carbon offsets.

Response to Comment 23: Thank you. We appreciate the County taking the time to review and provide your comments.

From: [Jessica Koteen](#)
To: [Jessica Koteen](#)
Subject: FW: Response to TEIR
Date: Thursday, May 27, 2021 9:26:15 AM

From: Cindi Gerhart <gerhartbiz@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 27, 2021 7:36 AM
To: Bailey Hunter <bhunter@ctribal.com>
Cc: bosm@co.tuolumne.ca.us; Jaron Brandon <jbrandon@co.tuolumne.ca.us>; Sarah Carrillo <SCarrillo@co.tuolumne.ca.us>
Subject: Response to TEIR

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the TEIR for the proposed Chicken Ranch Rancheria new hotel and casino project.
We have reviewed the 715 page Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report by Sundance Consulting, Inc. and have included county Board of Supervisors members in this response as well as County Counsel; just so *everyone* is aware of our concerns this time around.

1.) Regarding the **Water Supply**: Governor Newsom recently declared a *State of Emergency* in our county because of the drought. Our household has been conserving water for years because of this- so what happens if our well goes dry when you start pumping from your new wells? According to the TEIR, "BEFORE FINAL WELL LOCATIONS ARE CHOSEN, PUMP TESTS *SHALL* BE CONDUCTED AND NEIGHBORING OFF RESERVATION WELLS *SHALL* BE IDENTIFIED AND MONITORED TO ASSURE NO IMPACT TO THESE WELLS OCCURS."

1

So far, nobody has contacted us as of this date to do any of this work and a new road was cut on May 19th on Linda's property via the county yard on Nelson that we were told was for access to do well drilling.

2.) Also according to the TEIR:
FIGURE 11 SHOWS AMBIENT NOISE RECEPTORS IN LOCATIONS ON PROPERTIES ON NELSON RD.
(Including ours).

2

When will we be contacted regarding the placement of these?

3.) "TRIBAL-STATE GAMING COMPACT SECTION 10.4 of THE TRIBAL STATE GAMING COMPACT (appendix A) States that THE TRIBE WILL MAKE REASONABLE PROVISIONS FOR ADEQUATE EMERGENCY FIRE, MEDICAL AND RELATED RELIEF AND DISASTER SERVICES FOR PATRONS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GAMING FACILITY."

3

Does this mean an MOU is in the works with the county for these provisions?

4.) Page 3-36 of the TEIR: MITIGATION MEASURE BIO 2: NESTING BIRDS:
"THE FOLLOWING MEASURE SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO AVOID OR MINIMIZE POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS ON NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS AND OTHER BIRDS OF PREY:
IF FEASIBLE, TREE REMOVAL SHOULD BE COMPLETED OUTSIDE OF THE NESTING SEASON (SEPTEMBER 1ST THROUGH FEBRUARY 14TH) THE NESTING SEASON IS FROM FEBRUARY 15TH THROUGH AUGUST 31ST... A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST SHALL CONDUCT A PRE CONSTRUCTION SURVEY

4

FOR ACTIVE NESTS WITHIN 14 DAYS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES..."
Who is the qualified biologist conducting these 'pre-construction' surveys for active nests? There are several trees which have been taken down already, both in front of the administration building as well as behind it as vegetation removal was started in early March.

4

5.) SECTION 10.8.2 OF THE TRIBAL STATE COMPACT "Requires the Tribe to adopt an environmental ordinance and prepare

an environmental study before "any expansion or any significant renovation or modification of an existing Gaming Facility, or any significant excavation, construction, or development associated with the Tribe's Gaming Facility or proposed Gaming Facility".

There have been *many* projects done by Chicken Ranch Casino where significant excavation, construction and development associated with this facility has occurred and affected our off-reservation quality of life, namely: the administration building, the new bingo hall in front of the original building, the 2015 wastewater treatment plant, various parking lots and roads. Why didn't we get a chance to comment on a TIER for those projects and whose fault is that? The tribe or the county?

5

We are in support of section 2.12, the no-action alternative as this "proposed" project will adversely affect the off-reservation neighbors night sky and possibly our well water. In addition, we have concerns about there being alcohol served and that the entrance/exit is the first roundabout in the area.

6

These are only a ***few*** of the pressing concerns we have regarding this project.

Sincerely,
The Gerhart Family
16959 Nelson Rd
JAMESTOWN

Comment Letter 14:

Cindi Gerhart #3 (Email dated May 27, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1. Please note that the Tribe has begun the exploratory phase of groundwater testing at the site.

Response to Comment 2: Thank you for your comment. Some land uses are considered to be more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others due to the amount of noise exposure and the types of activities typically involved. Residences, schools, libraries, health care facilities, and parks are generally considered more sensitive to noise than are commercial and industrial land uses. The nearest off-reservation sensitive receptors are residences that are located approximately 600 feet southwest and 300 feet north/northeast of the proposed project area. Figure 11 of the TEIR depicts the closest off-reservation sensitive receptors from the proposed project. No noise measurements were taken from those off-reservation residences. The purpose of the figure was to depict where the nearest sensitive receptors are located, which in this case happen to be residences. No coordination with any of these residences occurred during the creation of this figure.

Response to Comment 3: See Response to General Comment #2: At this time, the Tribe will not rely on the County's emergency, fire or police to service the proposed project and no MOU with the County would be necessary.

Response to Comment 4: The Tribe has recently secured the services of Perennial LLC (also known as Strange Resource Management) to conduct nesting bird surveys for the removal of trees on the Reservation during nesting bird season. The Tribe has not made a decision regarding who would continue to perform these services for the construction of the proposed project. A qualified biologist is an individual who is experienced in construction level biological monitoring, knowledgeable in the biology, natural history, habits and behaviors of bird and bat species. A qualified biologist shall have academic and professional experience in biological sciences or resource management activities, or have personal training, including in-field training, by an experienced professional, such that the professional trainer is confident that the trainee will perform adequate surveys and be willing to halt project work as necessary. For copies of the previous surveys, please contact Monica Fox at (209) 984-9066.

Response to Comment 5: Thank you for your comment. A Tribal-State gaming compact was declared necessary for any Class III gaming on reservations under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (IGRA). Please see Appendix A of the Final TEIR for a copy of the Tribal-State gaming compact between Chicken Ranch Rancheria and the State of California. The Preamble and Section I includes a detailed description of the purpose of these compacts.

The preparation of this TEIR fulfills the requirements of both the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact, as well as the Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance (TEPO) Number 01-0105-1. Section 10.8 of the Compact requires the Tribe to adopt an environmental ordinance and prepare an environmental study before "any expansion or any significant renovation or modification of an existing Gaming Facility, or any significant excavation, construction, or development associated with the Tribe's Gaming Facility or proposed Gaming Facility." According to the Tribal-State Class III Gaming Compact, the Tribe will do the following.

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July 2021

- “Make a good faith effort to incorporate the policies and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act consistent with the Tribe’s governmental interests.”
- “Consult” with local jurisdictions (cities and counties), and if requested, “meet with them to discuss mitigation of significant adverse off-reservation environmental impacts.”
- Make “good faith” efforts to mitigate off-reservation environmental impacts.

Only activities on Indian lands that requires the approval, funding, or assistance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is a federal action that would require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Many activities on tribal lands (including the projects that you mention in your comment) do not trigger the need to comply with NEPA and therefore, the Tribe did not prepare environmental documents pursuant to NEPA for those projects.

Response to Comment 6: Comment noted. The proposed project is the development of a new hotel and casino on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria. The State Route 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road Intersection Improvements is a separate project.

The Draft Tribal EIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue, such as comments merely expressing an opinion. The comments regarding alcohol being served does not warrant a response.



State Water Resources Control Board

May 27, 2021

Via Email

Email: bhunter@crtribal.com

Bailey Hunter
Environmental and Natural Resources
Manager
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327

RE: DRAFT TRIBAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT – CHICKEN RANCH NEW CASINO AND HOTEL PROJECT – STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NUMBER 2021010299

Dear Ms. Hunter:

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) respectfully submits this comment letter on the Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report (DTEIR) for the proposed Chicken Ranch New Casino and Hotel Project (Project). In addition to these comments and recommendations, and in recognition of the inherent Tribal sovereignty of the Chicken Ranch Tribe of Me-Wuk Indians (Chicken Ranch Rancheria), the State Water Board would welcome direct government-government consultation with the Tribe for the Project or any of the issues raised in this letter. The State Water Board is interested in working collaboratively with the Chicken Ranch Rancheria to resolve any concerns regarding the Project.

