Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

Prepared for:

El Dorado
Irrigation District

March 2023

Prepared by:

GEI Consultants

Consulting
Engineers and
Scientists

Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

Prepared for:

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March 2023

Project No. 2202264

El Dorado Irrigation District

NOTICE OF INTENT and NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
(Pursuant to CEQA Section 21092 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15072)
RIGHT-OF-WAY REINFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID or District) proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15000 et seq., Title 14, California Code of Regulations) for the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program or proposed program). The program involves vegetation management within the existing utility corridors for seven of the District's approximately 88-mile water transmission pipeline system Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material, with widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering material onsite, and occasionally pile burning material where terrain limits equipment access and onsite conditions allow. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.

The program area is not identified on the lists specified in Government Code section 65962.5. EID is the lead agency for the program under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and has directed the preparation of an Initial Study (IS) on the proposed program in accordance with CEQA requirements, the State CEQA Guidelines, and EID's guidelines. The IS covering the program describes treatment activities and assesses the proposed program's potentially significant adverse impacts on the physical environment. It concludes that the proposed program's potentially significant or significant adverse effects on the environment could be mitigated to less-than-significant levels; therefore, a proposed MND has been prepared.

Agencies and members of the public are invited to comment on the proposed IS/MND. **The comment period is from March 8, 2023 to April 6, 2023**. The proposed IS/MND can be reviewed at EID's Customer Service Building, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, CA 95667 or on the EID web site at www.eid.org/ceqa. Comments can be sent to Michael Baron, EID Environmental Review Analyst, at the address above or by email at ROWRProgramMND@EID.org by 5:00 p.m. on April 6, 2023. **A public hearing to consider the IS/MND will be held on April 24, 2023 at 9:00 a.m.** or at a subsequent regularly scheduled meeting of the EID Board of Directors. The hearing will be in the EID Customer Service Building Board Room at the above address.

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and California law, it is the policy of the El Dorado Irrigation District to offer its public programs, services and meetings in a manner that is readily accessible to everyone, including individuals with disabilities. If you are a person with a disability and require information or materials in an appropriate alternative format; or if you require any other accommodation for this meeting, please contact the EID ADA coordinator at 530.642.4045 or email at adacoordinator@eid.org at least 72 hours prior to the meeting. Advance notification within this guideline will enable the District to make reasonable accommodations to ensure accessibility.

PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project:	**Right-of-way Reinforcement Program**
Lead Agency:	**El Dorado Irrigation District**

PROJECT LOCATION

Program activities would occur within the existing utility corridor for seven water transmission pipelines, with clearance widths ranging up to 60-feet, located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in unincorporated El Dorado County. The water transmission pipeline system covered in the program is generally aligned in an east-west direction extending from Pollock Pines west of Jenkinson Lake to El Dorado Hills.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID or District) proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15000 et seq., Title 14, California Code of Regulations) for the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program, proposed program, or proposed project). The program involves vegetation management within the existing utility corridors for seven of the District's approximately 88-mile water transmission pipeline system Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material, with widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering material onsite, and occasionally pile burning material where terrain limits equipment access and onsite conditions allow. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.

FINDINGS

An Initial Study (IS) was prepared to assess the proposed program's potential effects on the environment and the significance of those effects. Based on the IS, it has been determined that the proposed program would not result in significant adverse effects on the physical environment after implementation of mitigation measures. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

1. The proposed program would have no impacts on land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing public services, and recreation.

2. The proposed program would have less-than-significant impacts on aesthetics, agriculture and forestry resources, air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, noise, and utilities and service systems.

3. The proposed program would have potentially significant impacts on biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, transportation, tribal cultural resources, and wildfire. Mitigation measures are proposed to avoid or reduce these effects to less-than-significant levels.

4. The proposed program would not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

5. The proposed program would not have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals.

6. The proposed program would not have possible environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable and contribute to a significant cumulative impact. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

7. The environmental effects of the proposed program would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The following are the proposed mitigation measures that would be implemented by EID to avoid or minimize environmental impacts. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce the environmental impacts of the proposed program to less-than-significant levels.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

EID will assess the planned treatment areas to determine if habitat types that may be suitable for sensitive biological resources are present. If suitable habitat types are present within the planned treatment area, EID will require a qualified biologist conduct a biological survey prior to treatment activities. Biological surveys will include visual inspection for biological resources to (1) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands and waters,

or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and (2) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. Habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat. Based on the results, EID, in consultation with a qualified biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the circumstances:

A) Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.

If, based on the survey, the qualified biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment:

- by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or
- by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites).

Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat.

B) Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.

Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected (see resource-specific mitigation measures).

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

EID will implement a biological resource training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified biologist prepare biological resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats; impact minimization

procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified biologist.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities."

A) Special-status Plants Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status species are determined to be present, EID will avoid and protect these species through one of the following:

1. Treatment in areas that may support herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte special-status plants may be carried out during the dormant season for the relevant species or after the species have completed their annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the species to reestablish following treatment.
2. EID will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. The only exception to avoidance of special-status plants will be in cases where it is determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities.

B) Special-status Plants Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Protect Nesting Birds, Including Raptors and Nursery Sites.

If treatment activities are scheduled to occur during the active nesting season of native bird species (typically March 1st – August 31st), including raptors, and nursery sites (e.g., nesting bird colonies) that could be present within or adjacent to the program area, EID shall require a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for nesting birds, including colonial nesting species, with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities, and should generally consider nesting habitat located within 100 feet (for songbirds) and within 500 feet, and where feasible up to ¼-mile, (for raptors) of the treatment area.

A) Nesting Birds and/or Nursery Sites Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If an active bird nest (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) is observed or determined to likely be present based on observed behavior, EID will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- **Establish Buffer.** Establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the colony/nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified biologist.
- **Modify Treatment.** Modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active colony/nest to avoid disturbance (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by EID in coordination with the qualified biologist.
- **Defer Treatment.** Defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the program area that could disturb the active colony/nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young are independent

of the colony/nest or the colony/nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified biologist.

- **Monitor Active Colony/ Nest During Treatment.** If treatment with potential to disturb an active colony or nest must proceed, a qualified biologist will monitor the colony/nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active colony/nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying from the colony/nest). If signs of disturbance are observed, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases.

B) Special-status Birds Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status birds cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status birds will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, and other special-status wildlife species is present and treatment activities could result in direct or indirect effects to these species, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-treatment clearance surveys for the relevant species. Protocol-level surveys are not expected to be necessary because species presence would be assumed based on habitat evaluation (as conducted during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1), known locality records, and other parameters, such as time of year.

A) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species are determined to be present (e.g., as determined in surveys during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 or focused pre-treatment clearance surveys implemented with this mitigation measure), EID will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing one of the following:

1. Treatment activities will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified biologist; or

2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young.

B) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of these species will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitats including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, may be present, then treatments will physically avoid the sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, if feasible.

A) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

Avoiding impacts to these sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, including wetlands, would require the following measures:

- **Classify the Habitat/Community and Identify Boundaries.** Require a qualified biologist to identify sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website), and/or conducting a wetland

assessment to delineate the boundaries of Federally and State protected wetlands and other waters.

- **Establish Avoidance Buffers**. A qualified biologist will establish an avoidance buffer around the sensitive natural community or sensitive habitat, as follows:
    - State and Federally Protected Wetlands. Mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited (specifically, mechanical treatments, equipment and vehicle access or staging, and disposal of vegetation material).

    - Riparian Habitats. EID will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and identify appropriate protections for canopy retention erosion minimization. EID will implement permit conditions which may include, but are not limited to:

        1. Retaining Native riparian vegetation to the extent practicable in a well distributed multi- storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities.

        2. Minimizing removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, and cottonwood) to the extent feasible.

        3. Limiting ground disturbance within riparian habitats to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments.

B) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and

how significant, unavoidable losses these habitats will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.

If significant impacts on special-status plants and/or wildlife and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized by implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and/or BIO-6 EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses or impacts to these special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be compensated. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to the affected species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, no compensatory mitigation for loss of special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be required.

EID in consultation with applicable agencies (e.g. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), etc.) will compensate for unavoidable, significant losses of special-status plant and/or wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA and loss of acreage or habitat function of sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitat by one of the following:

The plan may include one or more of the following:

- Preserving and enhancing existing special-status plant populations and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;

- Collecting seed (annual plant species) or transplantation (perennial plant species);

- Purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or any other applicable agency approved conservation or mitigation bank at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;

- Restoring or enhancing degraded habitats and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat in or near the program area so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant and/or wildlife species in the future; or

- Acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.

EID will review existing information, if available, to and determine if there is potential for the presence of cultural resources in the treatment area. If existing information regarding the presence of cultural resources is not available, EID will require a cultural resources survey prior to treatment activities. The survey will cover areas subject to ground disturbance within the treatment site to identify known archaeological resources, if applicable, and historical and archaeological resources that may not have been previously identified. The survey will be led by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeologists and any built environment resources will be recorded by a qualified architectural historian. EID will prepare documentation of the survey, survey area, findings, and management recommendations for any identified resources. Cultural resources identified will be avoided, if feasible. When cultural resources cannot be avoided, EID will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), if necessary, and any treatment/investigation determined necessary as a result of that consultation shall be completed before beginning ground disturbing activities.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Require Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training for Workers.

EID will implement a cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and training will be provided by trained personnel. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations

confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites, basic identification of archaeological resources; potential presence and type of Native American and non-Native American resources potentially found; required procedures in the event of a discovery, proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains, and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM TCR-3.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID.

Mitigation Measure CR-3: Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.

EID shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on undiscovered historical and archaeological resources. If buried or previously unidentified historical resources or archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, all work within a 100-foot radius of the find shall cease. EID shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeologists to assess the discovery and recommend what, if any, further treatment or investigation is necessary for the find. Interested Native American Tribes will also be contacted. Any necessary treatment/investigation shall be developed with interested Native American Tribes providing recommendations and shall be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and United States Forest Service, if necessary, and shall be completed before project activities continue in the vicinity of the find.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure CR-4 Avoid Potential Effects on Undiscovered Burials.

EID shall implement the following measures to reduce or avoid impacts related to undiscovered burials. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all potentially damaging ground-disturbance in the area of the burial and within a 100-foot radius, shall halt and the El Dorado County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or State lands (CHSC Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, then EID shall ensure that the procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains contained in CHSC

Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and Public Resources Code Section 5097 are followed. California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction.

If found on Federal lands, EID shall ensure that the procedures contained in Federal laws governing the disposition of Native American human remains be followed. Specifically, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Pub L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048 requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American cultural items to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Cultural items include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has established procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal or Tribal lands, which includes consultation with potential lineal descendants or Tribal officials as part of their compliance responsibilities.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.

EID shall prepare and implement a water pollution control plan to prevent and control pollution and to minimize and control runoff and erosion. A copy of the water pollution control plan shall be kept with the treatment crew and modified as necessary to suit specific site conditions. The water pollution control plan shall identify the activities that may cause pollutant discharge (including sediment) during storms or strong wind events and best management practices (BMPs) that will be employed to control pollutant discharge. Techniques that will be identified and implemented to reduce the potential for runoff may include minimizing site disturbance, controlling water flow over the treatment site, stabilizing bare soil, and ensuring proper site cleanup. In addition, the water pollution control plan shall specify the erosion and sedimentation control measures to be implemented, which may include silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment traps, geofabric, water bars, soil stabilizers, and re-seeding with native species and mulching to revegetate disturbed areas. If suitable vegetation cannot reasonably be expected to become established, non-erodible material will be used for such stabilization.

The water pollution control plan shall also include measures for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures, and shall identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), and measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The water pollution control plan shall also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills.

The BMPs shall be clearly identified and maintained in good working condition throughout the treatment process.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

EID shall implement an up-to-date Fire Safety Plan during all treatment activities conducted under the program. The plan will describe the fire prevention process for treatment activities, weather conditions during which fire risk is elevated and all equipment operation and pile burning shall cease, equipment used to prevent fire and respond to a fire immediately, other measures taken to reduce fire risk, responsibilities of the work crews when conducting treatment activities, and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 for pile burning activities where this rule is applicable.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsible Party: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Coordination Prior to Treatment Activities

The District shall contact interested Tribal representatives with information regarding a proposed treatment area corridor a minimum of 45-days prior to conducting treatment activities. If no response is provided from interested Tribal representatives within 30-days, the District will proceed with treatment activities within the identified area.

If Tribal representatives provide information demonstrating the significance of the area and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the treatment area corridor is sensitive for the presence of Tribal Cultural Resource's (TCR's), the District shall implement TCR-2 in consultation with interested Tribal representatives.

Timing: Minimum 45-days prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Implement Best Management Practices to Reduce or Avoid Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. If interested Native American Tribe(s) provide information demonstrating the significance of the project site and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the site is highly sensitive for TCRs, the District will conduct a site visit with Tribal Representatives to evaluate the potential for TCRs at the project site. If Tribal

Representatives and the District determine the site is sensitive for TCRs and that the proposed project may have a significant impact on TCRs, the District, in consultation with Tribal Representatives or others, will develop and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. BMPs may include, but are not limited to: 1) modify the proposed project to preserve the TCRs in place, 2) establish exclusion zones and/or minimize work activities in proximity to TCRs, 3) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to observe and inspect the project site during initial ground disturbing activities, 4) prepare a TCR awareness brochure and provide TCR training to construction personnel, 5) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to provide training of construction personnel involved in project implementation.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Require Tribal Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

EID will implement a TCR awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment-related ground-disturbing activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. If requested by a culturally affiliated Tribe, the training presentation will be developed in consultation with Tribal representatives and Tribal representatives will be invited to participate in the training. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites and TCRs; basic identification of archaeological resources and potential TCRs and proper discovery protocols; the potential presence and type of Native American resources potentially found during construction or other activities; required procedures in the event of a discovery; proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains; and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM CR-2.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure TCR-4: Address Previously Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts and address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) during the project's ground disturbing activities. If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within the immediate vicinity of the discovery, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the discovery. The District shall invite a Tribal Representative from culturally affiliated tribes to visit the site and examine the discovery to determine whether or not the discovery represents a TCR (PRC §21074). Tribal Representatives shall have 48 hours to respond to the District's notification and schedule a site visit. If the discovery represents a TCR, The District will work with Tribal Representatives or others to develop recommendations for culturally-appropriate treatment. The contractor shall implement any measures determined by the District to be necessary. Work at the discovery location will not resume until the agreed upon treatment has been implemented to the satisfaction of the District.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractor, Tribal representatives

INITIAL STUDY

Project Information

1. Project title:	Right-of-way Reinforcement Project
2. Lead agency name and address:	El Dorado Irrigation District 2890 Mosquito Road Placerville, CA 95667
3. Contact person and phone number:	Michael Baron, Environmental Review Analyst 530-642-4187 mbaron@eid.org
4. Project location:	El Dorado County
5. Project sponsor's name and address:	*See* #2, above.
6. General plan designation:	Adopted Plan, Agricultural, Commercial, Residential (rural, low, medium, and high), Industrial, Natural Resources, Open Space, Public Facilities, Research and Development.
7. Zoning:	*See* #6, above.
8. Description of project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)	El Dorado Irrigation District (District) is proposing to conduct the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program to treat vegetation within the existing utility corridors for seven of the District's approximately 88-mile water transmission pipeline system Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material, with widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering material onsite, and occasionally pile burning material where terrain limits equipment access and onsite conditions allow. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.
9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:	Surrounding land uses include natural resources, open spaces, residential, and commercial. *See* "Environmental Setting" discussion under each issue area in Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist.
10. Other public agencies whose approval may be required or requested (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.)	United States Forest Service, United States Army Corps of Engineer, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and El Dorado Air Quality Management District
11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to	Yes. Consultation is described in more detail in Sections 3.5, "Cultural Resources," and 3.18, "Tribal Cultural Resources."

Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?	

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Appendices

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AE	Exclusive Agriculture
AOI	Area of Influence
AP	Agriculture Preserve
AQI	Air Quality Index
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
BMPs	best management practices
B.P.	years before present
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWHR	California Wildlife Habitat Relationship
dB	decibel
District	El Dorado Irrigation District
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EID	El Dorado Irrigation District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
El Dorado AQMD	El Dorado County Air Quality Management District

EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FRAP	Fire and Resource Assessment Program
GEI	GEI Consultants, Inc.
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPaC	USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation
IS/MND	Initial Study/proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
kWh	kilowatt hours
L_{eq}	equivalent continuous sound level
MCAB	Mountain County Air Basin
MT	metric tons
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCIC	North Central Information Center
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NR	Natural Resources
NWCG	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OELs	Occupational Exposure Limits
OS	Open Space
Ozone Attainment Plan	The Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan and Reasonable Further Progress Plan
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PRC	California Public Resources Code Right-of-way Reinforcement Program
Program, proposed program, or proposed project	Right-of-way Reinforcement Program
ROW	right-of-way
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SACOG	Sacramento Council of Governments
SMAQMD	Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District
SRA	State Responsibility Areas
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACs	toxic air contaminants

TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TPZ	Timberland Preservation Zone
transmission line	water transmission pipeline
U.S.	United States
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The El Dorado Irrigation District (EID or District) has prepared this Initial Study/proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to address the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposed Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program, proposed program, or proposed project) in El Dorado County, California. EID is the lead agency under CEQA.

To satisfy CEQA requirements, this document includes:

- an IS
- a proposed MND
- an intent to adopt an MND for the proposed project

After the required public review of this document is complete, EID will consider adopting the proposed MND, adopting a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and approving the proposed program.

1.1 Purpose of the Initial Study

This document is an IS prepared in accordance with CEQA (California Public Resources Code [PRC], Section California Code of Regulations [CCR] 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, Section 15000 et seq. of the CCR). The purpose of this IS is to (1) determine whether proposed project implementation would result in potentially significant or significant impacts on the physical environment; and (2) incorporate mitigation measures into the proposed project design, as necessary, to eliminate the proposed project's potentially significant or significant project impacts or reduce them to a less-than-significant level. An MND is prepared if the IS identified potentially significant impacts, and: (1) revisions in the proposed project mitigate the potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels; and (2) there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the lead agency, that the proposed project, as revised, may have a potentially significant or significant impact on the physical environment.

An IS presents environmental analysis and substantial evidence in support of its conclusions regarding the significance of environmental impacts. Substantial evidence may include expert opinion based on facts, technical studies, or reasonable assumptions based on facts. An IS is neither intended nor required to include the level of detail provided in an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

CEQA requires that all State and local government agencies consider the potentially significant and significant environmental impacts of projects they propose to carry out or over which they have discretionary authority, before implementing or approving those projects. The public agency that has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a proposed project is the lead agency for CEQA compliance (State CEQA Guidelines, CCR Section 15367). EID has principal responsibility for carrying out the proposed project and is therefore the CEQA lead agency for this IS/MND.