1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is a four-story hotel upslope of a connected three-story casino resort and will be approximately 398,000 square feet. The resort would include approximately 900 to 1,000 slot machines and 12–14 table games with a casino center bar, 100-seat sports bar, 75-seat three-concept food area, and a 180–200 room attached hotel with a pool deck, full-service spa, and rooftop restaurant. The Project is proposed to operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and attract approximately 3,200 visitors per day by its third year of operation. (DTEIR, § 2.2.)

2

WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS ISSUES

The mission of the State Water Board is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of the California's water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure the proper water resource allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations. This mission encompasses both surface water and groundwater resources, as such, the State Water Board's comments are focused on the DTEIR water resources sections.

E. JOAQUIN ESQUIVEL, CHAIR | EILEEN SOBECK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 | Mailing Address: P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95812-0100 | www.waterboards.ca.gov

The DTEIR estimates that the Project will result in 94,500 gallons per day (gpd), and 163,200 gpd on weekends, of total water usage, excluding water usage that is assumed to be reduced through mitigation measures (recycled and reclaimed water). (DTEIR, § 2.8.) The existing water demand for the reservation, including the existing casino, is approximately 15,000 gpd, which is provided by Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD). (Ibid.) Assuming the weekend is defined as only Saturday/Sunday, this represents an approximately 1000% increase in water usage, excluding potential additional water usage if the recycled/reclaimed water is not realized.

The DTEIR states that the Chicken Ranch Rancheria is "exploring potential new wells within the tribal lands as additional backup to the water produced by the original well and TUD supply" and that the "Tribe is also constructing a water project (see section 3.15.1, Table 10 [sic] Known Past, Current, and Potential Projects), that would provide water for the growing needs of the reservation." (DTEIR, § 2.8)

The DTEIR further states:

This water system would be in place prior to the operation of the proposed project. The operation of the proposed project would rely on the water that would be supplied from this new water project. The water produced by the potential new wells, along with the TUD supply, would provide the water needed during the construction phase of the proposed project, as well as during periods when the future water system is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply.

(Ibid.)

However, neither the new proposed water project nor the new proposed wastewater treatment plant, which it is assumed will be relied upon for recycled/reclaimed water that mitigates the Project's water use, are described in any detail. Section 3.15, Table 13, states in full:

Project	Distance from Proposed Project	Address	Description
Wastewater Treatment Plant	On Tribal Trust Land	N/A	A new Wastewater Treatment Facility would be located on trust land as shown on Figure 6. The Facility would treat the wastewater to a tertiary level suitable for unrestricted reuse on landscape vegetation, subsurface dispersal, cooling tower water and agricultural crop irrigation (feed and fodder crops). The effluent would be filtered and disinfected before discharge, making it suitable for unrestricted reuse on landscapes that could come into contact with the public. This project would be in place prior to operation of the proposed project.
Water Project	On Federal land and Tribal Trust Land	N/A	A new Water Supply Project would be located on federal and tribal trust land (exact location TBD) that would serve the growing needs of the reservation and also provide water for the operational phase of the proposed project. This project would be in place prior to operation of the proposed project.

Importantly, while the DTEIR states that the new water project will not rely on groundwater or TUD supply, it does not identify any alternate source(s) of water for the new water project.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Groundwater within the Project area is described in the environmental analysis coming "mainly from stream-channel infiltration and direct infiltration from rain and snow melt which is then confined to a vast network of unpredictable fractures." (DTEID, §3,8,1.) The analysis states that groundwater is derived from within the fractures of the rocks and may or may not be interconnected and that wells depths vary from "120 feet below ground surface (bgs) to 660 feet bgs" and yield from "2 gallons per minute (gpm) to 150 gpm." The analysis states this variability is "indicative of the challenging geology and groundwater availability in the region" and that, as a result, the original well used to provide the Casino with water is now "set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply." (Ibid.)

TUD has 11 surface water treatment plants (WTPs) and 25 active groundwater wells that form part of its treated water system. The Sonora/Jamestown area where the Chicken Ranch Rancheria is located, is served by the Sonora and Greenley WTPs and the Mono Village Well #2, #7 and WTP. (§ 1.9.2, TUD 2020 Public Draft Urban Water Management Plan¹.) Raw water is conveyed to the WTPs from three distinct diversion points on the south fork Stanislaus River from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) Main Tuolumne Canal located above Twain Harte, the PG&E Phoenix Powerhouse forebay and the PG&E Phoenix Powerhouse.

PG&E is now seeking to divest itself of the Phoenix Project. On March 9, 2020 TUD entered into exclusive negotiations with PG&E to acquire the Phoenix Powerhouse, the Main Tuolumne Canal, the pre- and post-1914 water rights, the Lyons Dam and Reservoir, and Strawberry Dam and the Pinecrest Reservoir.² On February 18, 2021, TUD held a joint agency Special Board meeting online virtual information session with the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors, the Sonora City Council, the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria to present an update on the status of efforts underway to obtain the Phoenix Project as well as a potential United States Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project water supply contract to water from the New Melones Reservoir on the Stanislaus River.³

TRIBAL-STATE COMPACT REQUIREMENTS AND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The Tribal-State Compact Between the State of California and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria (Compact) requires that the Chicken Ranch Rancheria prepare, circulate, and consider "potential off-Reservation environmental impacts of any and all Projects." (Compact, § 10.8.1.) In carrying out the requirement, the Tribe is required to make a good faith effort to incorporate the policies and purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). (Ibid.)

The fundamental purpose of environmental review is "to provide public agencies and the public in general with detailed information about the effect which a proposed project is likely to have on the environment." (*Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho*

¹ [Public-Draft TUD 2020 UWMP-1.pdf \(tudwater.com\)](#)

² [PG&E and TUD Announce Potential Water System Transfer | TUD \(tudwater.com\)](#)

³ <https://tuocoourwater.com/>

Cordova (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 428.) In keeping with that goal, "CEQA's informational purposes are not satisfied by an EIR that simply ignores or assumes a solution to the problem of supplying water to a proposed land use project. Decision makers must, under the law, be presented with sufficient facts to evaluate the pros and cons of supplying the amount of water that the [project] will need." (Id. at pp. 430-431.) This necessitates a demonstrated water supply source to allow for proper evaluation of environmental impacts. "Speculative sources and unrealistic allocations ('paper water') are insufficient bases for decisionmaking under CEQA." (Id. at p. 432.)

The DTEIR concludes that "impacts from new water or wastewater treatment facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant off-reservation environmental effects" are "less than significant with mitigation incorporated." The proposed new water project is referenced in Cumulative Impacts, Section 3.15.2, Environmental Consequences, under Hydrology and Water Quality but there is no discussion of mitigation other than to state:

The current and future projects currently incorporate and will incorporate avoidance and mitigation measures to avoid or mitigate negative effects to water resources. Therefore, the contribution to cumulative effects of these projects is likely to be minimal or similar to those described in this analysis.

The Project relies upon the proposed new water project for its water supply, however, the DTEIR does not provide a detailed description or analysis of the proposed new water project, including its water supply or operations, that would support the conclusion that potential off-reservation environmental impacts are less than significant. To achieve the purposes of CEQA, it is insufficient to make generalized references to applicable federal, state, and local regulatory guidelines or to assume that mitigation will be incorporated for a project that is itself not described and analyzed and therefore lacks any description of effects or mitigation.

In conclusion, although the water supply project is stated to be for the entire reservation, it appears from the DTEIR that the majority of the increased water demand would be due to the Project. For the analysis to meet the spirit and letter of the Compact, the DTEIR should include, at a minimum, details on the future water supply project and its water sources and evaluate the off-reservation environmental impacts of the water supply project as a component of the Project.

If you have any question regarding this comment letter, please do not hesitate to contact me. If the Chicken Ranch Rancheria would like to request a government-to-government consultation with the State Water Board, please contact the State Water Board's Tribal Liaison, Adriana Renteria, at (916) 341-5501.

Sincerely,



Eric Oppenheimer
Chief Deputy Director

Comment Letter 15:

State Water Resources Control Board (May 27, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for welcoming direct government-government consultation with the Tribe.

Response to Comment 2: See Response to General Comment #1. The water supply project has been in planning since 2014, prior to the Tribe's start of the planning for the new hotel and casino. The water project is currently exploring the acquisition of 1,500-acre feet of water/year for both municipal use and agricultural use, majority for agricultural purposes. The proposed project's water demand would fit under the Municipal use, which is excepted to by less than 10% of the 1,500-acre feet of water/year. Therefore, the majority of the water demand is not due to the proposed project but rather a combination of uses on the Reservation.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Response to Public Comment

DEIR Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Prepared by: Sundance Consulting, Inc., 305 N 3rd Ave., Suite B, Pocatello, ID 83201
April 2021

Response Topic: Solid Waste Management

Submitted by: Debbie Colston & Robert "Bob" Schultz, Residents, Sonora & Tuolumne CA
debbicolston@att.net
209-352-6377
June 2, 2021

Proposal for Solid Waste in April 2021 DEIR

DEIR 3.14 Utilities and Service Systems/3.14.1 Existing Environment/Solid Waste: Cover and Sons provides solid waste service for the Casino. Services include garbage collection. Waste Management provides solid waste service for the rest of the reservation.