If there is substantial evidence (such as the findings of an IS) that a proposed project, either individually or cumulatively, may have a significant or potentially significant impact on the physical environment, the lead agency must prepare an EIR (State CEQA Guidelines, CCR Section 15064[a]). If the IS concludes that impacts would be less-than-significant, or that mitigation measures committed to by the project proponent (EID) would clearly reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level, a Negative Declaration or MND may be prepared.

EID has prepared this IS to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed program and has incorporated mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate any potentially significant project-related impacts. Therefore, an MND has been prepared for this project.

1.2 Summary of Findings

Chapter 3, Environmental Checklist, of this document contains the analysis and discussion of potential environmental impacts of the proposed program. Based on the issues evaluated in that chapter, it was determined that:

The proposed program would result in no impacts on the following issue areas:

- Land use and planning
- Mineral resources
- Population and housing
- Public services
- Recreation

The proposed program would result in less-than-significant impacts on the following issue areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and forestry resources
- Air Quality
- Energy
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Noise
- Utilities and service systems

The proposed program would result in less-than-significant impacts *after* mitigation implementation on the following issue areas:

- Biological resources
- Cultural resources
- Geology and soils
- Hazards and hazardous materials
- Hydrology and water quality
- Transportation
- Tribal cultural resources
- Wildfire
- Mandatory findings of significance

1.3 Document Organization

This document is divided into five key sections:

Chapter 1 Introduction describes the purpose of the IS/MND, summarizes findings, and describes the organization of this IS.

Chapter 2 Project Description describes the project location and background, project need and objectives, project characteristics, construction activities, project operations, and discretionary actions and approvals that may be required.

Chapter 3 Environmental Checklist presents an analysis of environmental issues identified in the CEQA Environmental Checklist and determines whether project implementation would result in a beneficial impact, no impact, less-than-significant impact, less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated, potentially significant impact, or significant impact, on the physical environment in each issue area. Should any impacts be determined to be potentially significant or significant with mitigation incorporated, an EIR would be required. For the proposed program, however, mitigation measures have been incorporated as needed to reduce all potentially significant and significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Chapter 4 References Cited lists the references used to prepare this IS.

Chapter 5 Report Preparers identifies individuals who helped prepare or review this document.

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Chapter 2. Program Description

This chapter describes the program location and background along with the program objectives, program components and characteristics, construction activities, program operations, discretionary actions, and approvals that may be required.

2.1 Program Location

Program activities would occur within the utility corridor consisting of seven water transmission pipelines (transmission lines) located on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in unincorporated El Dorado County. The site is generally aligned in an east-west direction extending from Pollock Pines west of Jenkinson Lake to El Dorado Hills (**Figure 2-1**). The location and alignment of the seven transmission lines covered in the program are described below (**Figure 2-2**).

Program Area: The area where treatments could be implemented, and geographic area used to evaluate potential environmental impacts. The program area consists of ROW along the seven transmission lines and approximately 550 acres.

Treatment Site: Refers generally to the area where treatments are implemented on an individual basis within the program area. Specific treatment sites have not been identified.

1. **Camino Conduit** – This transmission line extends in a northwesterly direction from Sly Park Reservoir to EID's Reservoir A Water Treatment Plant (WTP). From Reservoir A, the Camino Conduit continues westward ultimately ending at Reservoir 2/2A in Camino. The total length of the Camino Conduit is approximately 7 miles.

2. **Pleasant Oak Main** – This transmission line extends in a northwesterly direction from Reservoir A of the EID WTP to a point just south of Starkes Grade Road where it turns to the southwest and parallels Starkes Grade Road connecting Reservoirs B and C. From Reservoir C, the transmission line continues in a southwesterly direction roughly parallel to Pleasant Valley Road ultimately terminating at Reservoir 7. The total length of the Pleasant Oak Main is 13.8 miles

3. **Diamond Springs Main –** This transmission line extends from Reservoir 7 in a southwesterly direction parallel to Pleasant Valley Road/Mother Lode Drive until a point just north of the intersection of Mother Lode Drive and Fawn Skin Road. The transmission line diverges from the roadway alignment at this point and heads directly west undercrossing U.S. Route 50 and terminating at Reservoir 12 in Cameron Park. The total length of the Diamond Springs Main is 12 miles.

4. **El Dorado Main No. 1 –** This transmission line extends from Reservoir 1 WTP located along Gilmore Road in Pollock Pines south to Pony Express Trail Road where it turns west and parallels the road to the intersection with Snows Road. The transmission line then heads south undercrossing US Route 50 where it returns to a westerly direction extending to EID Reservoir 2/2A. From Reservoir 2/2A, it continues in a northwesterly direction crossing back under U.S. Route 50, following the highway alignment along Carson Road until reaching Union Ridge Road/Mosquito Road where the alignment turns north and connects with Reservoir 3 and 4 in the Apple Hill area. From Reservoir 4, it heads west to State Route 49 then north following the alignment of State Route 49 to a point of connection at Reservoir 5. From Reservoir 5, the transmission line heads directly west crossing under Cold Springs Road terminating at Gold Hill Road. The total length of El Dorado Main No. 1 is 18 miles.

5. **El Dorado Main 2–** This transmission line follows a similar path as El Dorado Main No. 1, but begins at Reservoir 2/2A and connects to Reservoirs 3, 4 and 5. This transmission line is a more direct route to Gold Hill than El Dorado Main No. 1. The El Dorado Main No. 2 converges with the Gold Hill Intertie in off Gold Hill Road. The total length of the El Dorado Main No. 2 is 13.7 miles.

6. **Sly Park Intertie –** This transmission line begins at Reservoir A WTP and heads overland in a northwesterly direction crossing multiple canyons and U.S. Route 50 to reach Reservoir 1 WTP. A portion of the pipeline also connects Reservoir A WTP to the south with Sly Park Hills tank. The total length of the Sly Park Intertie is 5 miles.

7. **Gold Hill Intertie –** This transmission line begins on Gold Hill Road east of the intersection with Oro Loma Drive. The Gold Hill Intertie extends west on Gold Hill Road before turning south following the Feldspar Road alignment then heading overland in a southwesterly direction to Lotus Road. The transmission line turns south at Lotus Road and parallels the alignment to the intersection with Green Valley Road where it heads west and follows the Green Valley Road alignment to a point of connection with the Oak Ridge Tanks in El Dorado Hills. The pipeline continues from the Oak Ridge tanks and connects to Ridgeview Tank. The total length of Gold Hill Intertie is 18.3 miles.

2.2 Program Background

The District owns and operates transmission lines to convey raw water to the District's treatment plants and potable water to various treated water storage tanks. This water is ultimately delivered to approximately 43,000 services comprising a population of 130,000 customers through the pipeline distribution system. The program covers vegetation removal along approximately 88 miles of transmission lines, ranging in size from 10 inches to 72 inches in diameter. These transmission lines cross public and privately owned properties through a variety of terrain and vegetation types. Many segments of the District's transmission lines are located in steep and/or wooded conditions which make accessing the system difficult.

Figure 2-1. Regional Location

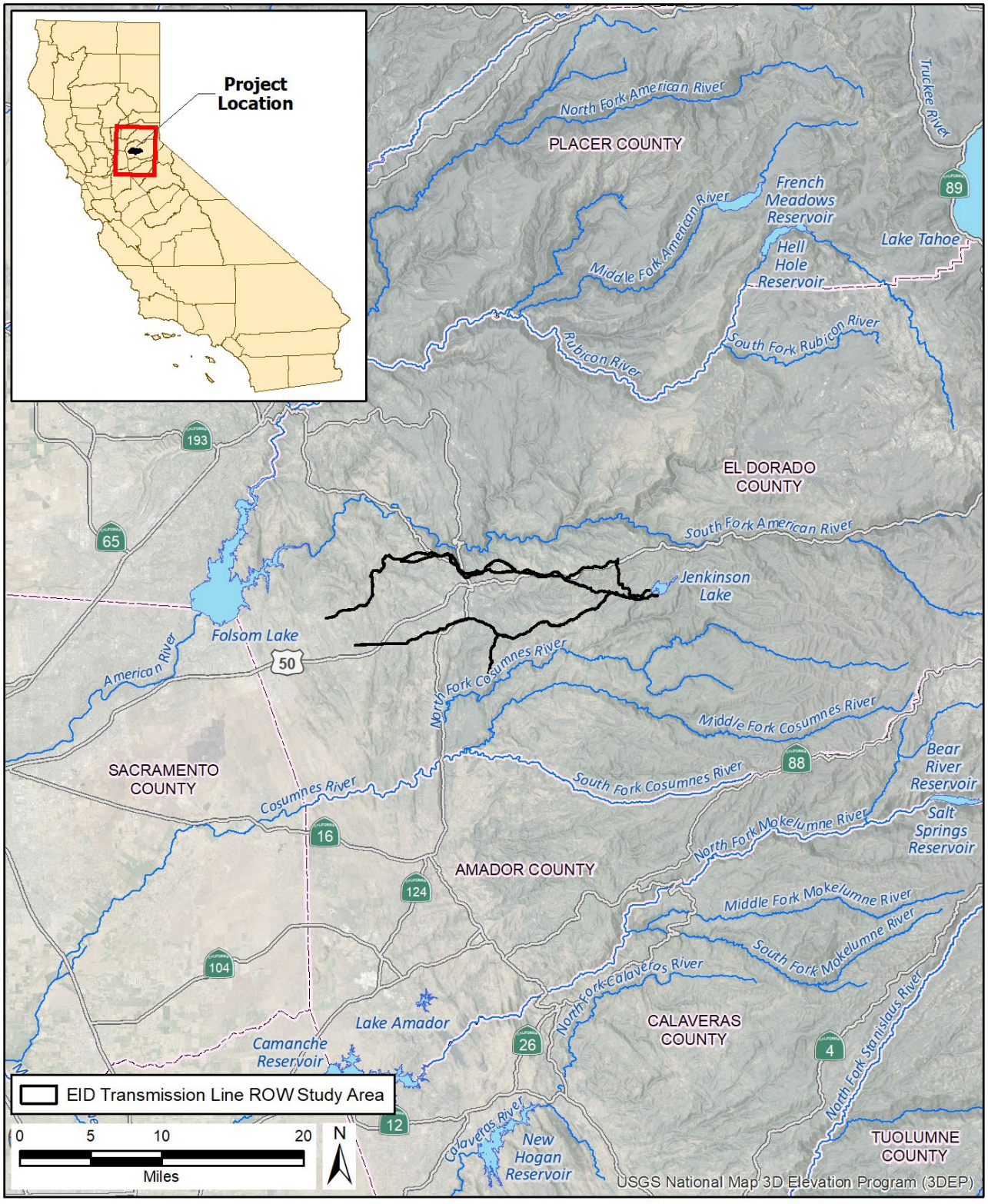

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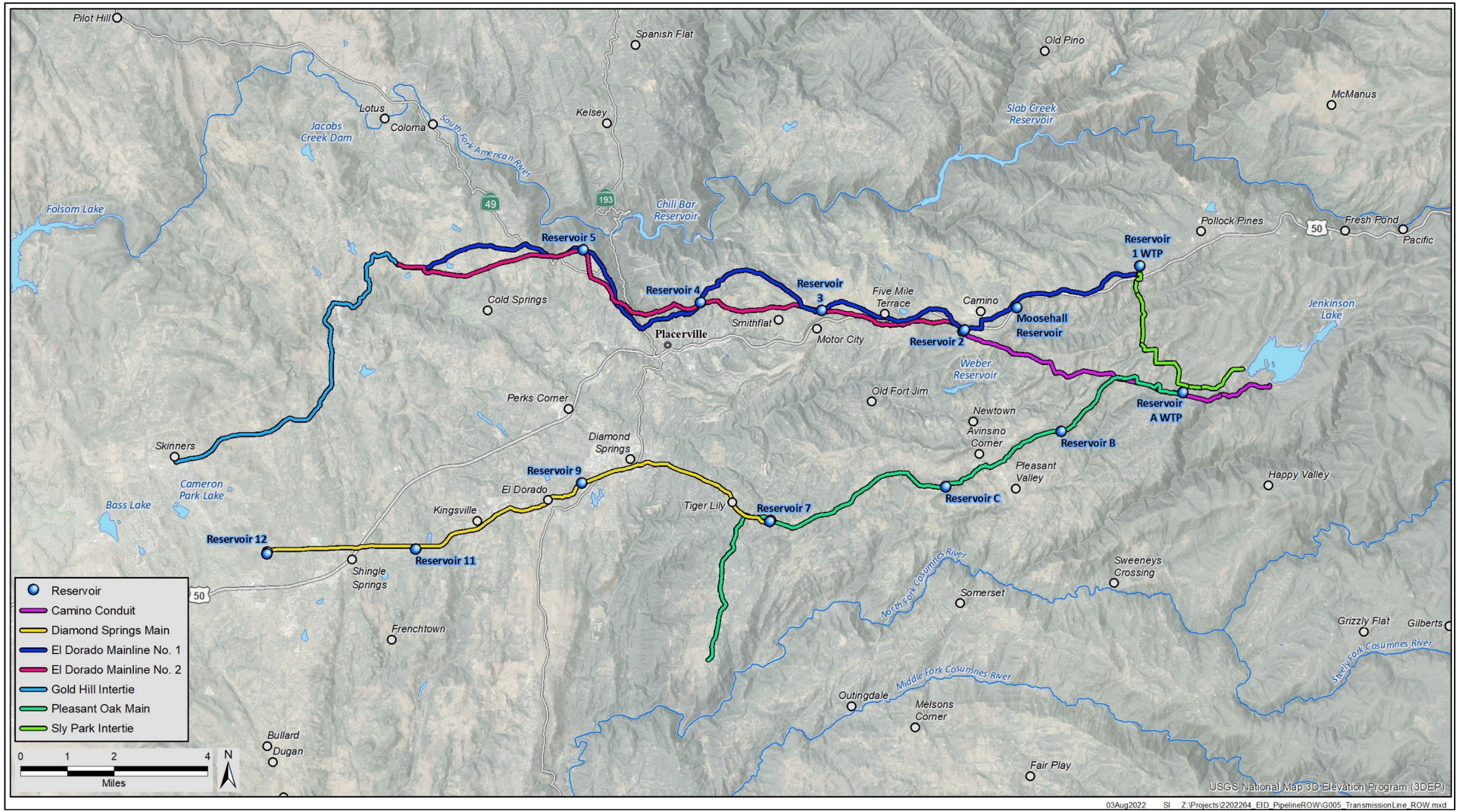
Figure 2-2. Program Water Transmission Pipelines



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Vegetation within the utility corridor must be maintained to allow for proper access and inspection of pipelines for leak detection, system maintenance, and repairs. The scope of the program is limited to vegetation treatments to maintain access to allow for pipeline inspection, maintenance, and repairs. Treatments would be conducted under existing land rights/permits and approvals or new land rights, permits, and approvals obtained from landowners and agencies, where applicable. Maintenance and emergency repairs are planned as separate activities as needs are identified on the transmissions lines and are not evaluated in this IS.

Many locations within the utility corridor have become overgrown with trees and other vegetation, which limits or precludes access for maintenance and emergency repairs. Lack of access during emergency repairs or maintenance activities also creates operational challenges, including use of air relief, blow off, and isolation valves. **Figures 2-3** through **2-9** depict typical conditions along the utility corridor within the program area.

Figure 2-3. Typical Segment of Camino Conduit Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-4. Typical Segment Pleasant Oak Main Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-5. Typical Segment of Diamond Springs Main Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-6. Typical Segment El Dorado Main No. 1 Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-7. Typical Segment El Dorado Main No. 2 Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-8 Typical Segment Sly Park Intertie Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

Figure 2-9. Typical Segment Gold Hill Intertie Right-of-way

Source: EID 2022

2.3 Program Objectives

The purpose of the program is to provide timely removal of vegetation to support operation of the District's water system. The specific program objectives are to:

- Maintain permanent access to EID's water conveyance system to allow for on-going maintenance and quickly conduct emergency repairs, when needed.
- Ensure the District's ability to reliably deliver safe, clean, potable water to meet EID customer demands.
- Provide a community wildfire safety benefit by managing utility corridor and limiting wildfire spread during incidents.

2.4 Program Activities

The District is proposing the program to treat vegetation within an existing utility corridor along the District's approximately 88-mile transmission line system (i.e., the program area). Within the utility corridor, crews would remove trees less than 12-inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material with clearance widths ranging up to 60-feet. Hazard trees within the utility corridor would be completely removed. Hazard trees are defined as 12-inches or greater DBH which threaten structures or pipeline, inhibit access to facilities, or are dead or dying. Vegetation treatments consist of mechanical or manual removal of vegetation and then chipping and broadcasting or lopping and scattering cut material onsite, and occasionally pile burning cut material in the non-fire season.

2.4.1 Treatments

A variety of treatment activities are planned for use under the program, as shown in **Table 2-1** and discussed below. Treatment activities would typically be implemented in combination. Vegetation within the utility corridor would be cleared using mechanical and/or manual treatments. Manual treatments that do not involve the use of a chipper are often accompanied by pile burning during the non-fire season months after treatment. The mix of treatment activity selected for a particular segment of the transmission system would vary depending on landowner preference, ability of equipment to access the program area, and season. Equipment use would vary depending on the treatment activity implemented. **Table 2-1** also details equipment use for the three different treatment activities that would be implemented as part of the program.

Table 2-1. Program Treatment Activities

Treatment	Description	Methods Evaluated	Equipment Types
Mechanical	Use of motorized equipment to cut, uproot, crush/compact, or chop vegetation	Mastication, chipping, brush raking, tilling, mowing, roller chopping, chaining, skidding and removal, piling	Masticators, tracked chipper, skid steer, excavator with grapple/masticator attachments, water truck
Manual	Use of hand tools and hand-operated power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous or woody vegetation	Hand pull and grub, thin, prune, hand pile, lop and scatter, hand plant; often combined with pile burning	Chainsaws, pole saws, chippers
Pile Burning	Burning piles of cut vegetative material to remove biomass following treatment; only occurs occasionally in the non-fire season	Place removed biomass in piles onsite and burn	Drip torch, chippers, water truck, Pulaski fire tool, McCloud fire tool

Source: EID 2022

Mechanical Treatment

Mechanical treatment involves the use of motorized equipment such as specially designed vehicles with attached implements designed to masticate, cut, crush/compact, or chop target vegetation. Mechanical treatment methods likely deployed under the program include mowing, masticating, and chipping. Where equipment access is feasible, mechanical treatment is an effective method for removing dense stands of vegetation since the equipment can masticate (mulch) or lop and scatter vegetative debris concurrently with vegetation removal. Use of mechanical equipment is not suited for areas with limited access and steep slopes. Typical work crew using mechanical treatment would consist of between 3 to 5 workers, a skid steer, excavator, chipper, masticator, and water truck.

Manual Treatment

Manual treatment involves the use of hand tools and hand-held power tools to cut, clear, or prune herbaceous and woody species. Activities could include the following:

- thinning trees with chainsaws, loppers, or pruners;
- cutting undesired competing brush species above ground level to favor desirable species and spacing;
- pulling, grubbing, or digging out root systems of undesired plants to prevent sprouting and regrowth; and
- placing mulch around desired vegetation to limit competitive growth.

Manual treatments are effectively used in sensitive habitats, such as riparian areas and wet areas, areas where mechanical equipment would not be appropriate, around structures, areas with steep slope, and in areas that are inaccessible to vehicles. Typical work crew using hand-held power tools contain approximately 3 to 5 workers using chainsaws and/or pole saws. Masticators and chippers are used occasionally to assist with manual treatments. Manual treatment of vegetation alone, without a masticator, would not cause ground disturbance.

Pile Burning

Pile burning would serve as an infrequent form of biomass disposal in circumstances where vegetation is not chipped and broadcast within the program area. Pile burning would occur rarely in circumstances where mechanical treatment cannot be conducted or there is not sufficient room to lop and scatter the debris using the chipper. Under the program, EID would conduct pile burning in the typical non-fire season–November through April; however, pile burning could occur outside of this period if weather conditions are appropriate. In such cases, biomass would be collected into piles where trained crews would use drip torches to ignite a fire. Drip torches use a gasoline/diesel fuel mixture that is dispensed by hand from a cylindrically shaped aluminum container.

2.4.2 Treatment Scenarios

Treatment activities would be determined based on the site conditions and circumstances of each treatment segment at the time work is being planned. Therefore, to conduct the impact analysis in this IS, reasonably foreseeable treatment activities were identified based on conditions along the site as presently known, including ground slope along transmission line alignments, amount and type of vegetation canopy, and proximity to existing roadways.

As illustrated in **Figure 2-10,** the program area is divided into broad categories of vegetation based on the respective California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR)[1]: herbaceous (or grass), shrub, trees, and others (i.e., non-vegetated, developed, and aquatic) (CFWS 2005). These vegetation categories are key considerations when developing a treatment plan. The data used to develop the vegetation categories was extracted out of a data set compiled under the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protections Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) named FVEG15_1[2] (CAL FIRE 2019). Using the information developed for the Sierra Nevada foothills contained in the FVEG15_1 data set, the vegetation types identified in **Table 2-2** were identified as occurring within the program area. These vegetation types influence the method of treatment activity (mechanical or manual) and were considered along with the terrain type when developing assumptions on the probability of treatments for each alignment.

[1] The CWHR System contains detailed information on 59 habitat types and their spatial distribution in the state. The core of the CWHR system is a database which relates these species to each of the habitats which support them, and an intuitive user interface enabling users to query this information. The program area contains 27 of the habitat types identified in the CWHR.

[2] Available at https://map.dfg.ca.gov/metadata/ds1327.html FVEG15_1 was initially created by CAL FIRE Fire Resource and Assessment Program (FRAP) to compile the "best available" land cover data into a single data layer to support the legislatively mandated Forest and Rangeland Assessment.

Figure 2-10. Vegetation Categories Influencing Treatment Activity

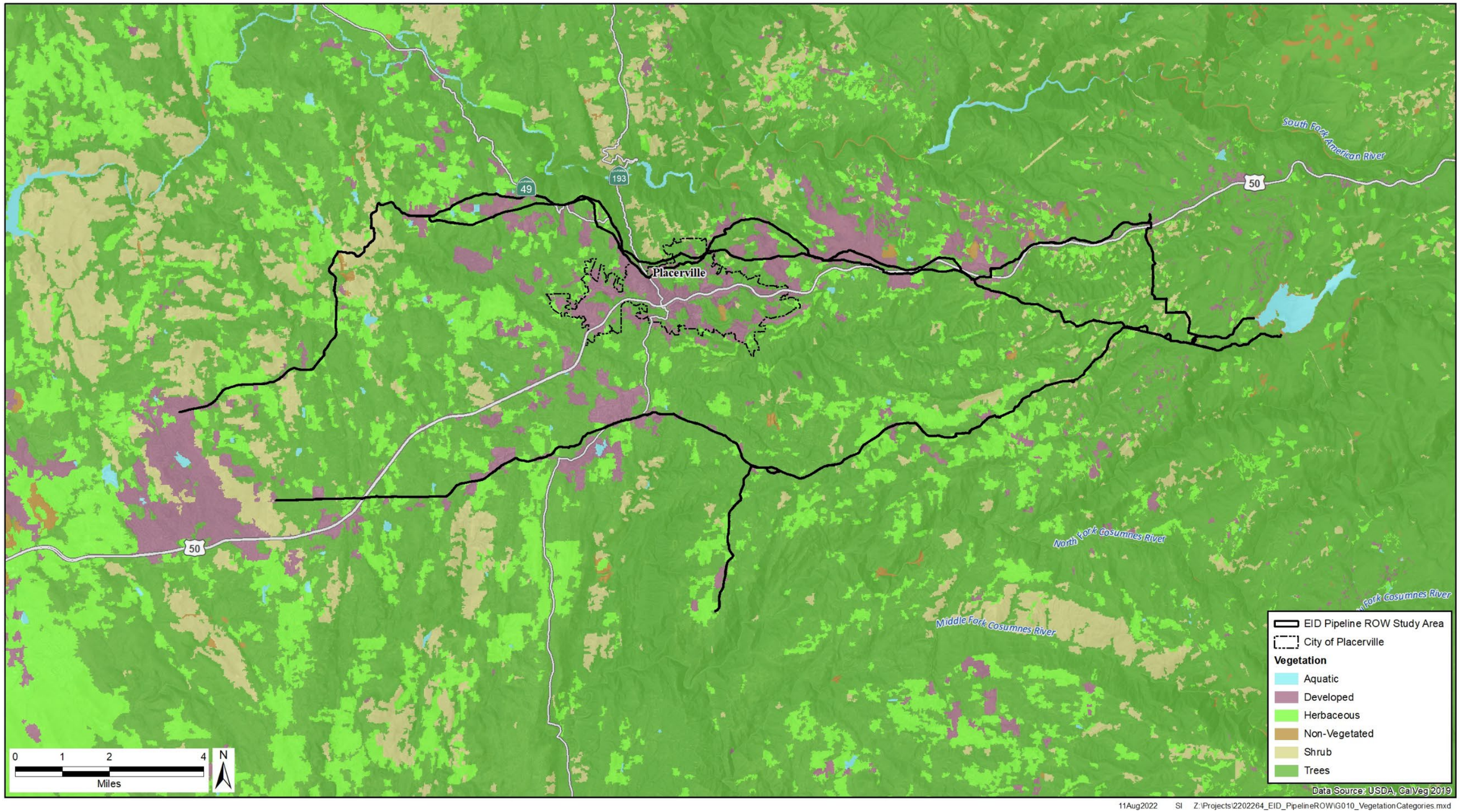

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Table 2-2. Program Area Vegetation Coverage

CWHR Landscape Category	Program Area Acreage	Percentage of Total Program Area
Trees	333	58
Shrubs	27	5
Grass/herbaceous	89	15
Other	120	22

Notes: CWHR= California Wildlife Habitat Relationship

Trees defined as greater than or equal to 10 percent cover by live vegetation in overstory position
Shrubs defined as 10 percent cover by shrubs and less than 10 percent cover by trees
Grasses defined as greater than or equal to 2 percent cover by herbaceous species and less than 10 percent cover by trees or shrubs
Other includes cover types such as urban, orchard, cropland, barren and vineyard

Source: CAL FIRE 2019 and GEI 2022

Reasonably foreseeable treatment activities used for the purpose of analysis in Section 3.0, "Environmental Checklist," are shown in **Table 2-3**. The specific type and mix of treatment activities conducted over the life of the program may vary as conditions in the utility corridor change over time. For purposes of evaluation, a probability matrix was created to identify those segments of the program area which were best suited for a specific vegetation treatment activity. The probability matrix included a slope analysis to identify areas where mechanical treatment is problematic (35 percent slope angle or greater) along with information on vegetation type and coverage within the utility corridor. For purposes of analysis, it was assumed the probability that manual treatment would be selected is highest in areas where the slope angle of land in the utility corridor exceeded 35 percent, areas with less dense tree canopy, and near aquatic or riparian habitat. Mechanical treatment would predominantly occur in areas characterized by slopes less than 35 percent, where the vegetation coverage is greatest and proximity to riparian areas is reduced. Biomass is to be lopped and scattered within the program area or occasionally hauled offsite in a work truck that is commuting back from the work zone. No dedicated haul trips carrying biomass are planned. As discussed, pile burning would only occur occasionally in the non-fire season.

Table 2-3. Vegetation Treatment Probability by Transmission Line

Water Transmission Pipeline	Length (miles)	Percentage of Alignment with Slopes ≥35 Percent	Treatment Type Probability Manual	Treatment Type Probability Mechanical
Camino Conduit	7	7	Moderate	High
Pleasant Oak Main	14	2	Low	High
Diamond Springs Main	12	1	Low	High
El Dorado Main No. 1	18	2	Moderate	Moderate
El Dorado Main No. 2	14	7	Moderate	High
Sly Park Intertie	5	11	High	Moderate
Golden Hill Intertie	18	3	Moderate	Moderate

Notes: Values have been rounded;

Source: GEI 2022 using data layers provided by EID

2.4.3 Implementation

Treatment activities under the proposed program are projected to begin in 2023. Based on the existing utility corridor along each transmission line, up to approximately 550 acres of land may require treatment activities–referred to as the program area evaluated in this IS. It is estimated work crews would average 0.5 acres per day of vegetation clearance. This rate applies to use of one or multiple treatments. Crews would work on one segment of the program area at a time and multiple crews would not operate simultaneously. Accordingly, the time needed to complete treatment along the entire alignment would be as short as approximately 5 years assuming the number of working days on an annual basis is 230 days and the program treats 110 acres of the program area annually.

Clearance activities would occur between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. The program would be ongoing over the life of the transmission system. Initial treatment activities are expected to be completed in approximately 5-years with ongoing maintenance of vegetation ongoing into the future as needed.

2.4.4 Future Treatment Activities Under the Program

As individual vegetation treatment segments are planned and funded, District staff would review each segment to determine whether the activities proposed are within the scope of this programmatic IS/MND. Whether a future activity is within the scope of this program IS is a factual question that the District would determine based on substantial evidence in the record. Factors that the District would consider in making that determination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- consistency of the future activity with the vegetation treatment type and methods evaluated
- intensity of the treatment program
- geographic area analyzed for environmental impacts
- whether all mitigation measures required for the proposed treatments are included in this IS/MND

The District will evaluate individual treatment activities and sites to determine whether the scope of activities and environmental effects are covered within the scope of this IS, and what mitigation measures need to be implemented. If a future treatment project proposed under the program can be found to meet the criteria in CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c) and the activity is determined to be within the scope of the program and covered by the impact analysis in this IS/MND, then no further environmental review is required. If such a finding cannot be supported, then new analysis would be required. The District also has the option of tiering off this IS for future CEQA compliance by incorporating by reference the information and analysis of this document and focusing the latter analysis on the issues ripe for consideration as outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15152.

2.5 Regulatory Requirements, Permits, and Approvals

As the CEQA lead agency, EID has the principal responsibility for approving and carrying out the proposed program and for ensuring that CEQA requirements and all other applicable regulations are met. Permitting agencies that may have permitting approval or review authority over portions of the proposed program are listed below:

- **United States Army Corps of Engineers:** Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit for discharge of fill material into Waters of the United States (U.S.) including wetlands.
- **United States Fish and Wildlife Service:** Compliance with Section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act, if Federal approval of the program is necessary (such as a Section 404 permit).
- **United States Forest Service:** Special use authorization for treatment activity within the El Dorado National Forest.
- **California Department of Fish and Wildlife:** Compliance with the California Endangered Species Act, incidental take authorization permits under Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code if take of listed species is likely to occur, and Section 1602 streambed alteration notification for activities that occur within the bed or bank of adjacent waterways.
- **California Department of Transportation:** Encroachment permits provide temporary access for treatment activities within Caltrans rights-of-ways, such as State Route 49 and U.S. Route 50.
- **Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board:** Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification for issuance of a Section 404 permit.
- **El Dorado County Air Quality Management District**: Burn permits and review of smoke management plans for pile burning.

Chapter 3. Environmental Checklist

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this program, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

Determination (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

3/08/2023

Michael Baron
Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District

Date

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts

1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts. Operations and maintenance impacts of the proposed project are routine, minimal, and essentially the same as current operations and maintenance of the existing facilities. There is no potential for significant impacts to any resource category from project operations and maintenance of the existing and proposed facilities.
3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less-than-significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required. "Beneficial impacts" are also identified where appropriate to provide full disclosure of any benefits from implementing the proposed project.
4) "Less-than-significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less-Than-Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less-than-significant level.
5) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
6) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
7) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

8) The explanation of each issue should identify:

a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less-than-significant.

Significance thresholds are identified for certain resources, but others are not necessary because there is clearly no impact or the question itself provides the basis for the significance threshold.

3.1 Aesthetics

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

3.1.1 Environmental Setting

Most of the program area is in rural El Dorado County where the land use primarily consists of agricultural lands and large lot residential uses (**Figure 3.1-1**). However, small segments of the utility corridor for El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2, Diamond Springs Main, Gold Hill Intertie, and Pleasant Oak Main intersect urban and rural communities. **Table 3.1-1** identifies designated public scenic viewpoints in the program area.

These viewpoints are located along highways where viewers can see large water bodies, canyons, rolling hills, or forests; however, other viewpoints consist of historic structures or districts that are reminiscent of El Dorado County's heritage (El Dorado County 2003). Portions of the program area intersect or are near U.S. Route 50, which is a designated State scenic highway, and State Route 49, which is an eligible State scenic highway (Caltrans 2018 and 2019). Given that State Route 49 is not an officially designated State scenic highway, it is not discussed further.

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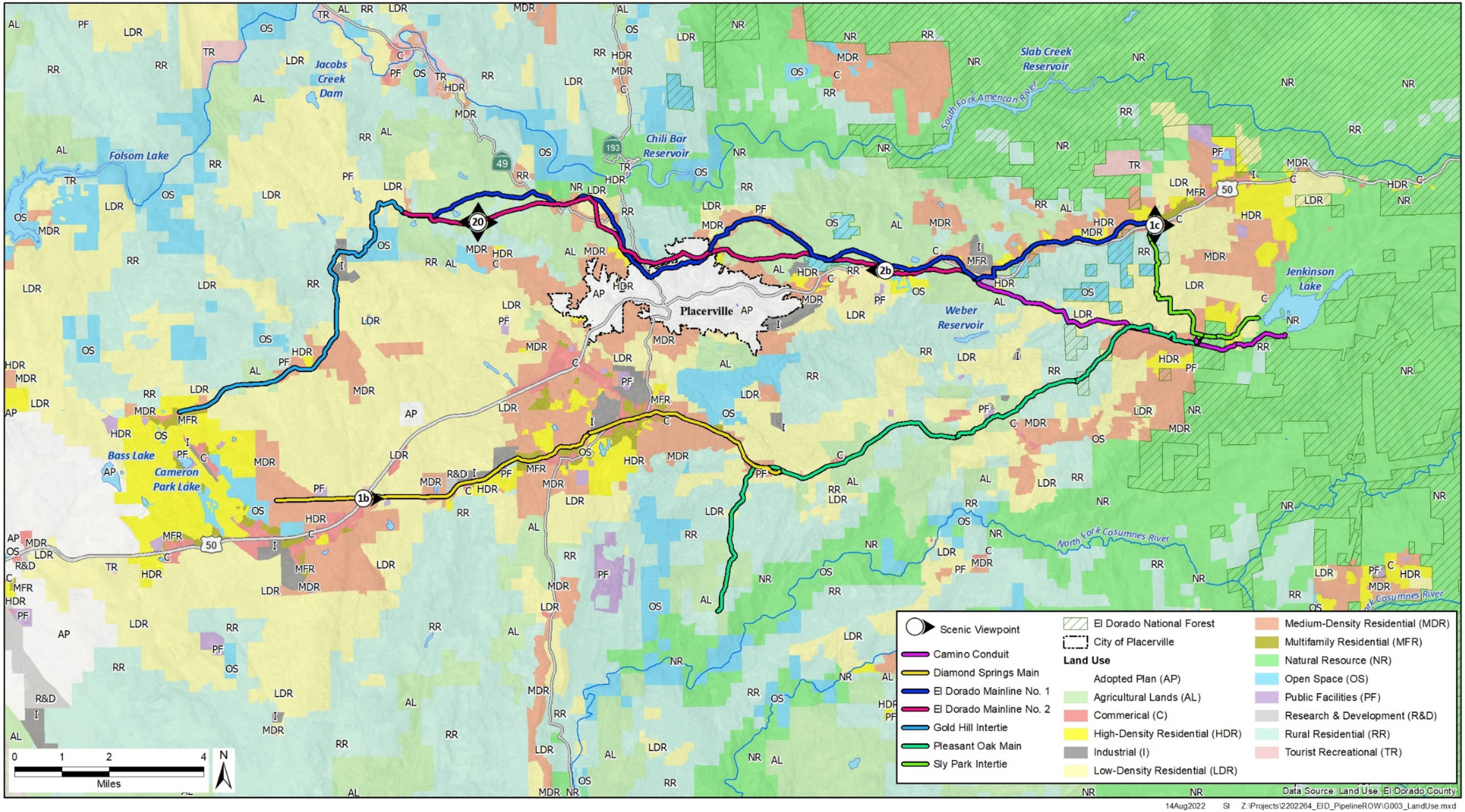
Figure 3.1-1. Land Use and Scenic Viewpoints Within the Program Area Vicinity



Source: GEI 2022

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Table 3.1-1. Important Public Scenic Viewpoints

Viewpoint	Location No.1	Location	Direction	Scenic View	Program Area Intersect
U.S. Route 50 westbound	1b	Between south Shingle Road and Ponderosa Road interchange and Greenstone Road	East	Crystal Range	Diamond Springs Main
U.S. Route 50 westbound	1c	East of Placerville, various locations (state-designated scenic highway)	East, north, and south	Sierra Nevada peaks, American River canyon, lower Sierra Nevada ridgelines	El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2, and Sly Park Intertie
U.S. Route 50 eastbound	2b	Camino Heights	West	Sacramento Valley	El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2
Cold Spring Road	20	Gold Hill area	All	Rolling hills, ridgelines	El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2

Notes: [1] Location is from Table 5.3-1 in the El Dorado County General Plan EIR (El Dorado County 2003).
Source: El Dorado County 2003.

Portions of the program area that cross the U.S. Route 50 utility corridor include the El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2, and the Sly Park Intertie. The general conditions of U.S. Route 50 utility corridor within the program area include:

- El Dorado Main No. 1 – Medium to dense stands of mature trees and shrubs. At the Snows Road crossing, medium density vegetation, including mature trees, near a man-made concrete overpass.
- El Dorado Main No. 2 – Sparse vegetation, including mature trees, located near commercial and residential uses.
- Sly Park Intertie – Dense stand of mature trees with scattered rural residences.
- Diamond Springs Main – Medium stands of mature trees and shrubs interspersed with grassland near the KOA campground located on the north side of the U.S. Route 50 utility corridor.