DEIR 3.14.3 Environmental Consequences: Covers and Sons provides trash pickup for the current Casino. Waste Management provides solid waste service for all other entities and homes on tribal lands. Services include garbage collection, drop-off recycling, roll off container rentals, and dumpster rentals. The proposed project's solid waste will continue to be hauled off-reservation by Cover and Sons to the Cal Sierra transfer station. Therefore, impacts to solid waste facilities would be less than significant.

DEIR 5 Other Considerations/5.1 Growth-Inducing Effects of the Proposed Project: CEQA guidelines require evaluating the growth-inducing impacts of a proposed project (Section 15126.2(d)). A growth-inducing impact is defined by the CEQA guidelines as: "[T]he ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment."

Proposed Alternative

A Concept for Sustainable Use of Resources for Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

Today, there is widespread awareness about utilizing our natural resources and doing business in a way that meets our needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. Now, with the new project underway, it may be an opportune time to consider, or reconsider, ideas for strategically introducing some business practices that reflect Traditional lifeways – and at the same time add another significant source of revenue for continued Hotel and Casino operations. Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino could become the prototype for many other casinos.

The expanded Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino operations will require massive amounts of water, electricity, fuel, and other natural resources which, together, create a huge

environmental footprint -- it's the nature of the business. The following ideas focus on the related issues of local food security and waste reduction. These regenerative actions would shrink the Project's environmental footprint and, at the same time, reflect the Tribe's cultural identity with earth-honoring lifeways, resulting in a blend of modern gaming with Tradition. Grant funding could assist with the initial investment, and beyond.

Imagine . . .

- Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino is the model for other casinos -- incorporating business practices that are economically viable, socially responsible, and reflect Traditional alignment with the natural environment.
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino provides employment and training pathways in sustainable economic practices and is, thereby, a magnet for young people wanting to learn and participate in practices that make good sense environmentally as well as financially.
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino markets these ground-breaking initiatives and accomplishments via social media, by hosting field trips, and providing hands-on learning experiences for all age groups.
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino draws new gaming guests who applaud and support these conscious undertakings.
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino is an esteemed partner in the creation and maintenance of sustainable businesses in the local community.

1

Food Security

- *Imagine*, as you approach Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino, you see a welcoming greenbelt of organic gardens.
- Food produced from Tribal gardens is utilized in the hotel or casino Farm to Table restaurant and is available for purchase, or donation as law allows.
- Seeds from yearly crops are gathered, stored, and planted in Tribal gardens in subsequent years, with excess available for purchase.
- Fresh food from Tribal gardens reduces the need for and cost of delivery from outside providers, saving money and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Unused, eligible, foods and beverages are donated to the maximum extent allowed by law.

Waste Reduction

- *Imagine*, compost piles on Rancheria property, full of beautiful rich organic soil produced from allowable hotel and casino food waste, lawn clippings, landscaping slash, etc.
- Compost is used for Tribal gardens and is sold locally to home gardeners, farmers, ranchers, and agricultural programs.

- Cost of hauling trash from casino is greatly reduced.
- All recyclable materials are recycled, supporting local recyclers and new businesses that repurpose recycled materials.
- Casino and Hotel employees are committed to sorting waste into appropriate receptacles for transporting to outdoor recycling and compost bins.
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria Hotel and Casino is the first California casino to align with Governor Brown's "... goal of 75 percent recycling, composting or source reduction of solid waste by 2020. . . ."

Some References

Example of a Non-profit as a Community Partner

- <https://www.springfieldcompostcollective.org/>

About Recycling & Composting

- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/75percent#:~:text=The%20Legislature%20and%20Governor%20Brown,decreasing%20California's%20reliance%20on%20landfills.>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/stateagency/assistance/4rsguide/implement>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Organics/>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Library/>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Organics/Food/Restaurants/>
- <https://www.planetnatural.com/composting-101/making/what-to-use/>

About Donating Food

- <https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-management-food/reduce-wasted-food-feeding-hungry-people>
- <https://lawrijb.com/leftover-food-donations-by-restaurants-why-would-you-not-do-this/>
- <https://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/Liability%20Protection%20Food%20Donation.pdf>
- <https://www.feedingamerica.org/our-work/our-approach/reduce-food-waste>
- <https://www.feedingamerica.org/about-us/partners/become-a-product-partner/food-partners>

Professional Profile available for Robert "Bob" Schultz
Background/Resume available for Debbie Colston

Comment Letter 16:

Debbie Colston and Robert Schultz (June 2, 2021)

Response to Comment 1: Thank you for your comment. The Tribe will be incorporating a waste management program as part of the proposed project.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Bailey Hunter
Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Office: (209) 984-9066

Dear Ms. Hunter:

In response to the TEIR, I have the following comment:

The nature of the proposed "water project" is unclear. Is there additional information on this project which appears to be separate from the Casino project? If so, please provide it.

If the "water project" involves sinking new wells and that is why the following "mitigation measure" is included;

Hydrology and Water Quality 4: Well Pump Tests

Before final well locations are chosen, pump tests shall be conducted and neighboring off-reservation wells shall be identified and monitored to assure no impact to these wells occurs.

...then I recommend that the "mitigation measure" address what will be done if monitoring finds impacts to neighboring off-reservation wells. The measure should quantify what constitutes an "impact" to an off reservation well based on well pump tests. Generally accepted mitigation would be to connect off-reservation parcels to TUD water at the Project proponent's expense and provide at least tertiary treated effluent for irrigation on those parcels so that potable water continues to these parcels and irrigation water does not become cost prohibitive.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Nikki Derichswelter
Nikki Der

5-15-21

ANDREW DERICHSWELTER

5/15/21



Comment Letter 17:

Nicki and Andrew Derichsweiler

Response to Comment 1: See Response to General Comment #1.

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

2.2 RESPONSES TO ORAL COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC MEETING

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Meeting Minutes

**Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
Public Hearing
Tribal Environmental Impact Report
New Hotel and Casino Project
April 26, 2021 at 6:00 P.M.
Chicken Ranch Casino Event Center (Bingo Hall)**

Chairman Lloyd Mathieson called meeting to order and introduced presenters.

Presentation:

Project Overview: Bryan Hamlin (Worthgroup) gave his presentation on the Hotel and Casino Project.

Environmental Analysis: Jessica Koteen (Sundance) gave her presentation on the Environmental Analysis on the Hotel and Casino Project.

Public Comments:

1. Will we have a chance to view the site?
2. How will the traffic on Chicken Ranch Road be handled? Will the tribe be paving the road after the project because of all the truck traffic?
3. What about Chicken Ranch Road and the round-about? The round-about is not even on the records for getting down.
4. Can you put in a gate for the bingo people to close off Chicken Ranch Road?
5. Will the round-about be operational before the new casino construction starts?
6. Has an overpass been considered?
7. Does Cal-Trans address how traffic in highway 108 was going to be impacted?
8. How are you going to address the noise?
9. How does the new casino and resort compare in size to the administration building?
10. Give us some clarification on well-monitoring. The mine used to monitor the wells that were adjacent to its properties. Are you going to do that?
11. Will the new casino be on city water? How will it affect the water-tables?
12. How far up or down will you be testing wells?
13. What are you doing with these buildings (Casino and Bingo) after the new casino is built?
14. What roads will they be using to get to these buildings?
15. Why can't you put in a gate to block access?
16. What is the target date for the resort?
17. Why are you making the county pay for a fire department and the medical aid calls that happen at the casino? Why are you making the people who live in Jamestown pay?
18. Are you going to pay for the Public Services you use?
19. Why are public services call prioritized to come to the casino and not to Jamestown residents?
20. There have been over 200 calls to the Casino. You are wasting tax dollars - Lloyd – there are grant funds that the county does not apply for, but that Chicken Ranch pays into to supplement the cost of providing public services. The county has never applied for them.
21. Does this mean that you are not doing an MOU with the county?

Meeting ended at 8:00 P.M.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 1: Any members of the public may view the proposed project site by contacting Monica Fox at (209) 984-9066 to coordinate a time.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 2: At this time, ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. The new roundabout is anticipated to be available for limited construction access beginning in September 2021. At the start of the construction activities for the project, the majority of the truck trip and hauling of material would not begin until late 2021. Therefore, there would be no immediate need to use Chicken Ranch Road for significant construction traffic.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 3: The new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road was covered under a separate environmental analysis. Caltrans was the lead agency on the project and environmental documents can be reviewed by contacting Caltrans or through CEQAnet.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 4: Thank you for your comment. A gate to close off Chicken Ranch Road is not part of the proposed project.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 5: At this time, ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. The new roundabout is anticipated to be available for limited construction access beginning in September 2021. At the start of the construction activities for the project, the majority of the truck trip and hauling of material would not begin until late 2021. Therefore, there would be no immediate need to use Chicken Ranch Road for significant construction traffic.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 6: The new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road was covered under a separate environmental analysis. Caltrans was the lead agency on the project and environmental documents can be reviewed by contacting Caltrans or through CEQAnet. An overpass was not an alternative that was analyzed in Caltrans environmental document.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 7: The new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road was covered under a separate environmental analysis. Caltrans was the lead agency on the project and environmental documents can be reviewed by contacting Caltrans or through CEQAnet. The environmental document includes an analysis of traffic on Highway 108.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 8: Section 3.10 of the TEIR includes a detailed analysis of the impacts associated with noise during construction and operation of the proposed project.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 9: The new hotel and casino would be approximately 398,000 square feet. The existing administration building is 6,000 square feet.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 10: A well monitoring network will be established to assess the potential impacts of the production of new wells on wells adjacent to the Reservation. Please see

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Response to General Comment #1. If during these construction activities, it is determined that impacts are occurring, alternate water sources will be used and/or conservation measures will be implemented.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 11: Operation of the proposed project would not rely on City water. The original well that used to provide water to the casino is set up for emergency water supply and as a backup for TUD supply. The water can be treated onsite and is stored in a 10,000-gallon tank in the casino parking lot. The yield of this well is approximately 28,800 gallons per day (gpd). In addition, the Tribe is now exploring potential new wells within the tribal lands as additional backup to the water produced by the original well and TUD supply. The Tribe is also constructing a water project (see section 3.15.1, *Table 10 Known Past, Current, and Potential Projects*), that would provide water for the growing needs of the reservation. This water system would be in place prior to the operation of the proposed project. The operation of the proposed project would rely on the water that would be supplied from this new water project. The water produced by the potential new wells, along with the TUD supply, would provide the water needed during the construction phase of the proposed project, as well as during periods when the future water system is not available during maintenance or emergencies. Therefore, the operation of the project would not rely on groundwater or TUD supply.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 12: The well monitoring network will be developed to incorporate various neighboring and adjacent properties. The tribe will reach out to neighboring property owners to discuss their desire to participate in the well monitoring efforts.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 13: At this time, the Tribe has no definitive plans for the existing Casino once the proposed project is in operation. The Bingo hall would remain in place.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 14: At this time, ingress and egress to the proposed project site during construction will be along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. The new roundabout is anticipated to be available for limited construction access beginning in September 2021. At the start of the construction activities for the project, the majority of the truck trip and hauling of material would not begin until late 2021. Therefore, there would be no immediate need to use Chicken Ranch Road for significant construction traffic.

Once the proposed project is in operation, the ingress and egress to the Chicken Ranch New Casino and Hotel Resort will be provided along a new road (connecting People of the Mountain Road [recently renamed from Casino Drive] with Mackey Ranch Road) that would be accessed from the new roundabout to be constructed at the intersection of SR 108/49 and Mackey Ranch Road. Please see revised Figure 3, Site Plan in the Final TEIR for clarification of the new access road.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 15: Please see response to public meeting comment #4 above.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 16: At this time, construction is expected to begin in late summer/early fall 2021. Construction would take approximately 30 months, with a completion date in late 2023 to early 2024 and first full year of operation in 2024.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 17: See Response to General Comment #2:

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

Response to Public Meeting Comment 18: Please see response to public meeting comment #17 above.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 19: Thank you for your comment. The Draft Tribal EIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue. Please see response to public meeting comment #17 above regarding public services.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 20: Thank you for your comment. The Draft Tribal EIR was submitted for public review as a means to gather public input on the draft. It is at this time that the public has an opportunity to review the data and provide substantive comments on the analysis. The purpose of the public review and comment period is to allow the public and governmental agencies to submit substantive comments on the content of the Draft TEIR. Comments are addressed if they are: “1) Substantive and relate to inadequacies or inaccuracies in the analysis or methodologies used; 2) Identify new impacts or recommend reasonable new alternatives or mitigation measures; or 3) Involve substantive disagreements on interpretations of significance and scientific or technical conclusions.” Responses are not warranted for comments that do not raise a substantive environmental issue. Please see response to public meeting comment #17 above regarding public services.

Response to Public Meeting Comment 21: Please see response to public meeting comment #17 above regarding public services.

Appendix K.

Additional Draft TEIR Public Review Materials

APPENDIX K. ADDITIONAL DRAFT TEIR PUBLIC REVIEW MATERIALS

1. Notice of Availability
2. Newspaper Posting
3. Public Meeting Minutes
4. Public Meeting Sign-In Sheets

1. Notice of Availability



NOTICE OF COMPLETION NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

DATE: April 13, 2021

TO: State Clearinghouse
Tuolumne County
Responsible Agencies, Trustee Agencies, and Interested Persons

FROM: Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California
Attn: Draft TEIR Comments
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
Fax: (209) 984-9269
Email: Bhunter@crtribal.com

SUBJECT: Notice of Completion/Notice of Availability - Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: April 13, 2021 to May 27, 2021

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the process set forth in Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact (Compact) between the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) and the state of California, the Tribe has prepared a Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project (Proposed Project), which is situated on land that is held in federal trust for the Tribe.

The Draft TEIR includes the analysis of potentially significant direct and indirect off-reservation environmental impacts attributable to the Proposed Project, and mitigation measures to address such impacts as required by the Compact. As the Lead Agency, the Tribe will use the TEIR when considering approval of the Proposed Project.

PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD

The Draft TEIR and a copy of this notice can be reviewed at the Chicken Ranch Rancheria office (9195 Tribal Way, Jamestown), on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria's website at <https://chickenranchtribe.com/press>, as well as on the state Clearinghouse website at <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/>.

Further notice is hereby given that the Tribe invites comments on the TEIR in response to this notice. Pursuant to the Compact, a forty-five-day (45) public review period is required and shall commence on the date of this notice (April 13, 2021). Please mail or email your written comments on the Draft TEIR no later than 5 p.m. on May 27, 2021 to:

Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
bhunter@crtribal.com

Please include in your written response the name and phone number of an appropriate contact for future notifications regarding the Proposed Project.

A public meeting will be held at the Bingo Hall/Event Center located in the current Chicken Ranch Casino at 16929 Chicken Ranch Road in Jamestown, California from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday, April 26th to receive both oral and written comments on the Draft TEIR. We request that commentors provide a hard copy of your oral comments to submit to the Tribe at the meeting, as well. All comments made during the public review period, including those made at the public meeting, will be considered by the Tribe in determining how to proceed with the Proposed Project. If you would like to request an electronic copy of the TEIR, please contact Bailey Hunter at (209) 984-9066 or at the above address.

INFORMATION REGARDING PROPOSED PROJECT

PROJECT TITLE

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project

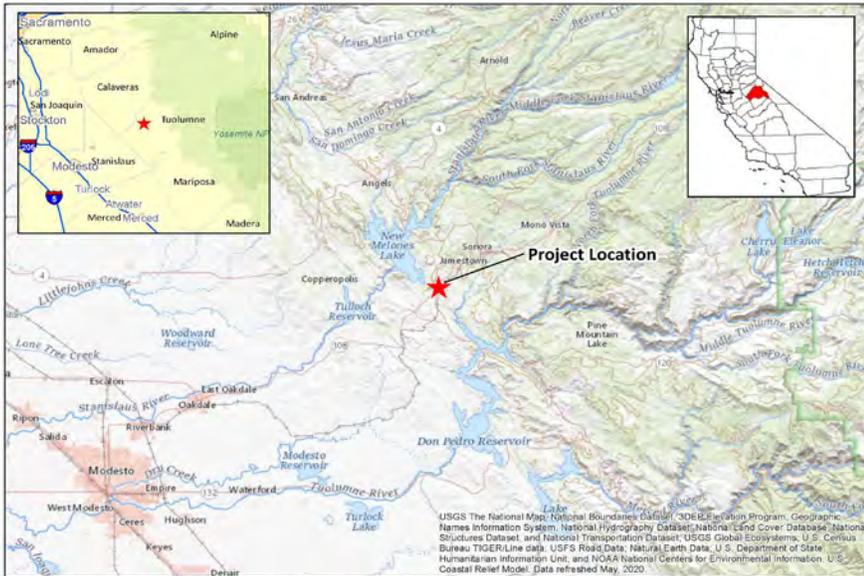
PROJECT SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

The Chicken Ranch Reservation is located in the western portion of Tuolumne County, California. The Tribe currently has a gaming operation called the Chicken Ranch Casino, which consists of more than 600 Class II and Class III games. The existing casino added 175 Class II slots in 2019 and operates at near capacity.