Viewer groups in the program area with high viewer sensitivity include motorists driving on U.S. Route 50, State Route 49, and local roadways where they cross the program area or are adjacent and have views of the program area. Motorists driving on U.S. Route 50 considered to have high viewer sensitivity due to the greater level of viewer concern associated with scenic highways. Rural residences are scattered around the region and those with direct views of the program area may be sensitive to changes. Recreationists in the area that potentially would experience views of the program area include those using the smaller lakes adjacent to the program area, and trails in the region that cross the program area.

3.1.2 Discussion

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

A scenic vista is generally defined as an expansive view of highly valued landscape observable from a publicly accessible viewpoint. In the program area vicinity, publicly accessible viewpoints are primarily from public roadways and recreation areas. Views of the program area may also be visible from private residences in the area, but for purposes of analysis residential property is not considered as a public space and these uses are not discussed further.

The program would result in the removal of vegetation including mature trees and shrubs within scenic vistas. Locations where a transmission utility corridor cross a designated scenic viewpoint and the level of impact associated with treatment activities conducted at these locations is discussed below.

Cold Springs Road

The program area along Cold Springs Road is characterized by agricultural and rural residential uses. Views of El Dorado Mains 1 and 2 utility corridors at the crossing with Cold Springs Road include open grassland, vineyard, orchard, livestock grazing intermixed with ornamental landscaping, riparian, and barren road right of way.

Very limited treatment activity is expected to take place within the El Dorado Main 1 utility corridor at the intersection with Cold Springs Road because land cover within and along the program area includes orchard, riparian, and barren (roadway). None of these land cover types would be subject to intensive vegetation treatments.

Land cover types within the El Dorado Main 2 utility corridor visible from Cold Springs Road include vineyard, residential, barren (roadway), and trees. The nearest tree canopy within the program area is located within the El Dorado Main 2 utility corridor approximately 700 feet east of the undercrossing with Cold Springs Road. Views of this treatment area would be obscured from motorists traveling north on Cold Springs Road due to the roadway alignment which contains a sharp change in travel direction just south of the treatment area and the presence of trees located between the roadway and the program area. Motorists traveling south would have narrow windows when views are available, but the treatment area would largely be obscured by the presence of trees located on private land outside the program area and a slight difference in elevation between the roadway and adjacent residential land.

Travelers using Cold Springs Road would see intermittent views of treatment activities including use of equipment, work crews, and possibly smoke from pile burning. However, treatment activities would be infrequent and short in duration. In addition, work crews and use of equipment are consistent with the type of activity associated with the vineyards and orchards visible to travelers along this roadway.

Long term changes to the scenic vista visible from Cold Springs Road would be limited due to the distance between the observer and the program area combined with the presence of intervening topography and land cover types (i.e., vineyards, orchards and residential uses), which would not be subject to intensive treatments. Given the abundance of natural features that are contained in the scenic view shed such as woodlands, rolling hills, grassland and water visible along the roadway from this location, vegetation thinning conducted under the program would not result in a substantial change to scenic resources within the Cold Springs scenic vista.

U.S. Route 50

Views from segments of U.S. Route 50 designated as scenic vistas are characterized by mountain peaks, historic land uses (primarily within and east of Placerville), water, trees, rock outcrops, and the valley floor. As discussed, the program area intersects U.S. Route 50 at four locations. Scenic Vista 1b along U.S. Route 50 contains views of the Diamond Springs Main utility corridor near the community of Shingle Springs. Land cover within and adjacent to the Diamond Springs Main utility corridor includes low density residential (developed), Tourist Recreation (developed), trees, and grasses.

The program would remove vegetation within the Diamond Springs Main utility corridor, immediately adjacent to the westbound lane of U.S. Route 50 and approximately 500 feet from the eastbound travel lane. During treatments, travelers on U.S. Route 50 would temporarily see treatment activities including use of equipment, work crews, and possibly smoke from pile burning on rare occasions. Treatment activities would be infrequent and short in duration. After treatments, an opening in the tree canopy may be visible to motorists traveling along U.S. Route 50. Views of the treated area would be limited to a window of time when motorists are immediately upon and directly passing through the corridor due to the presence of large trees that block direct views of the treated utility corridor as observed by motorists on U.S. Route 50. Given the speed (65 mph) motorists are traveling on the highway and the narrow window of opportunity to view the treated landscape, the impact associated with removal of tree cover would not substantially change the view shed as observed from scenic vista 1b.

Scenic Vista 1c is located east of Placerville and contains dense stands of trees, low density residential uses (developed), commercial (developed), roadway (barren), vineyards and grasses. El Dorado Main 1 and 2 travel parallel to U.S. Route 50 for much of the length of the roadway within scenic vista 1c, at a distance that varies in size varying from 0 feet (5 Mile Road undercrossing, Snows Road undercrossing, and an undercrossing located 1,300 feet northwest of Reservoir 2) to as far as 4,518 feet (El Dorado Main 1 along Union Ridge Road Right of way). Mature trees, residential and commercial structures, and intervening topography located between the program area and U.S. Route 50 obscure large segments of the program area from motorists traveling along U.S. Route 50. Treatment activity would likely be visible at select locations extending along the El Dorado Main 2 undercrossing at 5 Mile Road east approximately 4,400 feet. This area is relatively open with few trees or structures to obscure views. Land cover types in this area are primarily developed or grassland with little tree canopy.

Views of the treated landscape within the utility corridor would be limited in duration due to the speed at which a motorist is traveling along the roadway. Given the abundance of natural features contained in the scenic view shed including woodlands, rolling hills, grassland and water visible along the designated scenic vistas, the program would not result in a substantial change to a scenic vista. This impact is considered **less than significant.**

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

U.S. Route 50 is the only designated State scenic highway in the vicinity of the program area. Views from U.S. Route 50 are characterized by mountain peaks, historic land uses and developed uses (primarily within and east of Placerville), water, trees, rock outcrops, and the valley floor. The program would not include construction or expansion of existing facilities, demolition of existing structures, or removal of large rock outcrops, which represent primary features characterizing the scenic views.

Most land within the program area is not visible from U.S. Route 50 due to the linear nature of the alignments, distance from highway, and presence of intervening topography, structures and trees. However, the transmission lines system crosses U.S. Route 50 at the following four locations: Sly Park Intertie near exit 57, El Dorado Main No. 1 at Snows Road and again approximately 0.70-mile west of Snows Road, and El Dorado Main No. 2 at the 5 Mile Road exit. As described in question a) above in this section, treatments would be limited at these locations since the land cover type is generally barren, grassland, or developed and does not preclude access to the transmission line. Additionally, program areas are visible from U.S. Route 50 for brief moments, within narrow visual windows, due to the presence of intervening topography, and mature trees, and the speed (65mph or greater) that the observer is traveling along the highway. In these areas, treatment activities would be temporarily visible, including use of equipment, work crews, and possibly smoke from pile burning on rare occasions. Treatment activities at any location would be infrequent and short in duration. Changes to the landscape after treatments would also be visible. However, trees visible from U.S. Route 50 that may be removed would be small in number, scattered along the corridor, and the treated area would only be visible for brief moments when the observer is traveling near the four points where the utility corridor crosses U.S. Route 50. Additionally, non-hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH would remain. Therefore, while the program would remove trees within view of motorists on U.S. Route 50, the primary features characterizing the views would remain intact, and changes would not substantially alter the elements that together form the scenic resource. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Treatment activities would occur in both urban and non-urbanized areas. In urbanized areas, the program would not conflict with applicable zoning regulations since no new construction or expansions are proposed. In non-urbanized areas, during treatment activities, equipment would be temporarily visible entering/exiting the roadway turnoffs from State Route 49 and U.S. Route 50, as well as local roadways and any other views of the program area.

Most land within the program area is not visible from locations accessible to the public because the transmission lines travel overland, and presence of intervening topography, structures and trees obscures the program area from direct views. At locations where the program area is visible from public vantage points, the program would reduce the amount of tree canopy visible in the view shed, to varying degrees at different locations depending on tree sizes. However, non-hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH would be retained in the utility corridor. Given the nature of the landscape, removing vegetation within the program area would not adversely impact the scenic quality of public views because the area would continue to remain dominated by dense vegetation and forestlands. Furthermore, most vegetation removal would occur in rural areas that are not easily accessible to the public, and therefore, are unlikely to be visible from public vantage points. Because long-term changes would not substantially affect the existing visual character within and surrounding the program area, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

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

The program would not include any new light sources and work will be conducted during daytime hours. The program would have **no impact**.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may *refer to* the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997, as updated) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may *refer to* information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE] regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. – Would the project:					
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

Portions of the program area are designated as Open Space, Natural Resources, and Agricultural Lands by El Dorado County (**Figure 3-1**). The program area does not include lands with active Williamson Act contracts since the program area does not include lands zoned as Exclusive Agricultural or Agricultural Preserve (El Dorado County 2012 and 2022). Approximately 333 acres or 58 percent of the program area contains trees with 10 percent or greater canopy cover as over story which is considered to be forestland under Public Resources Code section 12220(g).

3.2.2 Discussion

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

The program area does not contain Prime, Unique, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (EDC 2012 and 2022). There would be **no impact**.

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

Portions of the program area are located on land zoned for agricultural use; however, no active Williamson Act contracts occur on land within the program area. Additionally, treatment activities would not require new construction or expansion of facilities that could conflict with existing zoning. There would be **no impact**.

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

Portions of the program area are zoned as forest land and timber preserve (TPZ) however, only a very small portion of the program area would occur on the edge of a parcel zoned for TPZ while approximately 58 percent of the program area is forestland. The program would not require construction or expansion of new facilities that could conflict with applicable zoning or preclude the use of land within or outside the program area for timber production. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

The program would result in the conversion of forestland to non-forestland. Removal of trees and vegetation, including within forestlands, would occur periodically over the program lifespan to ensure future access and maintenance of EID's transmission lines. Treatment activities would occur within approximately 333 acres of the "trees" vegetation type, which represents land that is designated as forestland. See Section 2.4.2, "Treatment Scenarios," for a discussion of data sources used to identify vegetation coverage types. Vegetation would be removed as needed to conduct maintenance activities and emergency repairs on the transmission line system. While the number of trees and amount of other vegetation that would be removed within the program area or an individual treatment site is unknown at this time, within the utility corridor crews would remove trees less than 12 inches in diameter at DBH, and would clear brush, shrubs, and other woody material. Hazard trees greater than 12 inches DBH within the utility corridor would also be removed. Given the dense patches of forestland throughout El Dorado County including surrounding the program area, the amount of forestland removed under the program is considered minimal. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

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

There would be no other changes from the proposed program on the existing environment that would convert farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use. See responses above under Impacts 3.2 (a), (c), and (d). There would be **no impact**.

3.3 Air Quality

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

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) to establish health-based air quality standards at the Federal and State levels. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) were established for the following criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead. These standards have been established with a margin of safety to protect the public's health. Both EPA and CARB designate areas of the State as attainment, nonattainment, maintenance, or unclassified for the various pollutant standards according to the Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act, respectively.

An "attainment" designation for an area signifies that pollutant concentrations did not violate the NAAQS or CAAQS for that pollutant in that area. A "nonattainment" designation indicates that a pollutant concentration violated the standard at least once, excluding those occasions when a violation was caused by an exceptional event, as identified in the criteria. A "maintenance" designation indicates that the area previously had nonattainment status and currently has attainment status for the applicable pollutant; the area must demonstrate continued attainment for a specified number of years before it can be re-designated as an attainment area. An "unclassified" designation signifies that data do not support either an attainment or a

nonattainment status. Under the NAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ (western portion of El Dorado County) and unclassified/attainment for NO_x, and PM_{10}. Under the CAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for ozone and PM_{10}, and unclassified/attainment for $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_x (CARB 2018).

El Dorado Air Quality Management District

The El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (El Dorado AQMD) is responsible for attainment and maintenance of air quality conditions in El Dorado County. At the local level, air quality is managed through land use and development planning practices, which is implemented in El Dorado County through the general planning process. The El Dorado AQMD is responsible for establishing and enforcing local air quality rules and regulations that address the requirements of Federal and State air quality laws. They are also responsible for implementing strategies for air quality improvement and recommending mitigation measures for new growth and development.

The El Dorado AQMD has developed an 82 pounds per day per quarter year threshold of significance for two criteria pollutants–ROG and NO_x–to evaluate regional impacts of project-specific emissions of air pollutants and their impact on the existing air quality plans. If the treatment activities identified in the program would increase the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards the program would result in a potentially significant impact. Emissions exceeding the thresholds have not been accommodated in the air quality plans and would not be consistent with such plans. Additionally, the El Dorado AQMD does not have a quantitative significance threshold or require quantitative analysis of fugitive dust PM_{10}, and instead states that emissions generated during construction activities can be considered less than significant with application of fugitive dust measures outlined in the South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 403 (El Dorado AQMD 2002).

Rule 300 – Open Burning

El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 applies to pile burning. The District would likely qualify for an exemption under Section 300.1 (E) which states that use of open outdoor fires for right-of-way clearing by a public entity, or utility, or for levee, ditch, or reservoir maintenance shall be allowed in compliance with minimum drying times (Section 300.3 [C]), no-burn days (Section 300.3 [D]), smoke management (Section 300.3 [F]), and burning permit (Section 300.4 [B]).

Section 300.3 (C) Minimum Drying Times

The following minimum drying times may apply to the proposed project.

1) Requirements: To lower the moisture content of the material being burned, the elapsed time between cutting and burning shall be:

    a. A minimum of three days for green straw and stubble.

b. Vegetation such as orchard prunings, small branches, vegetable tops, and seed screenings, shall be in a dry condition to facilitate combustion and minimize the amount of smoke emitted.

c. A minimum of six weeks for trees, stumps, and large branches greater than six inches in diameter or as otherwise determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer

Section 300.3 (D) No-Burn Days

1) Prohibitions:

d. No person shall knowingly permit open outdoor fires on days when such burning is prohibited by ARB, the APCO, or the fire agency with appropriate jurisdiction.

e. Designated fire agencies have authority to prohibit any burning due to high fire hazard or limitation of available firefighting or control equipment.

2) Exceptions:

a. The APCO may issue a permit to authorize the use of open outdoor fires on No-Burn Days, when denial of such a permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss.

b. The APCO may exempt non-agricultural burning on No-Burn Days when air quality and state or federal standards would not be violated as a result of such burning.

Section 300.3 (F) Smoke Management

1) Requirements.

a) Material to be burned shall be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum of smoke.

b) Only the amount that can reasonably be expected to completely burn within the following twenty-four hours should be ignited in any one day, except for large trees (diameter of six or more inches). Does not include prescribed burning.

c) All outdoor fires shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices as defined in Section 300.2 of this Rule.

d) Material to be burned shall be ignited as rapidly as practicable within applicable fire control restrictions.

e) Burning shall be curtailed when smoke drifting into a nearby populated area becomes a public nuisance.

f) No material shall be burned unless it is free of tires, household rubbish, tar paper, and construction debris; is reasonably free of dirt, soil, and moisture; and is loosely stacked in such a manner to promote drying and insure combustion with a minimum of smoke.

Section 300.4 (B) Burning Permit

The District would be required to obtain an El Dorado AQMD Burning Permit during the non-fire season (November through April) or a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

(CAL FIRE) Burn Permit during work in the fire season (May through October). The requirements of a burn permit are as follows:

2) Requirements.

   a) No person shall knowingly set or permit open outdoor fires unless that person has been issued a valid permit by the APCO or a designated agency (Section 41852 and PRC Section 4423).

   b) A permit shall not be issued unless information is provided as required by the APCO or a designated agency, including: 1. Name and address of the applicant. 2. Location of proposed burn. 3. Acreage or estimated tonnage, and type of material to be burned.

   c) Each permit issued shall bear a statement of warning containing the following words or words of like or similar language: "This permit is valid only on those days during which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the California Air Resources Board or the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District pursuant to section 41855 of California Health and Safety Code Section 41854".

   d) A permit shall not be valid unless information is provided as required by the designated fire protection agency for fire protection purposes.

   e) The designated agency shall forward the permit information received from applicants to the APCO upon request.

   f) Such person, or his representative, shall have the permit available for inspection at the burn site during the burn.

3.3.2 Discussion

The following analysis evaluates impacts to air quality using the methodology and assumptions developed as part of the CAL FIRE Vegetation Treatment Program (VTP) Programmatic EIR (SCH # 2019012052). The CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR considered whether vegetation treatment activities including mechanical, manual, and burning (like those proposed by EID) would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants or precursors that could result in in, or contribute to, an exceedance of the NAAQS or CAAQS; the exposure of people to a dose of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) that results in an incremental increase in cancer risk greater than 10 in one million or a Hazard Index for acute or chronic risk greater than 1.0; exposure of people to airborne NOA; or exposing a substantial number of people to objectionable odors.

CEQA encourages a lead agency to streamline the environmental review process whenever possible to reduce delays and paperwork (Guidelines Section 15006). One means available is to incorporate by reference all or portions of another document which is a matter of public record or is generally available to the public (Guidelines Section 15150). The CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR, which was prepared by the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) in collaboration with CAL FIRE has been certified as adequate and EID is incorporating by reference the methodology of that EIR for use in the Initial Study checklist responses for the

proposed program (CAL FIRE 2019). The CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR is available for download at https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/calvtp/calvtp-programmatic-eir/.

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

Treatment activities would generate emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors from several sources, including the following:

- exhaust generated by off-road equipment, machine-powered hand tools
- exhaust from on-road vehicle trips associated with worker commutes and transport of equipment
- fugitive PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ dust emissions generated by ground disturbance activities and vehicle travel on unpaved roads
- smoke and $PM_{2.5}$ generated by the combustion of vegetation during pile burning

Emissions generated by workers commuting to and from the work site (maximum 5 workers in a crew; traveling 120 miles round-trip) were estimated using the Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 (SMAQMD 2018), then added to the emissions estimates for treatment activities to provide an estimate of the total daily emissions generated by treatment activities conducted under the program. Table 3.4-6 of the CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR identified the predicted rates of criteria pollutant emissions generated by proposed treatment activities on a per-acre basis for vegetation categories found in the landscape/CWHR vegetation category of the program area (i.e., tree, shrub, and grass). Emissions estimates provided in that table were created using assumptions about the types and number of equipment that would be used, the number of workers per treatment crew, and the mix of treatment activities to be applied in various land cover types. Emissions generated by off-road equipment were estimated using emission factors from CARB's web-based OFFROAD2017 model. Emissions generated by on-road vehicle trips were estimated using emission factors from the Emission Factor 2017 model (EMFAC2017, Version 1.0.2). Emissions generated by pile burning were obtained from multiple research papers evaluating the effects of wildfire in the Pacific Northwest and Sierra Nevada foothills.

The most intensive emissions scenario for the program was identified and compared to El Dorado AQMD significance thresholds for ROG and NO_X. Emissions generated by treatment activities would vary widely depending on the treatment method, landscape, and treatment site acreage. Emissions were based on the program's average daily treatment rate of 0.5 acres per day for mechanical/manual treatments and pile burning 5 percent of vegetation material generated from the treatment area. Multiple emissions scenarios were developed to identify which scenario would generate the most emissions. Specifically, emissions from solely mechanical or manual treatments and each landscape type were estimated. The intensive emissions scenario for each constituent is the equivalent to the sum of the highest daily emissions scenarios for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments. During implementation of the program, mixing of treatment

types or reduced amounts of treatments would generate emissions below estimates for the intensive emission scenario. As shown in **Table 3.3-1**, emissions of ROG and NO_X from the intensive emission scenario are estimated be 22.4 and 3.0 pounds per day, respectively, and are substantially below the significance criteria.

Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking activities would disturb the ground surface over small areas. The program would not require excavation, grading, or other intensive construction activities that generate large amounts of fugitive dust. Fugitive dust generated at individual treatment sites would be infrequent and short-term. EID would implement the project in compliance with applicable rules and regulations of El Dorado AQMD, including measures in South Coast AQMD Rule 403 to reduce fugitive dust emissions and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 including preparation of a Burn Permit. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant.**

Table 3.3-1. Estimated Daily Ozone Precursor Emissions

Treatment Scenario	ROG Daily Emissions (pound/day)	NO_X Daily Emissions (pound/day)
Pile Burning – 5 percent usage		
Pile Burning – 100 percent Trees	**0.9**	0.1
Pile Burning – 100 percent Shrubs	0.2	0.02
Pile Burning – 100 percent Grass	0.1	**0.4**
Mechanical or Manual – 100 percent usage		
Mechanical – 100 percent Trees	1.5	**2.6**
Mechanical – 100 percent Shrubs	0.3	2.0
Mechanical – 100 percent Grass	0.2	0.4
Manual – 100 percent Trees	**21.5**	2.1
Manual – 100 percent Shrubs	8.8	1.3
Manual – 100 percent Grass	0.1	0.002
Intensive Emissions Scenario[1]	*22.4*	*3.0*
CEQA Threshold	*82*	*82*
Exceeds Threshold?	*No*	*No*

Notes: lbs/day = pounds per day, ROG = reactive organic gases, NOx = nitrogen oxides

[1] The intensive emissions scenario for each constituent is equivalent to the sum of the highest daily emissions scenario for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments.

bold = highest emitting scenarios used to identify the intensive emissions scenarios.

Source: CAL FIRE 2019; and emissions from worker's commute modeled by GEI using Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 computer program. Refer to Appendix A, for model data outputs.

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

Under the NAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for 8-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ (the western portion of El Dorado County) and unclassified/attainment for NO_x, and $PM_{10.}$ Under the CAAQS, El Dorado County is designated as nonattainment for ozone and $PM_{10,}$ and unclassified/attainment for $PM_{2.5}$ and NO_x (CARB 2018).

The air basin's nonattainment status is attributed to the region's development history. Past, present, and future development projects contribute to the region's adverse air quality impacts on a cumulative basis. By its nature, air pollution is largely a cumulative impact. No single project by itself is sufficient in size to result in nonattainment of ambient air quality standards. Instead, a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality impacts. In developing thresholds of significance for air pollutants, El Dorado AQMD considered the emission levels for which a project's individual emissions would be cumulatively considerable. In general, if a project exceeds its identified project-level significance thresholds, the project's cumulative impact would be cumulatively considerable.

The Sacramento Regional 2008 NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan and Reasonable Further Progress Plan (Ozone Attainment Plan) was developed for application within the Sacramento region, including the Mountain County Air Basin (MCAB) portion of El Dorado County (SMAQMD 2017). If a project can demonstrate consistency with the Ozone Attainment Plan for ROG and NOx emissions, it would be determined that it would not have a significant cumulative impact with respect to ozone.

Projects within the MCAB portion of El Dorado County are considered consistent with the Ozone Attainment Plan if they are found to meet the following consistency criteria:

1. The project does not require a change in the existing land use designation (e.g., a general plan amendment or rezone), or projected emissions of ROG and NOx from a project are equal to or less than the emissions anticipated for the site if development occurred under the existing land use designation;
2. The project does not exceed the "project alone" significance criteria;
3. The lead agency for the project requires the project to implement any applicable emission reduction measures contained in and/or derived from the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District's (SMAQMD's) Ozone Attainment Plan; and
4. The project complies with all applicable district rules and regulations.

For criterion 1, treatment activities would not require a change in existing land use designation, as the program's main objective is to manage vegetation for ease of access to EID's transmission lines. For criterion 2, as discussed in Question a) above, estimated daily emissions are below

applicable CEQA thresholds of significance. For criterion 3, treatment activities under the program would not generate ozone precursors that exceed District thresholds. Vehicle miles traveled by workers traveling to and from the site would be a very small fraction of the total daily miles traveled in the air basin, and vehicles would be subject to the fuel and emission standards assumed in the attainment plan. The activities under the program would not alter the downward trend line for ozone concentrations predicted under the Ozone Attainment Plan. For these reasons, program related activities would not conflict with the emission reduction measures in the plan. For criterion 4, EID would implement the project in compliance with applicable rules and regulations of El Dorado AQMD, including measures in South Coast AQMD Rule 403 to reduce fugitive dust emissions and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 including preparation of a Burn Permit. Therefore, this impact is considered **less than significant**.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Some members of the population are especially sensitive to emissions of air pollutants and should be given special consideration during the evaluation of the project's air quality impacts. These people include children, older adults, any person with pre-existing respiratory or cardiovascular illness, and athletes and others who engage in frequent exercise. Sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes.

According to the *California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality* (CARB 2013), the majority of the estimated health risks from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most prevalent being diesel particulate matter (DPM). Program implementation would generate TACs primarily in the form of DPM emissions from heavy equipment operations and/or heavy-duty trucks which could result in the associated health impacts to sensitive receptors. Emissions of TACs are normally localized and not region wide. Compliance with El Dorado County rules and regulations, and the established thresholds of significance, are sufficient for a finding of less than significant. The project would not require the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment, which is subject to CARB's Airborne Toxic Control Measures for in-use diesel construction equipment to reduce DPM emissions and would not involve extensive use of diesel trucks. The main source of DPM would be from workers commuting to and from the project site. Additionally, given the linear nature of the program, treatment activities would be implemented at one location for a short period of time before continuing on, and therefore, DPM generated by treatment activities would not take place near any single sensitive receptor for an extended period. The program would not expose sensitive receptors to a substantial pollutant concentration and this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Human response to odors is subjective, and sensitivity to odors varies greatly. Typically, odors are regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory reactions, nausea, vomiting, headaches). Use of equipment for treatment activities would not create new objectionable odors.

Pile burning could result in temporary odorous smoke emissions, which could be perceived as objectionable depending on the frequency and intensity of the resultant smoke, wind speed and direction, and the proximity and sensitivity of exposed individuals. However, pile burning would be conducted infrequently in the non-fire season. Additionally, smoke would be managed in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, which states that material to be burned must be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum amount of smoke. Only the amount that can reasonably be expected to completely burn within the following twenty-four hours should be ignited in any one day and burning must be curtailed when smoke drifting into a nearby populated area becomes a public nuisance. Due to the infrequent nature of pile burning and compliance with the actions listed in the required smoke management plan, odors generated during pile burning would not adversely affect a substantial number of people. This impact would be **less than significant.**

3.4 Biological Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:					
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations. Would the project:					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or Federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.4.1 Environmental Setting

Methods

The information in this section was developed based on review of existing databases and publicly available information with information on biological conditions within the program area. No field surveys were conducted. Habitat and land cover types within the program area were identified using California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) CWHR System (discussed previously in Section 2.4, "Program Activities") and are depicted throughout the program area in the map book in Figure 1 of **Appendix B**.

CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2022) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Rare Plant Inventory of (CNPS 2022a) were reviewed. These reviews were focused on the numerous U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles that include the project alignments and a 3-mile radius around these alignments. Results of the most recent CNDDB and CNPS review are provided in Figures 2 and 3 in **Appendix B**. A list of resources under jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that could occur in the project vicinity was obtained from the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) website (USFWS 2022a); the IPaC resource list is provided in **Appendix B**. Twelve fish and wildlife species and six plant species that are listed as "threatened" or "endangered" under the Federal Endangered Species Act and designated critical habitat for two listed species are included on this list. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Protected Resources App (NOAA 2022) indicates no resources under their jurisdiction are present in the program area. Aerial imagery on Google Earth® and National Wetlands Inventory data were reviewed as part of a desktop survey (USFWS 2022b).

A complete discussion of the environmental setting for biological resources is provided **Appendix B**. The remainder of this section summarizes the conditions of the environmental setting.

Habitats and Land Cover Types

The program area and vicinity include the following 21 habitat types, based on CWHR (CDFW 2014).

- Annual grassland
- Barren
- Blue oak woodland
- Blue oak-foothill pine
- Chamise-redshank chaparral
- Cropland
- Deciduous orchard
- Douglas fir
- Evergreen orchard
- Lacustrine
- Mixed chaparral
- Montane chaparral
- Montane hardwood
- Montane hardwood-conifer
- Montane riparian
- Perennial grassland
- Ponderosa pine
- Sierra mixed conifer
- Urban
- Valley oak woodland

- Vineyard

This habitat is characteristic of the Sierra Nevada foothills, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,500 to 3,700 feet above mean sea level.

Sensitive Biological Resources

Special-status Species

Special-status species were evaluated for the potential to occur at the program area, based on the database reviews and on-site habitat conditions. Results of the USFWS, CNDDB, and CNPS searches yielded occurrences of a total of 45 special-status plants that could in the program area. Fifteen (15) species occupy elevation ranges higher than the program area and were determined to be unlikely to occur. Habitat for the remaining 30 special-status plant species (including seventeen [17] species have been documented within 3 miles of the program area) could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur. These species are:

- Jepson's onion – *Allium jepsonii*
- three-bracted onion – *Allium tribracteatum*
- Nissenan manzanita – *Arctostaphylos nissenana*
- big scale balsamroot – *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*
- scalloped moonwort – *Botrychium crenulatum*
- paradox moonwort – *Botrychium paradoxum*
- stalked moonwort – *Botrychium pedunculosum*
- Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily – *Calochortus clavatus* var. *avius*
- Stebbins' morning-glory – *Calystegia stebbinsii*
- Van Zuuk's morning-glory – *Calystegia vanzuukia*
- flagella-like atractylocarpus – *Campylopodiella stenocarpa*
- Sierra arching sedge – *Carex cyrtostachya*
- chaparral sedge – *Carex xerophila*
- Pine Hill ceanothus – *Ceanothus roderickii*
- Red Hills soaproot – *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*
- mountain lady's-slipper – *Cypripedium montanum*
- Jack's wild buckwheat – *Eriogonum luteolum* var. *saltuarium*
- tripod buckwheat – *Eriogonum tripodum*
- Pine Hill flannelbush – *Fremontodendron decumbens*
- Butte County fritillary – *Fritillaria eastwoodiae*
- El Dorado bedstraw – *Galium californicum* ssp. *sierra*
- Parry's horkelia – *Horkelia parryi*
- saw-toothed Lewisia – *Lewisia serrata*
- Tehachapi monardella – *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblong*
- Layne's ragwort / Layne's butterweed – *Packera (= Senecio) layneae*
- veined water lichen – *Peltigera gowardii*

- Stebbins' phacelia – *Phacelia stebbinsii*
- Sierra blue grass – *Poa sierrae*
- oval-leaved viburnum – *Viburnum ellipticum*
- El Dorado County mule ears – *Wyethia reticulata*

Results of the USFWS and CNDDB searches yielded occurrences of a total of 31 special-status wildlife species that could occur in or near the program area. Eleven (11) species have no likelihood of occurring based on range and habitat conditions, four (4) species occupy elevation ranges outside of the program area and were determined to be unlikely to occur, and two (2) species have a low likelihood of occurring based on current range and distribution. Based on the review of existing documentation, habitat for the remaining fourteen (14) special-status wildlife species (including 11 species have been documented within 3 miles of the program area) could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur. These species are:

- western bumblebee – *Bombus occidentalis*
- monarch butterfly – *Danaus plexippus*
- California red-legged frog – *Rana draytonii*
- foothill yellow-legged frog Southern Sierra Distinct Population Segment (USFWS) and East/Southern Sierra clade (CDFW)] – *Rana boylii*
- western pond turtle – *Emys marmorata*
- coast horned lizard – *Phrynosoma blainvillii*
- northern goshawk – *Accipiter gentilis*
- willow flycatcher – *Empidonax traillii*
- bald eagle – *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
- great gray owl – *Strix nebulosi*
- California spotted owl – *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*
- pallid bat – *Antrozous pallidus*
- Townsend's big-eared bat – *Corynorhinus townsendii*
- fringed myotis – *Myotis thysanodes*

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats within the program area can be summarized as follows:

- A portion of the program area overlaps with the 5,525-acre Subunit ELD-1 of final designated critical habitat for California-legged frog (*Rana draytonii)* (75 Federal Register 12816 12959).
- There are several sensitive natural communities that may occur within the treatable landscape of the program area. The sensitive natural communities associated with each CWHR type in the program area are identified in **Table 3.4-1**.
- Several types of state and federally protected waters and wetlands likely occur in the program area and vicinity, including freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested and shrub

wetland, freshwater pond, lake, and riverine, along with swales and ephemeral wetlands. Site-specific analysis is required to determine if wetlands and other waters are present within specific treatment areas.

- Montane riparian habitat is mapped in the program area, which may comprise vegetation alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their rarity rank (**Table 3.4-1**).
- Oak woodland habitat is mapped in the program area, which may comprise vegetation alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their rarity rank (**Table 3.4-1**).
- Three chaparral CWHR types are mapped in the treatable landscape: chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and montane chaparral; however, these three types can include many different vegetation alliances, including alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their statewide rarity or inclusion of narrow endemic and special-status plant species (**Table 3.4-1**).

Table 3.4-1. Sensitive Natural Communities Associated with the Habitats in the Program Area

CWHR Classification	Associated Sensitive Natural Communities / MCV Alliances
Woodland and Forest Habitats	
Blue Oak Woodland	▪ Blue oak woodland ▪ Interior live oak woodland
Blue Oak-Foothill Pine	▪ Foothill pine woodland ▪ Blue oak woodland
Douglas Fir	▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ Douglas fir forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Montane Hardwood	▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ California buckeye grove* ▪ Bigcone Douglas fir forest* ▪ Canyon live oak forest ▪ Interior live oak woodland
Montane Hardwood-Conifer	▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ Bigcone Douglas fir forest*
Montane Riparian	▪ White alder grove ▪ Torrent sedge patch* ▪ Red osier thicket* ▪ Oregon ash grove* ▪ Fremont cottonwood forest* ▪ Sandbar willow thicket ▪ Wild grape shrubland*
Ponderosa Pine	▪ Ponderosa pine forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Sierran Mixed Conifer	▪ Incense cedar forest* ▪ Mixed oak forest
Valley Oak Woodland	▪ Valley oak woodland* ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Chaparral and Scrub Habitats	
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	▪ Chamise chaparral ▪ Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral/Buck brush chaparral ▪ Bigberry manzanita chaparral

CWHR Classification	Associated Sensitive Natural Communities / MCV Alliances
Mixed Chaparral	▪ Hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral* ▪ Bigberry manzanita chaparral ▪ Ione manzanita chaparral* ▪ Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral, Buck brush chaparral ▪ Deer brush chaparral ▪ Chaparral whitethorn chaparral ▪ Birch leaf mountain mahogany chaparral ▪ Bush poppy scrub ▪ California yerba santa scrub ▪ California coffee berry scrub ▪ Deer weed scrub ▪ Silver bush lupine scrub ▪ Holly leaf cherry - toyon - greenbark ceanothus chaparral ▪ Scrub oak chaparral ▪ Leather oak chaparral ▪ Tucker oak chaparral ▪ Poison oak scrub
Montane Chaparral	▪ Green leaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Deer brush chaparral ▪ Birch leaf mountain mahogany chaparral ▪ Brewer oak scrub
Herbaceous Habitats	
Annual Grassland	▪ Fiddleneck - phacelia field ▪ Wild oat grassland[N] ▪ Upland mustard and other ruderal forbs[N] ▪ Annual brome grassland[N] ▪ Red brome or mediterranean grass grassland[N] ▪ Cheatgrass - medusahead grassland[N] ▪ Yellow star-thistle field[N] ▪ Tar plant field* ▪ Annual dogtail grassland[N] ▪ Needle spike rush stand* ▪ Squirreltail patch ▪ California poppy - lupine field ▪ Goldenaster patch* ▪ California goldfields - dwarf plantain - small fescue flower fields ▪ Fremont's goldfields - salt grass alkaline vernal pool* ▪ Fremont's goldfields - Downingia vernal pools* ▪ Smooth goldfields vernal pool bottom* ▪ Fremont's tidy-tips - blow wives vernal pool* ▪ Perennial rye grass field[N] ▪ Spanish clover field ▪ Monolopia - leafy-stemmed tickseed field* ▪ Water blinks - annual checkerbloom vernal pool* ▪ Popcorn flower field ▪ White-tip clover swales*
Perennial Grassland	▪ Bent grass - tall fescue meadow ▪ Water foxtail meadow* ▪ Upland mustard and other ruderal forbs[N] ▪ California brome - blue wildrye prairie* ▪ California oat grass prairie* ▪ Squirreltail patch ▪ Common velvet grass - sweet vernal grass meadow[N] ▪ Ashy ryegrass - creeping ryegrass turf* ▪ Deer grass bed* ▪ Needle grass - melic grass grassland ▪ Harding grass - reed canary grass sward[N]

Notes: *These are designated sensitive natural communities with a State rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable).
[N] These alliances are dominated by nonnative vegetation.
Source: CWHR 2022, CNPS 2022, CAL FIRE 2019

Conservation Lands, Special Management Areas, and Other Biologically Important Lands

The El Dorado County Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan, which would cover over 300,000 acres of the County – including the program area, is currently in the planning stage. In addition, the program area may contain lands that are owned in fee and protected for open space purposes by public agencies or non-profit organizations. Examples of these lands that may be present in the program area include:

- large and small parks that are managed primarily as open space,
- land trust preserves, and
- special district open space lands and other types of open space.

3.4.2 Discussion

This impact discussion focuses on resources with reasonable potential to be affected by implementation of the program. Therefore, special-status plant and wildlife species that are unlikely to occur on the project site (because of a lack of suitable conditions, known extant range of the species, and/or lack of occurrence records) are not addressed in this discussion.

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

Habitat for 30 special-status plant species could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur. Habitat for 14 special-status wildlife species could be present in the program area (including 11 species that have been documented within 3 miles of the program area), and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur.

Special-status Plants

Treatment activities could result in death, altered growth, or reduced seed set through physically breaking, crushing, burning, scorching, trampling, or uprooting special-status plants. Any of the treatment activities have the potential to kill or damage special-status plants, if present within a treatment area, and each of the treatment activities could be used in every treatment area. Treatment activities could also alter growth and reproduction of special-status plants through habitat modifications. An indirect impact would occur if ground disturbance treatment activities altered habitat or site conditions in a manner that later resulted in the death or lack of regeneration of special-status plants.