The Tribe plans to build the Proposed Project with direct visibility and access from California State Highway 49/108 on a 42-acre site on the Reservation, which is already held in trust by the federal government (**Figure 1, Regional Location and Figure 2, Project Location**). The Proposed Project will include approximately 900-1,000 slot machines and 12 – 14 table games, the facility will serve alcohol, two (2) attached 900 – 970 space four (4)-story parking structures, and an attached hotel with a 3.5 star property rating. The Proposed Project will replace the existing Chicken Ranch Casino, which will be shut down and converted to other uses once the Proposed Project begins operations. The Proposed Project will contribute to the economy of both the county and the Tribe by providing a safe and secure entertainment and restaurant venue, and additional job opportunities for Tribal and non-Tribal members.

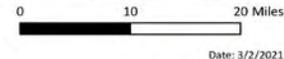


Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project
Figure 1 Regional Location



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
 USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
 Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:500,000
 Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
 Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

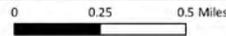


Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project
Figure 2 Project Location



PLSS: T1N, R14E, Sections 20 and 21
 USGS Quadrangle: Sonora
 Tuolumne County, CA

Scale 1:15,000
 Projected Coordinate System: NAD 1983 State
 Plane California III FIPS 0403 Feet



Date: 3/2/2021

2. Newspaper Posting

AFFP

Notice of Completion/Availabil

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF CALIFORNIA } SS
COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE }

Bev Woodland, being duly sworn, says:

That she is Principal Clerk of the Union-Democrat, a daily newspaper of general circulation, published in Sonora, Tuolumne County, California; that the publication, a copy of which is attached hereto, was published in the said newspaper on the following dates:

April 13, 2021

That said newspaper was regularly issued and circulated on those dates.

SIGNED:



Principal Clerk

Subscribed to and sworn to me this 13th day of April 2021.



Bev Woodland, Principal Clerk, Tuolumne County,
California

00000781 00012051

CHICKEN RANCH - TRIBAL OFFICE
PO BOX 1159
JAMESTOWN, CA 95327

Notice of Completion/Availability of Draft
Tribal Environmental Impact Report

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel
and Casino Project

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) is the lead agency preparing a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project (Proposed Project). The Draft TEIR has been prepared pursuant to the process set forth in Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California. The Draft TEIR is now available for a 45-day public review. This notice requests public comments relating to the Draft TEIR. The Draft TEIR can be reviewed at the Chicken Ranch Rancheria office (9195 Tribal Way, Jamestown), on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria's website at <https://chickenranchtribe.com/press>, as well as on the state Clearinghouse website at <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/>.

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: April 13, 2021 through May 27, 2021

Comments must be submitted in writing or via email to:

Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk
Indians of California
PO Box 1159
Jamestown, CA 95327
bhunter@crttribal.com

A public meeting will be held at the Bingo Hall/Event Center located in the current Chicken Ranch Casino at 16929 Chicken Ranch Road in Jamestown, California from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday, April 26th, to receive both oral and written comments on the Draft TEIR. We request that commentors provide a hard copy of your oral comments to submit to the Tribe at the meeting, as well.

All comments made during the public review period, including those made at the public meeting, will be considered by the Tribe in determining how to proceed with the Proposed Project. If you would like to request an electronic copy of the TEIR, please contact Bailey Hunter at (209) 984-9066 or at the above address. Publication date: 4/13/21
The Union Democrat, Sonora, CA

Sundance Consulting, Inc.
July 2021

BY KIMBERLY E. BRODIE, MANAGER Mountain Om Yoga LLC
 NOTICE: This statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the County Clerk. A new FBN statement must be filed no more

NOTICE: This statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the County Clerk. A new FBN statement must be filed no more than 40 days from expiration. This filing does not of itself authorize the use of this

H.T. Fil NOTIC ment at years ft was file of the C new FB must be than 40 piration does n thozize name le the righ under fi commo

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Legal Notices

**Notice of Completion/Availability of Draft Tribal Environmental Impact Report
 Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project**

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria of the Me-Wuk Indians of California (Tribe) is the lead agency preparing a Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project (Proposed Project). The Draft TEIR has been prepared pursuant to the process set forth in Section 10.8, Off-Reservation Environmental Impacts, of the 1999 Tribal State Gaming Compact between the Tribe and the state of California. The Draft TEIR is now available for a 45-day public review. This notice requests public comments relating to the Draft TEIR. The Draft TEIR can be reviewed at the Chicken Ranch Rancheria office (9195 Tribal Way, Jamestown), on the Chicken Ranch Rancheria's website at <https://chickentranchtribe.com/press>, as well as on the state Clearinghouse website at <https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/>.

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: April 13, 2021 through May 27, 2021

Comments must be submitted in writing or via email to:

**Bailey Hunter, Environmental and Natural Resources Manager
 Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
 PO Box 1159
 Jamestown, CA 95327
bhunter@crrtribal.com**

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All comments made during the public review period, including those made at the public meeting, will be considered by the Tribe in determining how to proceed with the Proposed Project. If you would like to request an electronic copy of the TEIR, please contact Bailey Hunter at (209) 984-9056 or at the above address. Publication date: 4/13/21
 The Union Democrat, Sonora, CA

TCSD

Notice City S4 public 5, 2021 followi

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3. Public Meeting Minutes

Meeting Minutes

**Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
Public Hearing
Tribal Environmental Impact Report
New Hotel and Casino Project
April 26, 2021 at 6:00 P.M.
Chicken Ranch Casino Event Center (Bingo Hall)**

Chairman Lloyd Mathieson called meeting to order and introduced presenters.

Presentation:

Project Overview: Bryan Hamlin (Worthgroup) gave his presentation on the Hotel and Casino Project.

Environmental Analysis: Jessica Koteen (Sundance) gave her presentation on the Environmental Analysis on the Hotel and Casino Project.

Public Comments:

1. Will we have a chance to view the site?
2. How will the traffic on Chicken Ranch Road be handled? Will the tribe be paving the road after the project because of all the truck traffic?
3. What about Chicken Ranch Road and the round-about? The round-about is not even on the records for getting down.
4. Can you put in a gate for the bingo people to close off Chicken Ranch Road?
5. Will the round-about be operational before the new casino construction starts?
6. Has an overpass been considered?
7. Does Cal-Trans address how traffic in highway 108 was going to be impacted?
8. How are you going to address the noise?
9. How does the new casino and resort compare in size to the administration building?
10. Give us some clarification on well-monitoring. The mine used to monitor the wells that were adjacent to its properties. Are you going to do that?
11. Will the new casino be on city water? How will it affect the water-tables?
12. How far up or down will you be testing wells?
13. What are you doing with these buildings (Casino and Bingo) after the new casino is built?
14. What roads will they be using to get to these buildings?
15. Why can't you put in a gate to block access?
16. What is the target date for the resort?
17. Why are you making the county pay for a fire department and the medical aid calls that happen at the casino? Why are you making the people who live in Jamestown pay?
18. Are you going to pay for the Public Services you use?
19. Why are public services call prioritized to come to the casino and not to Jamestown residents?
20. There have been over 200 calls to the Casino. You are wasting tax dollars - Lloyd - there are grant funds that the county does not apply for, but that Chicken Ranch pays into to supplement the cost of providing public services. The county has never applied for them.
21. Does this mean that you are not doing an MOU with the county?

Meeting ended at 8:00 P.M.

4. Public Meeting Sign-In Sheets

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Draft Tribal EIR Public Meeting Monday, April 26, 2021 6:00PM	
Name	Contact Information Email, telephone, address
Donald Ronald Ter	209 984 9383 dronalter@ATT.NET 17307 Table Mt Road
CLAUDETTE RONALD	" " " "
BERNARD GRUNWALD	17279 Table Mountain Road
ROSS GRUNWALD	" " " "
Dustin Amador	17150 Chicken Ranch Rd
Jon + Jeanne Hill	PO Box 679, Jamestown (209) 559-7550
Randy + Cindi Cochran	POB 1506 Jmstrn 209 232-9605
M. HE? JOAN DELC	16985 Nelson Rd 209-984-4311
Jan Drew	17233 Table Mtn Rd

Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project Draft Tribal EIR Public Meeting Monday, April 26, 2021 6:00PM	
Name	Contact Information Email, telephone, address
Rose Gibbons	rose.gibbons@comcast.net
Will Gibbons	willgibbons@ra.gov; ra.com

Appendix L.
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

APPENDIX L. MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) includes the mitigation measures identified in the Tribal Environmental Impact Report (TEIR) required to address the potential significant impacts associated with the proposed project. The required mitigation measures are summarized in this program; the full text of the impact analysis and mitigation measures are presented in the Final TEIR.

The Chicken Ranch Rancheria Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance NO. 01-0105-1 was adopted establishing an environmental procedure for assessing off-reservation impacts caused by the construction of a new or modified gaming facility. Compliance with the Tribal Environmental Policy Ordinance NO. 01-0105-1 and the 1999 Tribal-State Compact between the State of California and the Chicken Ranch Rancheria ("Compact"), requires a good faith effort to implement all mitigation measures recommended in the TEIR in any action to proceed with the Casino Project. Any such Resolution by which the Tribal Council proceeds with the Casino Project will include findings that state mitigation measures will be implemented, even if some of those mitigation measures are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another agency. The Tribe has prepared a program for reporting, enforcing, and monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures adopted for the Chicken Ranch Rancheria New Hotel and Casino Project, to ensure that the adopted mitigation measures are implemented as defined in the Final TEIR.

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
Aesthetics			
Mitigation Measure Aesthetics 1. The Tribe shall adopt the building standards set out in the International Building Code to ensure that project-related lighting and glare impacts to off-reservation residences are minimized.	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Design	
Mitigation Measure Aesthetics 2. Exterior glass shall be glazed with a non-reflective, tinted coating to minimize glare and nighttime illumination.	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Design	
Agricultural Resources			
No mitigation is necessary. See Sections 3.4.4 and 3.8.4 for measures related to the spread of noxious weeds and potential impacts to groundwater.			
Air Quality			
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 1. The Tribe shall implement measures to control naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) emissions. The Tribe shall comply with the asbestos ATCM for surfacing applications (17 CCR 93106) and the asbestos ATCM for construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining operations (17 CCR 93105. Complying with these ATCMs would reduce the potential for entraining NOA, and reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.</p> <p>The asbestos ATCM for surfacing applications restricts the asbestos content of material used in surfacing applications such as unpaved roads, parking lots, driveways, and walkways. This ATCM reduces public exposure to NOA from unpaved surfaces.</p> <p>The asbestos ATCM for construction, grading, quarrying, and surface mining operations requires mitigation measures to minimize emissions of asbestos-laden dust. This ATCM reduces public exposure to NOA from</p>	Construction Contractor	Construction	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
construction and mining activities that emit or re-suspend dust that may contain NOA.			
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 2. The Tribe shall reduce the potential for localized significant effect from construction-related emissions by adhering to the following construction BMPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct daily cleanup. This practice shall include removal of mud and dust carried onto street surfaces by construction vehicles. • During clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation, or transportation of cut or fill materials, water trucks or sprinkler systems are to be used to prevent dust from leaving the site and to create a crust after each day's activities cease. • Water all exposed earth surfaces. This practice shall be conducted at a minimum in the late morning and at the end of the day. Further, the frequency of watering shall increase if required to control dust. • All clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation activities shall cease when sustained winds exceed 15 miles per hour consistently over one hour. • A speed limit of 15 miles per hour shall be posted on all unpaved surfaces unless the surface is otherwise treated with suitable chemicals or oils. • Any earth or other material that has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means onto paved streets will be removed on a daily basis. • Reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the entry of unauthorized vehicles onto the Project construction site during non-work hours. • Cover trucks with tarpaulins or other effective covers when needed, except when loading or unloading materials. 	Construction Contractor	Construction	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously graded areas that remain inactive for 14 days or more between November 1st and April 1st shall be hydroseeded or have non-toxic soil stabilizers applied until grass cover is grown. • Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. • Re-vegetate all exposed surfaces. This shall be completed as soon as possible to reduce dust emissions. 			
<p>Mitigation Measure Air Quality 3. The Tribe shall post a publicly visible sign with the name and telephone number of the person to contact at the Tribe for construction complaints, including those related to air quality, odor and noise. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours when deemed necessary.</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Construction	
Biological Resources			
<p>Mitigation Measure Bio 1: Special-Status Bat Species. Pre-construction surveys for special-status bat species are recommended within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance or tree removal. If no special status bats are observed roosting, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided for the records, and no additional measures are recommended. If any trees anticipated for removal are not removed within 14 days of the preconstruction survey or construction is halted for more than 14 days, then a new survey is recommended.</p> <p>If bats are found, the tree should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree is no longer occupied by the bats. If trees within or adjacent to the construction footprint or if trees proposed for removal are occupied by bats, recommended avoidance measures may include establishing a buffer around the roost tree until it is no longer occupied. The tree should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree is no longer occupied by the bats.</p>	Chicken Ranch Owners Rep	Pre-Construction and during construction	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>Mitigation Measure Bio 2: Nesting Birds. The following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize potential project impacts on nesting migratory birds and other birds of prey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If feasible, tree removal should be completed outside of the nesting season (September 1 through February 14). The nesting season is from February 15 through August 31. • If construction is expected to occur during the nesting season (February 15 through August 31), then a qualified biologist should conduct an environmental awareness training for all construction personnel. The training should include information pertaining to the potential for active nests to occur within the proposed project study area and off-reservation areas adjacent to the Project footprint (within 250 feet of project footprint) and procedures to follow in the event that an active nest is found during construction. • A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for active nests within 14 days prior to commencement of construction activities (that would occur within 250 feet of trees, both on-site and adjacent off-reservation trees) and for trees to be removed, if anticipated to commence during the nesting season (between February 15 and August 31). An additional pre-construction survey should be conducted within 72 hours of commencement of ground-disturbing activities or tree removal. If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report should be submitted to the record and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 72 hours of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 72 hours, then an additional pre-construction survey is recommended. • If active nests are found, the tree should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree is no longer evidence of active 	<p>Chicken Ranch Owner's Rep</p>	<p>Pre-Construction and during construction</p>	

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<p>nests. If active nests are found within the proposed project study area or off-reservation areas adjacent to the Project footprint (within 250 feet of project footprint), a qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer zone around the nests. The qualified biologist should mark the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags and maintain the buffer zone until the end of breeding season or until the young have successfully fledged. Buffer zones are typically 100 feet for migratory bird nests and 250 feet for raptor nests. A qualified biologist should monitor nests weekly during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. If establishing the typical buffer zone is impractical, then the qualified biologist may reduce the buffer depending on the species and daily monitoring is recommended to ensure that the nest is not disturbed, and that no forced fledging occurs. Daily monitoring should occur until the qualified biologist determines that the nest is no longer occupied. Once it has been determined that the nest is no longer active, then a letter report would be submitted to the project proponent for their records.</p>			
<p>Mitigation Measure Bio 3: Protection of Off-Reservation Oak Trees. Tree Protection Fencing, consisting of four-foot tall high-visibility plastic fencing, should be placed around the perimeter of the tree protection zone (TPZ) (dripline radius + 1 foot) of all off-reservation protected trees within 20 feet of the project footprint (if trees contain an active nest implement measures to protect special-status bat species and nesting birds). The TPZ is the minimum distance for placing protective fencing. Tree protection fencing should be placed as far outside of the TPZ as possible. Signs should be placed along the fence denoting this as a Tree Protection Zone that should not be moved until construction is complete. Trees or tree clusters with canopy extending beyond 50 feet from proposed project boundaries may be fenced only along sides</p>	<p>Chicken Ranch Owner's Rep</p>	<p>Pre-Construction and during construction</p>	

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Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>facing the project. In cases where proposed work infringes on TPZ, fence should be placed at edge of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On off-reservation land, whenever possible, fence multiple trees together in a single TPZ. • On off-reservation land, tree protection fencing should not be moved without prior authorization from an ISA-Certified arborist and the County of Tuolumne. • On off-reservation land, no parking, portable toilets, dumping or storage of any construction materials, grading, excavation, trenching, or other infringement by workers or domesticated animals is allowed in the TPZ. • On off-reservation land, no signs, ropes, cables, or any other item should be attached to a protected tree, unless recommended by an ISA-Certified arborist. • Underground utilities should be avoided in the TPZ on off-reservation land, but if necessary, should be bored or drilled. If boring is impossible, all trenching will be done by hand under the supervision of an ISA-Certified arborist. • No cut or fill within the dripline of existing native oak should take place on off-reservation land. If cut or fill within the dripline is unavoidable, work should be monitored by an ISA Certified arborist to determine whether or not the tree will be significantly impacted. • Pruning of living limbs or roots over two inches in diameter should be done under the supervision of an ISA-Certified arborist on off-reservation land. • All wood plant material smaller than six inches in diameter should be mulched on site on off-reservation land. Resulting mulch should be 			