Manual treatments alone would not disturb the ground surface. Mechanical treatments have the highest potential to impact special-status plants. Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking would primarily disturb the ground surface over small areas, which could affect roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts of special-status plants, as well as the seedbed, and affect soil stability. Mechanical treatments in areas occupied by special-status plants would likely directly kill or damage these plants where equipment is used. During manual treatments, special-status plants could be inadvertently removed if not identified for avoidance prior to treatment. Pile burning could result in directly burning up, scorching, or wilting special-status plants or their propagules if prescribed fire is close to special-status plant populations. In addition, special-status plants may be trampled by workers or damaged if beneath debris piles during treatment activities.

Adverse effects to special-status plant species could occur from direct removal or from habitat modification. For special-status plants that are listed or proposed for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA), loss of a substantial portion of a population could reduce the population below self-sustaining numbers and substantially reduce the overall range. A total of 30 plant taxa have the potential to occur in the program area. Of these, one is listed under both ESA and CESA and four are ESA-listed only. Twenty-five (25) additional special-status plant taxa have potential to occur in the treatable landscape. The threshold of significance may be higher for these taxa because they are generally not as rare as those protected under CESA and ESA. However, some of these plant taxa have narrow ranges or limited distribution, and loss of occurrences could substantially reduce regional population numbers or further reduce their range and contribute to a trend toward listing as threatened or endangered. Other special-status species have more widespread distributions but are not abundant anywhere they occur. For these species, loss of individual occurrences or populations could substantially reduce local or regional population numbers, thereby resulting in a reduction of species range and potentially contributing to a trend toward listing as threatened or endangered. Furthermore, because of the large geographic scale of the program area, it has potential to remove or reduce the size of multiple occurrences of special-status plant taxa. Therefore, this impact would be a **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

EID will assess the planned treatment areas to determine if habitat types that may be suitable for sensitive biological resources are present. If suitable habitat types are present within the planned treatment area, EID will require a qualified biologist conduct a biological survey prior to treatment activities. Biological surveys will include visual inspection for biological resources to (1) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands and waters, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and (2) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. Habitat assessments will be completed

at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat. Based on the results, EID, in consultation with a qualified biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the circumstances:

A) Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided.

If, based on the survey, the qualified biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment:

- by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or
- by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites).

Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat.

B) Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.

Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected (see resource-specific mitigation measures).

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

EID will implement a biological resource training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified biologist prepare biological resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to

leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified biologist.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status plant species is present and cannot be avoided, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities."

A) Special-status Plants Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status species are determined to be present, EID will avoid and protect these species through one of the following: (1)Treatment in areas that may support herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte special-status plants may be carried out during the dormant season for the relevant species or after the species have completed their annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the species to reestablish following treatment. (2) EID will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. The only exception to avoidance of special-status plants will be in cases where it is determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities.

B) Special-status Plants Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.

If significant impacts on special-status plants and/or wildlife and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized by implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and/or BIO-6 EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses or impacts to these special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be compensated. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to the affected species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, no compensatory mitigation for loss of special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be required.

EID in consultation with applicable agencies (e.g. USFWS, CDFW, USACE, etc.) will compensate for unavoidable, significant losses of special-status plant and/or wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA and loss of acreage or habitat function of sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitat by one of the following:

The plan may include one or more of the following:

- Preserving and enhancing existing special-status plant populations and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;

- Collecting seed (annual plant species) or transplantation (perennial plant species);

- Purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or any other applicable agency approved conservation or mitigation bank at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function;

- Restoring or enhancing degraded habitats and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat in or near the program area so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant and/or wildlife species in the future; or

- Acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species and/or sensitive natural

communities or other sensitive habitat that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-3, BIO-7, and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on special-status plants to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if suitable habitat or special-status plant species are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of special-status plants that would result in a significant impact would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

Special-status Wildlife

Insects and Other Terrestrial Invertebrates

The program area contains suitable habitat for two special-status invertebrate species (monarch butterfly and western bumblebee). These species could forage on the project site when suitable flowering plants are in bloom. Monarch could use milkweed (primarily *Asclepias* spp.), if present in the program area, for egg laying and larval development and feeding. Western bumble bees could nest in underground cavities in the program area, such as in abandoned chipmunk burrows. Because these species are highly mobile and similar habitat is extensive in the vicinity, potential disturbance of foraging individuals would likely be minor. Nonetheless, the proposed treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on these special-status insects if these species and their habitat are within the program area.

Treatments within occupied or suitable habitat could result in the complete removal of habitat and loss of habitat function for special-status invertebrates within the area, including removal of breeding and foraging habitat. It is likely that adults would successfully flee from pile burning, possibly using smoke as a cue. However, larvae and pupae may be present on host plants or underground and could be killed by the pile burning. In addition, while there is still much to be learned about the nesting and overwintering biology of special-status bumble bees, any near-surface or subsurface disturbance of the ground could kill bumble bees in colonies, including overwintering queens.

Amphibians and Reptiles

California red-legged frog and foothill yellow-legged frog may occur in the streams and wetlands, and associated uplands within the program area. If mechanical treatment occurs during the breeding season, these activities could result in the direct loss of special-status amphibians or

reptiles and their burrows, which could be crushed or otherwise disturbed if present within the vicinity of mechanical treatment activities like uprooting, skidding, or other use of heavy machinery. This could result in the direct mortality of these species, if present. While manual treatments would be less likely to result in adverse effects than prescribed burning and mechanical treatment, special-status amphibians or reptiles and their burrows could be accidentally crushed or otherwise damaged by personnel or equipment (e.g., trucks). Pile burning could result in direct mortality of special-status amphibians and reptiles if the piles are placed on top of or adjacent to burrows occupied by these species. Treatments would not result in substantial adverse effects on aquatic amphibians and reptiles because would be excluded from the treatments. However, these activities could result in adverse effects (e.g., inadvertent fill) on smaller aquatic features (e.g., wetlands) and special-status amphibians that may occupy these habitats.

Birds

Special-status birds with suitable habitat in the program area nest in a variety of habitat types; some species prefer mature or old-growth forest habitat with high canopy closure, some prefer forest edge habitats, and others prefer riparian forest habitat. Extensive areas of similar or higher-quality and less-disturbed habitat are present in the vicinity of the program area, and these species are likely to forage and roost elsewhere. However, treatments could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on special-status bird species, particularly those that nest in trees and cavities, if these species and their habitat are not sufficiently avoided.

If mechanical or manual treatments occur during the breeding season, these activities could result in the direct loss of tree or cavity nests, if present within trees that are being trimmed or removed. If pile burning occurs during the nesting season, active tree and cavity nests at the treatment site could be damaged by fire (e.g., heat scorch, smoke damage). This could result in the direct mortality of adults or young, if present. Additionally, nesting bird species could be alarmed by the visual, auditory, and olfactory cues of treatment activities and presence of work crews and equipment. This could result in nest abandonment, and potential mortality of young or loss of eggs.

Mammals

A few special-status bats have potential to occur within the program area. These species use a variety of habitats for roosting and denning. Bats roost in rock crevices, buildings, caves, mines, bridges, sloughing bark, tree cavities, and broad-leaf vegetation. Most bat species are highly sensitive to disturbance. Treatment activities could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on special-status mammals if these species and their habitat are not sufficiently avoided.

It is not anticipated that treatments would result in direct impacts to special-status bat habitat such as rock crevices, buildings, caves, mines, or bridges. However, mechanical and manual treatments could result in the direct removal of trees potentially being used by special-status bat species as roosts or maternity colonies. Removal of this habitat could result in mortality of

special-status bats if present within the trees. Pile burning within the vicinity of special-status bat roosts in trees (e.g., sloughing tree bark, tree cavities, and leaves) could result in the direct mortality or injury of special-status bats within roosts or maternity colonies. Pile burning would be limited to the non-fire season and avoid the spring to early fall period when female bats and their young are present and there is greater potential for adverse effects.

Special-status bats within tree habitat and other habitats (e.g., bridges, caves, mines, rock crevices) could be alarmed by the visual, auditory, and olfactory cues of pile burns (e.g., flames, smoke) and by the presence of workers and equipment (from all treatments) if these activities are in the vicinity of the roost or maternity colony. This could result in abandonment of the colony and potential mortality of young. Further, treatments could result in reduced canopy cover and reduced understory complexity if canopy trees, understory trees, shrubs, snags, and downed woody debris are removed (e.g., cut, uprooted, chopped, and burned).

Conclusions

EID would conduct pile burning in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, as discussed in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." Adverse effects to special-status wildlife species could occur from direct removal or from habitat modification, including mortality, injury, disturbance, or loss of habitat, if these species occur within areas or habitats that are not avoided. Because of the limited range and rarity of some of these special-status wildlife species, loss of individuals or habitat function of suitable habitat could substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of these species or threaten to eliminate populations of these species. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Protect Nesting Birds, Including Raptors and Nursery Sites.

If treatment activities are scheduled to occur during the active nesting season of native bird species (typically March 1st – August 31st), including raptors, and nursery sites (e.g., nesting bird colonies) that could be present within or adjacent to the program area, EID shall require a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for nesting birds, including colonial nesting species, with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity.

Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities, and should generally consider nesting habitat located within 100 feet (for songbirds) and within 500 feet, and where feasible up to ¼-mile, (for raptors) of the treatment area.

A) Nesting Birds and/or Nursery Sites Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If an active bird nest (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) is observed or determined to likely be present based on observed behavior, EID will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following:

- **Establish Buffer.** Establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the colony/nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified biologist.
- **Modify Treatment.** Modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active colony/nest to avoid disturbance (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by EID in coordination with the qualified biologist.
- **Defer Treatment.** Defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the program area that could disturb the active colony/nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young are independent of the colony/nest or the colony/nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified biologist.
- **Monitor Active Colony/ Nest During Treatment.** If treatment with potential to disturb an active colony or nest must proceed, a qualified biologist will monitor the colony/nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active colony/nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying from the colony/nest). If signs of disturbance are observed, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases.

B) Special-status Birds Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status birds cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status birds will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.

If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, and other special-status wildlife species is present and treatment activities could result in direct or indirect effects to these species, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-treatment clearance surveys for the relevant species. Protocol-level surveys are not expected to be necessary because species presence would be assumed based on habitat evaluation (as conducted during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1), known locality records, and other parameters, such as time of year.

A) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

If special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species are determined to be present (e.g., as determined in surveys during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 or focused pre-treatment clearance surveys implemented with this mitigation measure), EID will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing one of the following:

1. Treatment activities will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified biologist; or
2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young.

B) Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of these species will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife, and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-4 through BIO-7 , and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on special-status wildlife species to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if suitable habitat or special-status species are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and nesting birds and bat maternity roosts would be protected, and compensation for unavoidable, significant impacts of special-status wildlife species would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

Treatments within the program area could result in direct or indirect adverse effects on designated critical habitat, sensitive natural communities, and riparian habitat.

Critical Habitat

The program area is within the mapped boundaries of designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog. Treatments could result in destruction or adverse modification of this designated critical habitat. However, critical habitat designation only affects activities performed by Federal agencies or that involve a Federal permit, license, or funding, and that are likely to destroy or adversely modify the area of critical habitat. EID is not required to consult with USFWS for actions within critical habitat. However, some treatment activities could be located on lands within the El Dorado National Forest and require approval from the U.S Forest Service (USFS).

Sensitive Natural Communities

Treatments could result in loss or degradation of designated sensitive natural communities, if present within treatment sites, through physically removing the dominant and characteristic vegetation that defines the community or through modifications to species composition, growth form, and vegetation structure in a way that causes a transition from a vegetation alliance meeting the parameters that define the sensitive natural community to one meeting the characteristics of a common vegetation type or to one dominated by nonnative vegetation. Removal of understory vegetation could result in a loss of sensitive natural communities if the understory shrub vegetation is characteristic of the vegetation assemblage that defines the sensitive natural community. Indirect impacts could occur if ground disturbances during treatment activities alter habitat or site conditions in a manner that later results in the death or lack of regeneration of vegetation that typifies the sensitive natural community at the alliance level. Mechanical treatments and pile burning within or adjacent to sensitive natural communities can increase invasion risk by creating bare ground and tilled soil that is ideal for invasive plant species establishment.

Riparian Habitat

Treatments may result in direct removal of native riparian vegetation and loss of riparian habitat acreage or function. Removal of native understory vegetation could reduce habitat functions for wildlife species that use the shrub layer or require structural complexity, and removal of woody vegetation could leave stream banks more susceptible to erosion and reduce stormwater filtration. Riparian habitats that are diverse in both the composition of vegetation species and physical habitat structure are likely to accommodate a wider variety of wildlife and reducing structural complexity and species diversity can reduce habitat functions for many species. Removal of dead and dying trees, encroaching upland species, invasive plants, and excess understory vegetation growth can also have beneficial effects because it would leave more water and nutrients available for native riparian hardwood trees and can improve riparian habitat health. While both beneficial and adverse impacts could occur, the removal of native riparian vegetation has the potential to substantially reduce habitat functions and there could be a net loss of riparian habitat in treatment areas.

Oak Woodlands

Treatments in oak woodland habitat would primarily be focused on removing trees less than 12 inches within the previously disturbed pipeline alignment consisting of the herbaceous understory, but could also include larger oak trees that are considered hazardous. This would result in removing uncharacteristic fuel loads in the shrub layer and reducing ladder fuels. It is reasonable to expect long-term beneficial effects may result; for example, removal of dead and dying trees, invasive plants, and excess understory vegetation growth can improve oak woodland habitat quality by removing vegetation that competes with oak seedlings and saplings for light, water, and nutrients. Removal of native understory vegetation could reduce habitat functions for wildlife species that utilize the shrub layer or require structural complexity. While some adverse

effects could occur, most effects are expected to either be avoided (i.e., retaining healthy trees greater than 12 inches) or be beneficial (removing competitive undergrowth).

Chaparral

Even though chaparral vegetation is adapted to fire and disturbance, most chaparral types require a minimum of 10 years to recover from fire or similar disturbance, and chaparral types dominated by obligate seeder shrubs that are fire-stimulated generally require a minimum of 15 years to accumulate enough seed in the soil seedbank to recover (Syphard et al. 2019). Therefore, vegetation treatment activities could potentially result in type conversion of chaparral vegetation if the treatment does not replicate the natural fire regime of the vegetation type present.

Conclusions

Prior to conducting pile burning, EID would obtain a Burning Permit in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, as discussed in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." There would be potential for direct removal of sensitive vegetation or habitat modifications that degrade the quality of sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities and that lead to a loss of acreage of these habitat types, eliminate sensitive natural communities or habitat from a treatment area, or reduce the habitat value or function of these habitats. Loss or substantial degradation of sensitive natural communities and sensitive habitats would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

> **Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.
>
> **Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.
>
> **Mitigation Measure BIO-6 Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.**
>
> If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitats including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, may be present, then treatments will physically avoid the sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, if feasible.

A) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided.

Avoiding impacts to these sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, including wetlands, would require the following measures:

- **Classify the Habitat/Community and Identify Boundaries.** Require a qualified biologist to identify sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website), and/or conducting a wetland assessment to delineate the boundaries of Federally and State protected wetlands and other waters.
- **Establish Avoidance Buffers**. A qualified biologist will establish an avoidance buffer around the sensitive natural community or sensitive habitat, as follows:

    - State and Federally Protected Wetlands. Mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited (specifically, mechanical treatments, equipment and vehicle access or staging, and disposal of vegetation material).

    - Riparian Habitats. EID will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and identify appropriate protections for canopy retention erosion minimization. EID will implement permit conditions which may include, but is not limited to:

        1. Retaining Native riparian vegetation to the extent practicable in a well distributed multi- storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities.

2. Minimizing removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, and cottonwood) to the extent feasible.

3. Limiting ground disturbance within riparian habitats to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments.

B) Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.

If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses these habitats will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-6, BIO-7, and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on sensitive habitats to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if sensitive habitats are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of these habitats would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

Treatments are not proposed in State and Federally protected wetlands, or other aquatic habitats. However, many wetlands are defined at a finer scale than is available in the FRAP vegetation layer or in the National Wetlands Inventory. Therefore, some treatment activities could inadvertently destroy or adversely modify protected wetlands, such as from removing vegetation, ground disturbance, or disposal of cut/chipped vegetation material. Such effects could result in loss of wetland habitat functions and values from ground disturbance or upland vegetation

removal that alters hydrology, direct removal of wetland vegetation, or fill of wetlands or dredging through wetlands. If this occurred, it would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-6 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-6, and BIO-7 would reduce the potentially significant impact on State or Federally protected wetlands to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if State or Federally protected wetlands are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of State or Federally protected wetlands would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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?

Terrestrial wildlife movement corridors, or essential connectivity areas, include much of the relatively intact natural landscape blocks in wildland areas and some developed areas. Several ungulate species occur within the program area. Mule deer, the most common ungulate species in California, occurs in the program area. One of the objectives of CDFW's California Deer

Conservation and Management Plan is to update and maintain range maps for this species including migration routes in order to better manage the species (CDFW 2015b). According to CDFW mapping, winter and critical winter habitat for mule deer occurs in the eastern portion of the program area. Additionally, resident mountain lions range includes most of the wildland areas of the treatable landscape. Mountain lions occupy a variety of habitats and are most abundant in riparian habitats, although their habitat use is typically associated with prey (e.g., mule deer) availability. Deer migration areas, and thus mountain lion occurrences, are likely largely associated with waterways and riparian areas within the program area.

Treatments could occur within areas used by wildlife for movement corridors or nurseries (e.g., bat maternity roosts). Noise or visual disturbance due to the presence of equipment, personnel, or pile burning could cause resident or migratory wildlife to temporarily avoid or move out of the areas immediately surrounding treatment areas. These disturbances could temporarily disrupt the movement patterns of some wildlife species that may use treatment areas or adjacent lands for regular movements locally or for seasonal migrations. Additionally, access or use of any wildlife nursery sites present within or adjacent to active treatment areas could be disturbed or impeded temporarily by treatment activities and habitat components could be degraded. Temporary shifts in wildlife movements to avoid or navigate around active treatment sites and associated disturbances would not substantially interfere with movement requirements or migration patterns; and program implementation would not create long-term barriers to local or landscape-level movements.

Treatments are not proposed within aquatic habitat types, but treatment could occur adjacent to aquatic wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites. Treatments could occur within riparian corridors and other terrestrial movement corridors, such as ridgelines or valleys. Treatments would remove vegetation and change habitat structure (e.g., cover, size-class distribution) locally but would not cause substantial permanent habitat loss or degradation that would interfere substantially with movement corridors over the long term.

Treatment activities would not substantially interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors. However, treatment activities could still result in adverse effects on wildlife nurseries if these sites occur within areas or habitats that are not avoided or retained. Important nursery sites could be removed, degraded, or disturbed by treatment activities. Some nursery sites contain a large number of individuals and disturbance or loss of these nurseries could have a substantial effect on reproductive success and the local or regional population. This would be a **potentially significant** impact. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-5 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats, if Applicable.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" below, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-5, BIO-7, and HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact on wildlife corridors and nurseries to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted prior to treatment to determine if wildlife corridors and nurseries are present, avoidance buffers would be established, a worker environmental program would be implemented, a Fire Safety Plan would be implemented, and compensation for unavoidable loss of wildlife corridors and nurseries would be implemented. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

All treatment projects implemented within the program area that are subject to local policies or ordinances would be required to comply with any applicable county, city, or other local policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures related to protection of biological resources. Therefore, the project would result in **no impact**.