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Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>spread in a layer four to six inches deep in the TPZ of preserved trees. Mulch should not be placed touching the trunk of preserved trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fire prevention techniques should be employed around all significant trees to be preserved on off-reservation land. This includes cutting tall grass, removing flammable debris within the TPZ, and prohibiting the use of tools that may cause sparks, such as metal-bladed trimmers or mowers. 			
<p>Mitigation Measure Bio 4: Restoration of Temporarily Disturbed Areas. After construction, areas of disturbed bare soil shall be reseeded with an appropriate native seed mix to minimize erosion and provide vegetated habitat. The plant mix will avoid the use of any species listed in the Cal-IPC Invasive Plant Inventory with a high or moderate rating. Monitoring of the temporarily disturbed areas would occur for five years or until the areas are restored to match existing conditions.</p>	Construction Contractor	Post-Construction	
Energy			
No mitigation measures are necessary. See Section 2.5 for addition energy conservation features and Section 3.6.4 for additional mitigation measures for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.			
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
<p>Mitigation Measure GHG 1: Require the Use of Low Emissions Construction Equipment. In order to reduce construction-related GHG emissions (16.40 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population in 2022, and 16.29 MT of construction-related CO₂e emissions per service population in 2023 – the 16.40 value and the 16.29 value are greater than the significance threshold of 4.6 MT of CO₂e per service population per year), require that Aerial Lifts used during construction be electrically-powered. Require that the following</p>	Construction Contractor	During Construction	

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<p>types of equipment used during construction comply with Tier 4 (Final) emission control standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air Compressors ▪ Cement and Mortar Mixers ▪ Crawler Tractors ▪ Dumpers/Tenders ▪ Excavators ▪ Forklifts ▪ Generator Sets ▪ Graders ▪ Off-Highway Trucks ▪ Pavers ▪ Paving Equipment ▪ Plate Compactors ▪ Pumps ▪ Rollers ▪ Rough Terrain Forklifts ▪ Rubber Tired Dozers ▪ Rubber Tired Loaders ▪ Skid Steer Loaders ▪ Sweepers/Scrubbers ▪ Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes ▪ Welders 			
<p>Mitigation Measure GHG 2: Purchase and Retire Carbon Offsets for 2022 Construction-Related GHG Emissions. After implementation of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, construction-related GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 2,950.14 MT of CO₂e in 2022. The Tribe shall purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions. If the Tribe does not implement any portion of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, the Tribe will re-calculate the construction-related</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to construction	

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GHG emissions and purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO ₂ e emissions.			
Mitigation Measure GHG 3: Purchase and Retire Carbon Offsets for 2023 Construction-Related GHG Emissions. After implementation of Mitigation Measure GHG-1, construction-related GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 2,922.59 MT of CO ₂ e in 2023. The Tribe shall purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO ₂ e emissions. If the Tribe does not implement any portion of Mitigation MeasuresGHG-1, the Tribe will recalculate the construction-related GHG emissions and purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO ₂ e emissions.	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to construction	
Mitigation Measure GHG 4: Carbon Sequestration by Planting Trees. The Tribe shall implement carbon sequestration with the goal of planting 50,000 mixed hardwood trees.	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	During and Post-Construction	
Mitigation Measure GHG 5: Reduce Water Consumption. The Tribe shall implement the following to reduce water consumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use drought-resistant water-efficient landscaping on the project site. • Use low-flow bathroom faucet fixtures in the project structures. • Use low-flow bathroom toilet fixtures in the project structures. • Use low-flow bathroom shower fixtures in the project structures. • Use reclaimed water for outdoor water use (e.g., landscape irrigation). 	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Design	
Mitigation Measure GHG 6: Reduce Energy Consumption. The Tribe shall implement the following to reduce energy consumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use high-efficiency lighting on the project site. • Reduce natural gas consumption on the project site, where feasible replacing natural gas equipment with electrically-powered equipment. 	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Design	
Mitigation Measure GHG 7: Solid Waste Recycling. The Tribe shall implement a solid waste recycling program with the goal of reducing solid waste disposal by 50 percent.	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Design	

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Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>Mitigation Measure GHG 8: Purchase and Retire Annual Offsets for Operational GHG Emissions. Operational GHG emissions would exceed the significance threshold by 5,264.83 MT per year of CO₂e. The Tribe shall purchase and retire this amount of carbon offsets for each year of the “project life”. GHG emissions control technology and emission control standards are reasonably anticipatable for the near-term future. However, technology and standards will change in the future. As a result, the Tribe will re-calculate the amount of offsets in the future using standards typically approved by the State of California. If the Tribe does not implement any portion of Mitigation Measure GHG-4, GHG-5, GHG-6 and/or GHG-7, the Tribe will re-calculate the operational-related GHG emissions and purchase and retire carbon offsets for that amount of CO₂e emissions.</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to operation	
Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazards 1. A hazardous materials spill prevention, storage, and disposal plan shall be developed and shall identify proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants used onsite, as well as proper cleanup procedures and reporting of spills. The plan shall contain an inventory of hazardous materials stored and used on site, shall maintain emergency response protocols for the release and disposal of unused hazardous materials, and shall provide provisions specifying employee training in safety and emergency response procedures.</p>	Construction Contractor	Pre-Construction and During Construction	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazards 2: Hazardous Materials Best Management Practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hazardous materials and hazardous waste minimization program shall be developed, implemented, and reviewed annually by the Tribe to determine if additional opportunities for hazardous materials and hazardous waste minimization are feasible during construction. • All containers used to store hazardous materials shall be inspected at least once per week for signs of leaking or failure. All maintenance and refueling areas will be inspected monthly. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook that would be maintained on site. • The Tribe shall implement a training program for all employees handling hazardous waste. The training program will include first aid for emergency responders and fire safety including fire suppression techniques. • Safety Data Sheets shall be kept in close proximity to the area where the product they cover is stored and/or used. • Personnel shall follow written standard operating procedures for filling and servicing construction equipment and vehicles. 	Construction Contractor	Pre-Construction and During Construction	
	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Post-Construction/During Operation	
<p>Mitigation Measure Hazards 3. Any construction equipment that normally includes a spark arrester shall be equipped with an arrester in good working order. This includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, heavy equipment, and chainsaws. During construction, staging areas, building areas, and/or areas slated for development using spark-producing equipment shall be cleared of dried vegetation or other materials that could serve as fuel for combustion. To the extent feasible, the contractor shall keep these areas clear of combustible materials to maintain a firebreak.</p>	Construction Contractor	Pre-Construction and During Construction	

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
Hydrology and Water Quality			
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 1. A Site Drainage and Grading Plan for the site shall be prepared that specifies how runoff on the site will be managed in order to protect water quality. The design will include detailed runoff calculations to appropriately size inlets, pipes, culverts, retention ponds/areas, and ditches to meet the drainage requirements of the project site. The purpose of the plan will be to prevent the creation of localized on- or off-site flooding and to prevent any negative water quality effects off-site.</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to construction	
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 2. Detention and/or retention facilities shall be designed and included in the drainage report as described in Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 1. These facilities shall capture surface runoff and retain flows such that the rate of post-development surface runoff does not exceed existing pre-development flows. Maintenance of retention facilities shall be required as described in Hydrology and Water Quality 3.</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to construction	
<p>Mitigation Measure Hydrology and Water Quality 3: Stormwater Bioretention and Maintenance Procedures. The bioretention facilities shall be maintained with procedures included in a Stormwater Facility Operation and Maintenance Plan. Maintenance procedures may include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When feasible no synthetic pesticides or fertilizers shall be applied. • Facilities shall be examined daily for visible trash and subsequent removal • In September of each year, the facility shall be inspected to confirm there is no accumulation of debris that would impact flow or block inlets • From December to February of each year, vegetation shall be cut back as needed, debris removed, and mulch replaced. Concrete shall be 	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	During and Post Construction/During Operation	

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Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>inspected for damage and elevation of the topsoil and mulch layer shall be confirmed to be consistent with the six-inch reservoir depth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 24 hours after a significant rain event, the following will be carried out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The surface of the facility will be observed to confirm there is no ponding. ○ Inlets will be inspected, and any accumulations of trash or debris shall be removed. ○ The surface of the mulch layer will be inspected for movement of material. Mulch shall be replaced and raked smooth if needed. 			
<p>Hydrology and Water Quality 4: Well Pump Tests</p> <p>Before final well locations are chosen, pump tests shall be conducted and neighboring off-reservation wells shall be identified and monitored to assure no impact to these wells occurs.</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to construction	
<p>Hydrology and Water Quality 5: SWPPP BMPs</p> <p>A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and general Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented to reduce potential water quality degradation, dust, or erosion to areas adjacent to construction activities. Construction activities at the project site would require coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities. In accordance with the requirements of the General Permit, a SWPPP for the site shall be prepared consistent with the requirements of the NPDES program. The plan shall include inspection and monitoring requirements and shall incorporate appropriate BMPs to prevent erosion and subsequent surface water</p>	Construction Contractor/Chicken Ranch Rancheria/Chicken Ranch Owner's Rep	Pre-Construction and During Construction	