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

One Habitat Conservation Plan is in the early stages of being planned for areas within the program area. However, this plan is not yet adopted. Therefore, treatment activities within the program area would result in **no impact**.

3.5 Cultural Resources

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:					
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA defines a "historical resource" as any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Prehistoric Setting

Archaeological research within the Sierra Nevada over the past several decades has resulted in numerous proposals that have been developed in attempts to trace cultural and technological change during prehistory. In an attempt to unify the various hypothesized cultural periods in Northern California, Fredrickson (1974) proposed an all-encompassing scheme for cultural development. The following discussion of the temporal periods for the Sierra Nevada region is based on the synthesis provided by Jackson and Ballard (1999).

There is an absence of well-defined components or single component sites that date prior to 7000 years before present (B.P.). Few sites date to the Archaic Pattern and Period (ca. 7000–3200 B.P.). Sites assigned to the Archaic Period appear as low-density distributions of artifacts that are intermixed with archaeological assemblages from later occupations (Boyd 1998).

The Early and Middle Sierran Patterns (ca. 3200–600 B.P.) is interpreted with reservation to indicate an increase in regional land use and the regular use of certain locales. The Early Sierran Period (ca. 3200–1400 B.P.) is marked by the abundant presence of milling slabs and handstones, a substantial increase in the use of obsidian tool production, and a shift to cool/wet climatic regimes.

The Middle Sierran Period (ca. 1400–600 B.P.) is a time when there is a major technological improvement associated with the introduction of bow and arrow technology, and an increase in the exploitation of resources is marked by the adoption of mortar technology.

Social disruption is inferred from changes in artifact assemblages, land use patterns, and high incidence of violent death. This pattern is followed by relatively intensive land use, active trade, and the establishment of permanent settlements in some regions, inferred as reflecting increased populations (Jackson and Ballard 1999:250).

The Late Sierran Period (ca. 600–150 B.P.) is characterized by continued intensive use of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, including significant use of acorns, but with less of a focus on seeds; exploitation of fauna, including deer and rabbits; year-round occupation of sites below 3,000–3,500 feet; and short-term seasonal occupation of mid- to high-elevation Sierran sites.

Ethnographic Setting

The program area is situated within the Nisenan (sometimes referred to as the Southern Maidu) and Washoe territories (d'Azevedo 1986; Wilson and Towne 1978; Waechter 2003). A brief overview of the ethnographic literature for these groups is described below.

Nisenan

In the Nisenan territory, several political divisions (or tribelets) each had their own respective headmen who lived in the larger villages. As with most valley and foothill groups, the Nisenan utilized a wide variety of floral and faunal food sources. The acquisition of faunal species was accomplished through any number of techniques and implements including the bow and arrow, game drives, and decoys. Nets, traps, rodent hooks, and fire were all put to use in hunting small game. Fish were caught with nets, gorges, hooks, and harpoons (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Washoe

Culturally the Washoe people are linked to both California and the Great Basin. Their language is the only non-Numic language group in the Great Basin. Washoe core territory extended from Honey Lake at the north to the West Walker River at the south, and from the Pine Nut Range at the east and the Sierra Nevada crest at the west, with seasonal usage of the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Washoe subsistence exhibited a pattern of seasonal resource exploitation, relying on extensive knowledge of the environment and appropriate procurement technologies (d'Azevedo 1986).

Historic Setting

El Dorado County

The program area is in El Dorado County, one of the original 27 counties created when California became a State in 1850. Originally, the county's boundaries included parts of present-day Amador, Alpine, and Placer Counties. By 1919, the state adopted the current boundary lines that are marked to the east by the state of Nevada and to the west by Sacramento and Placer Counties. The American and Cosumnes Rivers form the county's northern and southern boundaries. The original county seat was the town of Coloma, but in 1857 it was moved to Placerville (Waechter 2003; Baxter et al. 2006). Gold mining was the predominant industry in El Dorado County for many years. Other mineral products in the region include large deposits of slate, granite, lime, and asbestos, as well as building stones. By the turn of the 20th century, lumbering, raising livestock, and farming had joined mining as the principal industries of the county. Crops included pears, plums, apples, peaches, cherries, oranges, olives, walnuts, wheat, rye, corn, and acres of vineyards (Waechter 2003; Baxter et al. 2006).

Placerville

The town of Placerville (formerly Old Dry Diggins and later Hangtown), along with most of the small towns in El Dorado County, emerged as a mining town during the Gold Rush era after James Marshall struck gold on January 24, 1848. Other small mining towns emerging around the same time in response to the Gold Rush. When it was incorporated in 1854, Hangtown was renamed to Placerville and was the largest city in California, aside from Sacramento and San Francisco. Throughout the 20th century, Placerville participated in the lumber, agricultural, and tourism industries to keep the city productive (City of Placerville 2022). Today, Placerville serves as the El Dorado County seat and has a population of 10,954 people (USCB 2022).

Methods

A record search was conducted by GEI and an archaeologist at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System. The search consisted of an electronic search of NCIC's Geographic Information System containing reported resources and previous investigations organized by base U.S. Geological Survey 7.5' quadrangle maps. The results were received July 6, 2022 (NCIC File Number ELD-22-79). The records search identified 35 archaeological and built environment resources in the program area.

The cultural resources investigations carried out for the proposed program included a Sacred Lands Files (SLF) database search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (See **Section 3.18**, Tribal Cultural Resources and **Appendix C** for additional information on NAHC search). The results for the SLF database search for the program area came back with a negative response and is discussed further in **Section 3.18.**

GEI also reviewed existing relevant documents, as well as historic aerials, maps, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) in efforts to identify built environment resources in the study area.

Findings

The background research performed at the NCIC found 35 previously identified archaeological and built environment resources within the program area. Of the 35 resources, two are archaeological, 31 are built environment, and two are a combination of archaeological and built environment resources. Details of these 35 cultural resources are shown in **Table 3.5-1.** In addition, 15 archaeological and built environment resources were identified within 50 feet the program area. The record search did not reveal the eligibility status of the resources.

Table 3.5-1. Previously Recorded Resources Within Program area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Name	Description
P-09-233	CA-ELD-145	CAM-6	Prehistoric Site: Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature; Petroglyphs
P-09-545	CA-ELD-475H	Mormon-Carson Emigrant Trail	Historic Site: Roads/trails
P-09-702	CA-ELD-614H	USFS 05-03-56-197	Prehistoric and Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Water conveyance system; Lithic scatter; Bedrock milling feature
P-09-799	CA-ELD-711H	Diamond & Caldor Railway	Historic Building, Site: Privies/dumps/trash scatters; Water conveyance system; Roads/trails/railroad grades; Standing structures
P-09-1147	CA-ELD-940H	Fowler site-1	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Wells/cisterns
P-09-1149	CA-ELD-942H	Savage Produce Stand	Historic Building, Site: Foundations/structure pads; Ancillary building
P-09-1151	CA-ELD-944H	Fowler site-5	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads
P-09-1242	CA-ELD-971H	Sacramento & Placerville Railroad/Sacramento & Placerville Rail Road Company	Historic Building, Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades; Engineering structure; Railroad depot
P-09-1251	CA-ELD-977H	Placerville & Lake Tahoe Railway	Historic Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades
P-09-1469	CA-ELD-1084H	CAM-7	Historic Site: Water conveyance system
P-09-1580	CA-ELD-1193H	Coloma Road	Historic Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades; Highway/trails
P-09-1810	CA-ELD-2097H	JL-19	Historic Site: Roads/trails/railroad grades; Mines/quarries/tailings
P-09-1829	CA-ELD-1345H	Eld-Spinardi Temp H2 (Feature 1-4)	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Roads/trails/railroad grades; Cemetery
P-09-1832	CA-ELD-1347H	Bob Nelson Placer Mine	Historic Site: Mines/quarries/tailings
P-09-1889	CA-ELD-1371H	Eureka Ditch	Historic Structure: Water conveyance system

P-09-1896		Jenkinson Lake; Sly Park Reservoir	Historic Site, Element of district: Lake/river/reservoir
P-09-1903		DF-1	Historic Object: nail fragment
P-09-1906		Eld-Madden Ranch Temp H1	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Standing structures
P-09-1907	CA-ELD-1377H	LL-001	Prehistoric Site: Mines/quarries/tailings; Bedrock milling feature
P-09-1959	CA-ELD-1397H	Weber Home Site	Historic Building, Site: Foundations/structure pads; Landscaping/orchard; Single family property; Ancillary building; Canal/aqueduct; Farm/ranch
P-09-1990	CA-ELD-1412H	Greenstone Road Rezoning; ELD-TEMP 1; F-A,B,C	Prehistoric and Historic Building, Site: Foundations/structure pads; Privies/dumps/trash scatters; Water conveyance system; Bedrock milling feature
P-09-2034	–	PSI#2 Dry Gulch Ditch	Historic Site: Water conveyance system
P-09-2368	–	Northerly Ditch or Canal	Historic Structure, Element of district: Water conveyance system; Canal/aqueduct
P-09-2432	CA-ELD-1621H	William Veerkamp Ranch	Historic Building, Structure, Object: Multiple family property; Ancillary building; Canal/aqueduct; Dam; Farm/ranch; Walls/gates/fences
P-09-2819	–	Reiber/Rosier Family Farm	Historic Building, Structure: Single family property; Farm/ranch
P-09-3181	CA-ELD-2091H	Sly Park Historic District	Historic District: Single family property; Ancillary building; Canal/aqueduct; Dam; Lake/river/reservoir; Tunnel or Underpass
P-09-3744	CA-ELD-2447H	USFS 05-03-56-640	Historic Site: Water conveyance system; Walls/fences; Stone Construction
P-09-3751	CA-ELD-2453H	USFS 05-03-56-611	Historic Site: Water conveyance system; Privies/dumps/trash scatters; Stone Construction
P-09-4182	–	PA-07-L45	Historic Structure: Canal/aqueduct
P-09-4183	–	Luse Ditch	Historic Structure: Canal/aqueduct
P-09-4237	–	Meder Temp H1	Historic Site: Foundations/structure pads; Privies/dumps/trash scatters); Water conveyance system; Dams; Farm/ranch
P-09-5011	–	Old Green Valley Road	Historic Structure: Highway/trail
P-09-5062	–	Hattie (Gold Bug)Priest & Silver Pine Mines & Stampmill	Historic Site: Dams; Mines/quarries/tailings; Single family property
P-09-5088	–	Eddy Tree Breeding Station	Historic District: 1-3 story commercial building; Government building
P-09-5725	–	Oriental Street @ China Cr Culvert	Historic Structure: Bridge

Notes: – indicates no information given.

Archaeological Results

The record search identified four archaeological sites within the program area. Sites P-09-702 and P-09-1990 both have historic and prehistoric elements. The sites described below have not

been updated for 20 or more years. With no recent survey performed, these sites are presumed eligible for this analysis. Each site is described further below.

P-09-233

P-09-233 (CA-ELD-145), named CAM-6, is a prehistoric archaeological site first recorded by E.W. Ritter and L.R. Williams in 1974. This site has been rerecorded/updated; the last update was in 2004. The site contains a lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature(s), and petroglyphs. This resource may be impacted by any soil disturbance because the features of this site are found within and above surface without any mitigation measures in place.

P-09-702

P-09-702 (CA-ELD-614H), named USFS 05-03-56-197, has both prehistoric and built environment elements. The site was first recorded by Wyndle, Walter, and Rael in 1987. The last update was in 2002. The site contains a lithic scatter, bedrock milling feature(s), foundation/structure pad, and a water conveyance system. Because the elements of this site are in, on, or above the surface, any soil disturbance may impact this resource without mitigation measures in place.

P-09-1907

P-09-1907 (CA-ELD-1377H), named LL-001, is a prehistoric archaeological site first recorded by Starns of the El Dorado Irrigation District in 1991. This record was updated in 1999. This site contains bedrock milling feature(s), and mine/quarry/tailings. The elements of this site are both on the surface and found below. Any type of soil disturbance may impact this site without mitigation measures in place.

P-09-1990

P-09-1990 (CA-ELD-1412H), named Greenstone Road Rezoning; ELD-TEMP 1F-A,B,C, is a combination of both prehistoric and built environment elements. The site was first recorded by Supernowicz in 1988, with an update in 1989. This site contains bedrock milling feature(s), privies/dumps/trash scatters, foundation pad(s), and water conveyance system. Because the elements of this site are in, on, or above the surface, any soil disturbance may impact this resource without mitigation measures in place.

Built Environment Results

According to the BERD, two of the 33 built environment resources identified within the program area were previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility status. The Rosier Family Farm (P-09-2819) was evaluated in 2018 and determined to be ineligible for the NRHP, and the Eddy Tree Breeding Station (P-09-5088) is a historic district listed in the NRHP, and therefore, also considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA (OHP 2022). The BERD did not reveal whether the other 33 resources were NRHP/CRHR eligible, thus their eligibility status is

unknown. The resources would require an inventory and evaluation to determine their significance.

3.5.2 Discussion

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on "historical resources." The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as some California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (California PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR Section 4850). The eligibility criteria for listing in the CRHR are similar to those for National Register of Historic Places listing but focus on importance of the resources to California history and heritage.

A cultural resource may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction or represents the work of an important creative individual or possesses high artistic values
4. or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (OHP 2012).

Presently, one historical resource has been identified in the program area: the Eddy Tree Breeding Station Historic District. In addition, 32 built environment resources and 4 archaeological resources (including two multicomponent sites containing both built environment and archaeological components) are in the program area and some may meet NRHP/CRHR significance and be considered historical resources. Pile burning would not be located near existing structures or the built environment. Based on the descriptions and types of resources identified in the program area, removal of vegetation by treatments would not cause the destruction or alteration of built environment resources, including the historic district, and any

identified historical resources would likely retain their character-defining features and ability to convey their historical significance.

Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking would disturb the ground surface over small areas. Since surveys have not been conducted within the program area, there could be historical resources present in areas of ground-disturbance that were not identified during background research. In addition, there could be previously undiscovered buried historic resources, although the potential to discover buried resources is limited due to the minimal depth of ground disturbance from the program. Since there is a possibility that a cultural resource meeting CRHR significance criterion for a historical resource could be discovered during treatment-related ground-disturbing activities, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure CR-1: Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.

EID will review existing information, if available, to and determine if there is potential for the presence of cultural resources in the treatment area. If existing information regarding the presence of cultural resources is not available, EID will require a cultural resources survey prior to treatment activities. The survey will cover areas subject to ground disturbance within the treatment site to identify known archaeological resources, if applicable, and historical and archaeological resources that may not have been previously identified. The survey will be led by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeologists and any built environment resources will be recorded by a qualified architectural historian. EID will prepare documentation of the survey, survey area, findings, and management recommendations for any identified resources. Cultural resources identified will be avoided, if feasible. When cultural resources cannot be avoided, EID will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), if necessary, and any treatment/investigation determined necessary as a result of that consultation shall be completed before beginning ground disturbing activities.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-2: Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

EID will implement a cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and training will be provided by trained personnel. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations

confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites, basic identification of archaeological resources; potential presence and type of Native American and non-Native American resources potentially found; required procedures in the event of a discovery, proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains, and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM TCR-3.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure CR-3: Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.

EID shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on undiscovered historical and archaeological resources. If buried or previously unidentified historical resources or archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, all work within a 100-foot radius of the find shall cease. EID shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeologists to assess the discovery and recommend what, if any, further treatment or investigation is necessary for the find. Interested Native American Tribes will also be contacted. Any necessary treatment/investigation shall be developed with interested Native American Tribes providing recommendations and shall be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and United States Forest Service, if necessary, and shall be completed before project activities continue in the vicinity of the find.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-3 would aid in avoidance and/or reduce the potential impact to historical resources to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted to identify cultural resources prior to ground-disturbing activities, resources would be avoided if feasible, resources identified prior to or during treatments would be assessed by a professional archaeologist or architectural historian, and treatment or investigation of resources discovered during treatments would be conducted. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

The State CEQA Guidelines require consideration of unique archaeological resources (CCR Section 15064.5). As used in California PRC Section 21083.2, the term "unique archaeological resource" refers to an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- or is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking would disturb the ground surface over small areas. Four archaeological resources were identified within the program area during background research. Since EID has not conducted pedestrian surveys for the program, the presence, location, and characteristics of these resources have not been confirmed. Impacts to the four previously identified archaeological resources could occur if they are located within areas of treatment-related ground disturbance. In addition, since surveys have not been conducted within the program area, there could be additional archaeological resources present in areas of ground-disturbance that were not identified during background research. Furthermore, there could be previously undiscovered buried archaeological resources, although the potential to discover buried resources is limited due to the minimal depth of ground disturbance from the program. Since there is a possibility that a cultural resource meeting CRHR significance criterion for a unique archaeological resource could be impacted by or discovered during project-related ground-disturbing activities, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measures have been identified to address this impact:

> **Mitigation Measure CR-1: Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure CR-1 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.
>
> **Mitigation Measure CR-2: Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure CR-2 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Mitigation Measure CR-3: Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.

Please refer to Mitigation Measure CR-3 above in this section, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measure CR-1 through CR-3 would aid in avoidance and/or reduce the potential impact to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level because surveys would be conducted to identify archaeological resources prior to ground-disturbing activities, resources would be avoided if feasible, resources identified prior to or during treatments would be assessed by a professional archaeologist or architectural historian, and treatment or investigation of resources discovered during treatments would be conducted. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

Human remains have been discovered in and just outside the program area, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. The records search performed at the NCIC indicate that human remains have been present within and near the program area. Therefore, if human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries and including associated items and materials, are discovered during subsurface activities, the human remains, and associated items and materials could be inadvertently damaged. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure CR-4: Avoid Potential Effects on Undiscovered Burials.

EID shall implement the following measures to reduce or avoid impacts related to undiscovered burials. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all potentially damaging ground-disturbance in the area of the burial and within a 100-foot radius, shall halt and the El Dorado County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or State lands (CHSC Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, then EID shall ensure that the procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains contained in CHSC Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and Public Resources Code Section 5097 are followed. California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction.

If found on Federal lands, EID shall ensure that the procedures contained in Federal laws governing the disposition of Native American human remains be followed. Specifically, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Pub L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C.

3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048 requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American cultural items to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Cultural items include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has established procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal or Tribal lands, which includes consultation with potential lineal descendants or Tribal officials as part of their compliance responsibilities.

Timing: During treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measure CR-4 would reduce the potentially significant impact related to discovery of human remains to a less-than-significant level because the find would be assessed by an archaeologist and treated or investigated in accordance with State laws. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

3.6 Energy

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
VI. ENERGY.					
Would the project:					
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒
b) Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) currently supplies El Dorado County with electricity and natural gas (El Dorado County 2003). In 2020, El Dorado County consumed approximately 1,256 million kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity (CEC 2020). EID currently distributes water throughout El Dorado County using the existing transmission line system.