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<p>degradation during construction and demolition activities. BMPs will include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent feasible, grading activities shall be limited to the immediate area required for construction. • Prior to any grading a construction fence shall be established around the perimeter to prevent unauthorized vehicular entry. • All erosion control measures shall conform to the erosion control plans shown on the construction drawings and shall be in place at all times. • Interim erosion control measures may be needed and shall be installed during construction to assure adequate erosion control facilities are in place at all times. • All mulch shall be straw or rices. All mulch should be used with a tackifier. • All sandbags may be gravel or sand filled unless specified different. • To minimize the tracking of mud and dirt and to stabilize the point(s) of site ingress/egress by construction vehicles the contractor shall place 4" to 6" clean angular rock with a minimum depth of 18" over an underlay of filter fabric. Any soil material carried onto street surfaces by construction equipment shall be removed on a daily basis (broom clean, do not use water to wash streets). • Temporary erosion control measures (such as silt fences, staked straw bales, straw wattles and sandbags) shall be employed for disturbed areas and stockpiled soil. Straw wattles shall have a maximum functional longevity of 1 year and shall be replaced annually. 			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbed slopes that are free of vegetation shall have EarthGuard applied or mulch spread and tacked down until new vegetation can take effect. • Placement of 2" of clean rock may be used as an alternative stabilization BMP for areas where slopes are less than 10%. • No disturbed surfaces shall be left without erosion control measures in place during the winter and spring months. • Sediment control features shall be constructed as an initial phase of site development and site runoff shall be directed to these features. • Sediment shall be retained on site by a system of sediment basins, swales, or other appropriate measures. • A spill prevention and countermeasure plan shall be developed which will identify proper storage, collection, and disposal measures for potential pollutants (such as fuel storage tanks) used on site, as well as the proper procedures for cleaning up and reporting of any spills. • Store, cover, and isolate construction materials, including topsoil and chemicals, to prevent runoff losses and contamination of groundwater. • Establish fuel and vehicle maintenance areas away from all drainage courses and design these areas to control runoff. • If the construction site is to remain inactive longer than 3 months then the site shall be stabilized by applying EarthGuard or seeded and watered until vegetation cover is established. Other methods may be acceptable if approved by the Engineer. • Inspect BMP's and sediment control devices before and after each storm to verify they are in proper order. Remove collected sediment 			

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Mitigation Measures	Mitigation/Monitoring Responsible Party	Timing for Mitigation Measure	Verified By and Date
<p>and repair any damage after each storm. If BMP's have failed or are ineffective notify the Engineer/QSD to modify the BMP or specify an alternative and install within 72 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor BMP's during significant rainfall events (long duration and/or high intensity) clogging and flooding and maintain as necessary to reduce fugitive discharge. • Keep a log with records of all inspections and actions taken to correct or modify. Note all failures and correction actions. • BMP's may be removed once soil stabilization vegetation has established and approved by the Engineer/QSP. If seeds fail to germinate or if they germinate and die the area must be re-seeded, fertilized, and mulched within the planting season. • Hydroseed shall be applied to all disturbed areas that are not subject to heavy wear from construction activities. Seed and mulch shall be kept moist at all times until germination occurs and vegetation is established. Seed shall be in conformance with the California State Seed Law and applied at an acceptable rate": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seed – Melica Californica - 10 lbs/acre ○ Fiber – 100% Wood Fiber - 2,000 lbs/acre ○ Tack – Scilium Based "M" Binder - 120 lbs/acre <p>Erosion control best management practices (BMPs) will be developed and implemented in compliance with the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Construction BMP Handbook. In addition to the SWPPP, the construction contractor shall prepare an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan prior to project implementation, which will include provisions in construction contracts for measures to minimize</p>			

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<p>erosion and protect sensitive areas. BMPs will include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will follow the vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures and practices to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations to storm drain system or to watercourses. • As needed, the project will make use of the BMP which includes staked straw wattles placed on the toe and face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow and provide removal of sediment from the runoff. • To prevent the spread of noxious weeds, a wash station will be located at entrances to the ingress and egress routes, and only certified weed-free straw wattles and seed mixes will be used on the project site. • As needed, the project will use straw mulch which consists of placing a uniform layer of straw and incorporating it into the soil with a studded roller or anchoring it with a stabilizing emulsion. This is one of five temporary soil stabilization alternatives to consider. • The project will utilize the procedures and practices that are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of concrete waste materials to the storm drain systems or watercourses. • The project will use stockpile management procedures and practices that are designed to reduce or eliminate air and storm water pollution from stockpiles of soil, and paving materials such as Portland cement concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate subbase or pre-mixed aggregate, asphalt binder (so called "cold mix" asphalt) and pressure treated wood. 			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-site personnel shall be restricted to areas within the construction zone and parking/staging locations, and activity shall be limited to these designated areas. 			
Land Use and Planning			
None Needed			
Noise			
<p>Mitigation Measure Noise 1. All feasible noise-reducing measures will be taken to limit construction noise exposure to off-reservation sensitive receptors and include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction vehicles will adhere to the posted speed limit of 15 miles per hour on the project site. Engine-powered equipment will be equipped with the best available noise control techniques (including mufflers, use of intake silencers, ducts, engine enclosures and acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds), as feasible, and will not be allowed to idle for periods of time when not necessary. Loud stationary construction equipment will be located as far away from residential areas as feasible. Require the use of alternative pile driving techniques, where feasible, if a particular project requires pile driving within 600 feet of sensitive receptors requires pile driving. Where feasible, impact equipment (e.g., jack hammers, pavement breakers, and rock drills) used for project construction would be hydraulically or electrically powered to avoid noise associated with compressed air exhaust from pneumatically powered tools. Where use of pneumatically powered tools is unavoidable, the use of an exhaust muffler on the compressed air exhaust is recommended to lower noise levels from the exhaust by up to about 10 dBA. When feasible, external jackets on the impact equipment should also be incorporated to achieve a further reduction of 5 dBA. Whenever 	Construction Contractor	Pre-Construction and During Construction	

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feasible, require the use of quieter procedures, such as drilling rather than impact equipment operation.			
Mitigation Measure Noise 2. To the maximum extent feasible, construction will follow Policy 5.A.5 of the Tuolumne General Plan, which states that should nighttime construction activities be required (between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.), exterior noise levels shall not exceed 65 dBA Lmax. The Tribe shall work with the construction contractor to ensure a noise plan is in place prior to nighttime construction activities that includes any additional feasible measures to ensure noise levels would not exceed 65 dBA Lmax at the nearest sensitive receptors.	Construction Contractor	Pre-Construction and During Construction	
Population and Housing			
None Required			
Public Services			
Measure Public Services 1 The Tribe shall ensure that prior to operation of the hotel and casino, that adequate emergency fire, medical, and related relief and disaster services for patrons and employees of the gaming facility.	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to operation	
Transportation and Traffic			
Mitigation Measure Traffic 1: Employee Shuttles or Ride-Sharing Program. The employee shuttle or ride-sharing program could consist of some or all of the following features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have an on-site employee ride-sharing coordinator that provides information to employees and helps coordinate shared rides. • Establish meet-up areas in communities where multiple employees live. Employees would meet up in the parking lot of a large shopping center, etc. and then share a ride/carpool to work. 	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to operation	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide incentives to employees for ride-sharing. • Provide ride-sharing information and tools via posters, handouts, websites, etc. 			
<p>Mitigation Measure Traffic 2: Expand Bus Program and Implement Local Transit Stops. Expand the bus program to include some or all of the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add busses that travel to/from new locations. • Have the busses operate seven day a week. • Increase bus program advertising and information provided to customers, including posters, handouts, websites, phone apps, etc. • Have a bus program coordinator on site that can help customers book a ride. • Provide additional incentives and/or discounts for customers to ride the bus. 	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to operation	
<p>Mitigation Measure Cumulative Traffic – 1. The construction contractor for the proposed project will coordinate to develop a traffic construction plan that would minimize impacts to traffic during construction.</p>	Construction Contractor/Chicken Ranch Owner's Rep/Chicken Ranch	Pre-Construction and During Construction	
Utilities and Service Systems			
<p>Mitigation Measure Utilities 1. Before operation, the Tribe shall ensure that the new wastewater treatment facility is complete.</p>	Chicken Ranch Rancheria	Prior to operation	