3.6.2 Discussion

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

During program implementation, gas- and diesel-fueled vehicles would be used to transport workers and equipment to and from treatment sites, as well as to power heavy-duty equipment (e.g., masticators), other mechanical treatment equipment (e.g., masticators, chainsaws), and water trucks. Manual vegetation treatment would require the use of hand-operated power tools which typically run on blended two-cycle engine fuel (i.e., gasoline and oil mixed together). However, the program would only use the necessary equipment to successfully manage and remove vegetation within the program area; therefore, the program would not include unnecessary, inefficient, or wasteful energy use. Additionally, the program would not generate energy demand from the electrical grid to warrant the construction or operation of additional energy infrastructure that could result in physical environmental effects.

The main objectives of the program are to ensure permanent access to EID's water conveyance system for ongoing maintenance and emergency repairs, and to ensure delivery of reliable, clean, and safe potable water to EID's customers. As stated in the Sacramento Council of Governments (SACOG) Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016) providing

emergency and other public services to rural residential communities, such as in the foothills of El Dorado County, is a challenge due to their general remote location. Infrastructure costs, particularly wastewater treatment and water, in these areas can be significant for the local agency and the landowner (SAGOG 2016). To accommodate current and future population growth, El Dorado County requires a reliable water conveyance system to provide potable water to rural communities. The program meets this objective by allowing the District to maintain critical water transmission infrastructure required to supply customers in the service area. Therefore, the program would not result in a wasteful use of energy, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

In 2008, the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors passed Resolution 29-2008 which set forth goals to address positive environmental changes in El Dorado County to reduce the County's contribution to climate change, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, global warming, and carbon footprint (El Dorado County 2008). Additionally, the State's Climate Commitment set the goal of reducing the reliance on non-renewable energy sources by half by 2030 (California Energy Commission 2015). The proposed program would not substantially increase reliance on nonrenewable energy sources; however, the use of heavy-duty equipment would rely on diesel fuels. As feasible, and as technological advances continue, the project proponent would implement the use of cleaner energy sources and technology over the course of the program period. The program would not conflict with State or local plans for renewable energy. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

3.7 Geology and Soils

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

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is characterized by a variety of soils including rocky to sandy loam soil types (see **Table 3.7-1**). Nearby faults include several unnamed pre-Quaternary faults (older than 1.6 million years or without recognized Quaternary displacement), and the Bear Mountains Fault Zone with includes Pre-Quaternary fault zones and a small segment of late Quaternary fault (displacement at some point during the past 700,000 years). Portions of these fault zones are within the program area. The nearest active (1975) fault is the Cleveland Hill fault which is located more than 50 miles northwest of the program area (CGS 2015a). There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones in the program area (CGS 2022). Slope instability and debris flows are predominately experienced in the eastern portion of El Dorado County. The majority of El Dorado County is identified as having a low to moderate risk of landslide hazards (CGS 2015b).

Table 3.7-1. Soil Types at the Program Site Locations

Map Unit Name	Program Area Acreage	Program Area Coverage (Percent)
Aiken loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, low precipitation	9.3	1.6
Acidic rock land	1.2	0.2
Ahwahnee coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	5	0.9
Aiken loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes, eroded	24.6	4.3
Aiken loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	18.1	3.2
Aiken loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, C Low Montane	4.4	0.8
Aiken cobbly loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	3.4	0.6
Argonaut very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	0.6	0.1
Argonaut clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Argonaut loam, seeped variant	0.4	0.1
Auberry coarse sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	15.7	2.7
Auberry coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	1.7	0.3
Auberry coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	1.3	0.2
Auberry rocky coarse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	18	3.1
Auberry very rocky coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	2.6	0.5
Auberry very rocky coarse sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	3.6	0.6
Auburn silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	22.4	3.9
Auburn very rocky silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	19.7	3.4
Auburn very rocky silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	4.7	0.8
Auburn extremely rocky silt loam, 3 to 70 percent slopes	1	0.2
Auburn cobbly clay loam, heavy subsoil variant, 9 to 50 percent slopes	1.6	0.3
Boomer gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	12.4	2.2
Boomer very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	6.6	1.1
Boomer very rocky loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Boomer-Sites loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes	3	0.5
Boomer-Sites very rocky loams, 9 to 50 percent slopes	2.6	0.5

Cohasset loam, summits, 2 to 20 percent slopes, dry	8.7	1.5
Cohasset loam, shoulders, 3 to 20 percent slopes, dry	15.9	2.8
Cohasset loam, backslopes, 10 to 30 percent slopes, dry	4.7	0.8
Cohasset cobbly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	28.1	4.9
Cohasset cobbly loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes	35.4	6.2
Crozier cobbly loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	14.3	2.5
Delpiedra very rocky loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Diamond Springs very fine sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	1.2	0.2
Diamond Springs very fine sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	14.6	2.5
Diamond Springs very rocky very fine sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	7.7	1.4
Diamond Springs gravelly sandy loam, grayish subsoil variant, 9 to 30 percent slopes	1.6	0.3
Diamond Springs gravelly sandy loam, grayish subsoil variant, 30 to 50 percent slopes	0.3	0.1
Holland coarse sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	1.2	0.2
Horseshoe gravelly sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	1	0.2
Iron Mountain very rocky sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	34.6	6.0
Josephine gravelly loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	2.3	0.4
Josephine very rocky loam, 15 to 50 percent slopes	3.6	0.6
Josephine silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes	12.5	2.2
Josephine silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	8.9	1.6
Josephine very rocky silt loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	4.5	0.8
Josephine-Mariposa gravelly loams, 15 to 30 percent slopes	4	0.7
Loamy alluvial land	2.6	0.4
Mariposa gravelly silt loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes	27.2	4.8
Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes	26.2	4.6
Mariposa very rocky silt loam, 50 to 70 percent slopes	5.3	0.9
Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 15 to 50 percent slopes	5	0.9
Mariposa-Josephine very rocky loams, 50 to 70 percent slopes	0.2	0.0
Maymen very rocky loam, 15 to 70 percent slopes	2.9	0.5
McCarthy cobbly loam, 9 to 50 percent slopes	9.1	1.6
Metamorphic rock land	3.3	0.6
Mixed alluvial land	6.3	1.1
Musick sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0	0.0
Placer diggings	25.1	4.4
Rescue sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	5.7	1.0
Rescue sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	0.9	0.2
Rescue very stony sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	11.2	2.0
Rescue very stony sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0.4	0.1
Rescue extremely stony sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	3.3	0.6
Rescue clay, clayey variant	5.6	1.0
Serpentine rock land	18.6	3.2
Sierra sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	0.5	0.1
Sites loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, C low montane	0.6	0.1

Sites loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, C low montane	8.4	1.5
Sobrante silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	4.2	0.7
Sobrante silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0.9	0.2
Tailings	0	0.0
Water	0.3	0.1
Wet alluvial land	1.5	0.3

Source: NRCS 2022

3.7.2 Discussion

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

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (*Refer to* California Geological Survey Special Publication 42.)

The program area is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or in the immediate vicinity of an active fault. Surface fault rupture is most likely to occur on active faults (i.e., faults showing evidence of displacement within the last 11,700 years). Damage from surface fault rupture is generally limited to a linear zone a few yards wide. Further, the program would not introduce habitable structures that would expose people to the risk of injury or harm. There would be **no impact**.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Strong earthquakes generally create ground shaking, with reduced effects as distance increases from the earthquake's epicenter. The area affected by ground shaking in any given earthquake will vary depending on the earthquake's intensity, duration, distance from the program area, and the underlying material. Although there are no active faults within 50 miles of the program area, ground shaking could occur. However, the proposed treatment activities identified under the program do not include construction of new structures that would be subject to the effects of seismic forces. Rather, the program would facilitate access to critical water transmission infrastructure that may be damaged in the event of a seismic event and require repairs by District crews. Therefore, the proposed program would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects from strong seismic ground shaking. This impact would be **less than significant**.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Seismic shaking can cause ground failure, including liquefaction. Although there are no active faults within 50-miles of the program area, ground failure could occur. However, the program would not include construction of new structures that could be affected by seismic-related ground failure or liquefaction. Rather, the program would facilitate access to critical water transmission infrastructure that may be damaged in the event of ground failure and require repairs by District crews. This impact would be **less than significant**.

iv) Landslides?

Unstable hillslopes are areas susceptible to landsliding. Landslides consist of the downslope movement of soil and rock under the influence of gravity. The geologic and topographic features of the landscape are the primary determinants of the shear strength of the hillslope materials (i.e., resistance to landslides) and hillslope shear stress (i.e., propensity for landsliding). Landslides occur when the shear stress exceeds the shear strength of the materials forming the slope. Factors contributing to high shear stress on hillslopes include steep slopes, high mass loading (e.g., through high soil moisture levels or placement of fill material), slope undercutting (e.g., through erosion or excavation), and soils that vary in volume (shrink and swell) in relation to moisture content (Highland and Bobrowsky 2008).

The removal of vegetation during mechanical treatments activities could affect the root structure in treated areas such that the stability of slopes and soils could decrease, which would increase the risk of landslides. Additionally, the water content of soils may increase due to the removal of vegetation that uptakes groundwater, and therefore, program activities may increase the potential for landslides. However, El Dorado County has a low to moderate potential for landslides. Further, mechanical treatment activities would be limited to lands with less than 35 percent slope, further reducing the potential for treatment activities to cause landslides in unstable soils. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

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

Implementation of treatment activities permitted by the program have the potential to increase rates of soil erosion and loss of topsoil. Treatment activities would involve use of mechanical equipment on unpaved soil and removal of vegetation cover. The amount of soil erosion depends on several factors such as site characteristics, treatment type and technique used, storm events following treatments, and the skills of the equipment operators.

Different vegetation treatment activities would result in different rates of erosion and loss of topsoil. Mechanical activities are most likely to cause loss of topsoil, especially in areas of steep slopes, where the weight of vehicles on unpaved soil can increase soil compaction and alter the rate of runoff compared to current conditions. Mechanical activities would not be used on land with slopes greater than 35 percent, which would limit the effects of treatment activity on runoff rates. Pile burning can increase runoff by breaking down soil structure which could lead to

increases in erosion (Robichaud et al. 2010). However, the area of burning would be limited to disposal of vegetation piled after treatment and would not occur on areas of steep slopes. While not anticipated to be a regular occurrence, treatment activities could disturb land exceeding 1 acre using a combination of treatment methods. Ground disturbance has the potential to increase soil erosion by removing vegetation that maintains soil structure exposing bare ground to the erosive effects from wind and rain. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant.** The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.

EID shall prepare and implement a water pollution control plan to prevent and control pollution and to minimize and control runoff and erosion. A copy of the water pollution control plan shall be kept with the treatment crew and modified as necessary to suit specific site conditions. The water pollution control plan shall identify the activities that may cause pollutant discharge (including sediment) during storms or strong wind events and best management practices (BMPs) that will be employed to control pollutant discharge. Techniques that will be identified and implemented to reduce the potential for runoff may include minimizing site disturbance, controlling water flow over the treatment site, stabilizing bare soil, and ensuring proper site cleanup. In addition, the water pollution control plan shall specify the erosion and sedimentation control measures to be implemented, which may include silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment traps, geofabric, water bars, soil stabilizers, and re-seeding with native species and mulching to revegetate disturbed areas. If suitable vegetation cannot reasonably be expected to become established, non-erodible material will be used for such stabilization.

The water pollution control plan shall also include measures for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures, and shall identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), and measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The water pollution control plan shall also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills.

The BMPs shall be clearly identified and maintained in good working condition throughout the treatment process.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from erosion related to treatment activities to a less-than-significant level because a water pollution control plan and associated BMPs would be prepared and implemented to prevent and control pollution and minimize and control runoff and erosion. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

No impact. See response to Question "a)" above.

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

The program does not include the construction of any structures that would be adversely affected by unstable or expansive soils that would jeopardize structural integrity; therefore, there would be no risk to life and property from operation on unstable or expansive soils. There would be **no impact**.

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

There are no septic tanks planned for implementation as part of the proposed program. The program would have **no impact**.

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

Treatment activities that are part of the proposed program would not include excavation beyond the potential disturbance of small areas of soil during some mechanical treatments (e.g., mastication, tilling, grubbing, and raking). Therefore, the program has no potential to disturb paleontological or unique geologic features. There would be **no impact**.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:					
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

GHGs were defined as carbon dioxide (CO_2.), Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulfur Hexafluoride. On June 1, 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger announced Executive Order S-3-05, which established the following GHG emission reduction targets:

- By 2010, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels
- By 2020, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels
- By 2050, California shall reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels

California's Statewide reduction goals were subsequently revised by legislation (Assembly Bill 32 Health & Safety Code § 38500 et seq.) requiring California to reduce its overall GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

CARB was appointed to develop policies to achieve this goal. Subsequently, Senate Bill 32 (Health & Safety Code § 38566) increased and extended the emission reduction mandate to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Executive Order B-55-18 set a target of Statewide carbon neutrality by 2045. In 2017, CARB published an updated Climate Change Scoping Plan: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target Scoping Plan (CARB 2017).

El Dorado County has not adopted a local plan for reducing GHG emissions.

The El Dorado County AQMD has not established CEQA thresholds of significance for GHG emissions. However, SMAQMD has adopted a CEQA threshold of 1,100 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents per year for construction GHG emissions (SMAQMD 2015).

3.8.2 Discussion

As was discussed for emissions of criteria air pollutants in Section 3.3.2, "Discussion," the following analysis evaluates impacts to air quality using the methodology and assumptions developed as part of the CAL FIRE VTP Programmatic EIR (SCH # 2019012052).

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

Implementation of treatment activities would generate GHG emissions from vehicle engine exhaust from heavy-duty construction equipment, and worker commute trips, as well as from the combustion of vegetation during pile burning. Emissions generated by workers commuting to and from the work site (maximum 5 workers in a crew; traveling 120 miles round-trip) were estimated using the Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 (SMAQMD 2018), then added to the emissions estimates for treatment activities to provide an estimate of the total daily emissions generated by treatment activities conducted under the program, as discussed in question a) in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." In the absence of a local threshold, the SMAQMD threshold was used to evaluate the significance of GHG emissions.

The most intensive emissions scenario for the program was identified and compared to the SMAQMD significance threshold for construction GHG emissions. Emissions generated by treatment activities would vary widely depending on the treatment method, landscape, and treatment site acreage. Emissions were based on the program's average daily treatment rate of 0.5 acres per day for mechanical/manual treatments and pile burning 5 percent of vegetation material generated from the treatment area. Multiple emissions scenarios were developed to identify which scenario generates the most emissions. Specifically, emissions from solely mechanical or manual treatments and each landscape type were estimated. The intensive emissions scenario for each constituent is the equivalent to the sum of work commutes and the highest daily emissions scenarios for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments. During implementation of the program, mixing of treatment types or reduced amounts of treatments would generate emissions below estimates for the intensive emission scenario. As shown in **Table 3.8-1**, GHG emissions from the intensive emission scenario are estimated to be 1,053.2 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents per year, and substantially below the significance threshold. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Table 3.8-1. Estimated Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Treatment Scenario	Annual Emissions CO2e (metric tons)
Worker Commutes	**944**
Pile Burning – 5 percent usage	
Pile Burning – 100 percent Trees	**6.0**
Pile Burning – 100 percent Shrubs	1.6
Pile Burning – 100 percent Grass	0.8
Mechanical or Manual – 100 percent usage	
Mechanical – 100 percent Trees	**103.2**
Mechanical – 100 percent Shrubs	32.4
Mechanical – 100 percent Grass	8
Manual – 100 percent Trees	77.2
Manual – 100 percent Shrubs	44.8
Manual – 100 percent Grass	0.02
Intensive Emissions Scenario1	*1,053.2*
CEQA Threshold	*1,100*
Exceeds Threshold?	*No*

Notes: CO2e = carbon dioxide equivalents

1 The intensive emissions scenario is equivalent to the sum of worker commutes and the highest daily emissions scenario for pile burning and mechanical/manual treatments.

bold = highest emitting scenarios used to identify the intensive emissions scenarios.

Source: CAL FIRE 2019; and emissions from worker's commute modeled by GEI using Road Construction Emissions Model Version 9.0.0 computer program. Refer to Appendix A, for model data outputs.

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

The proposed program would not conflict with plans, policies, or regulations prepared or established to reduce GHG emissions. To help meet the statewide target for 2030, the 2017 Scoping Plan prescribed a 15–20 million metric tons carbon dioxide equivalents reduction from business-as-usual emissions from the natural and working lands sector and determined that this reduction should be achieved through increased carbon sequestration and the reduction of wildfire emissions. The treatment activities implemented under the proposed program would be consistent with the types of treatments called for in the 2017 Scoping Plan, acknowledging the important role of fuel reduction treatments and pile burning in managing natural and working lands to reduce GHG emissions. Given that the program is aligned with the specific goals and strategies called out in the 2017 Scoping Plan, the program would be consistent with State plans and policies for carbon management in natural and working landscapes. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The program area landscape consists of tree, shrub, and grass categories and is sometimes located near developed areas. Some of the treatable landscape may contain limited remnant contamination from previous agricultural, or pesticide use; contamination from nearby urban areas; or may have been exposed to leaks from pipelines, transformers, or utility poles. To address the potential for land in the program area to contain hazards, a database search was conducted of all data sources included in the Cortese List (enumerated in PRC Section 65962.5). These sources include the GeoTracker database, a groundwater information management system that is maintained by the SWRCB; the Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (i.e., the EnviroStor database), maintained by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); and EPA's Superfund Site database (DTSC 2022a and 2022b, SWRCB 2022a and 2022b, CalEPA 2018, EPA 2022). One active hazardous material site occurrence was identified in the database search, the Bennett Sculpture Foundry (SLT5S05913092), located approximately 0.25 miles north of the Diamond Springs Main transmission line near Kingsville. During a site investigation conducted in 1997, the DTSC noted that the major constituent of concern is copper that accumulated on the ground outside of the building as a result of grinding, polishing, and buffing bronze artwork. In 1999, Bennett excavated and removed approximately 220 tons of contaminated soil, however, the DTSC continues to monitor the investigation and cleanup of the site (SWRCB 2011). There are small areas of El Dorado County that has been identified as more likely to contain asbestos by the California Department of Conservation (DOC 2000). Portions of these areas may overlap with the land proposed for treatment under the program.

The Pleasant Valley School, Gold Oak Elementary, Ponderosa High School, Buckeye Elementary School, El Dorado Trade School, Independent Continuation High School, Woodson School, Winnie Wakeley Special Education, Blair District School, and Markham Middle School are all located within 0.25 miles of the pipeline locations.

3.9.2 Discussion

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

The program allows for the use of accelerants to implement pile burning during the disposal of vegetation removed from the treatment site. When accelerants are oxidized during burning, new chemicals may form, many of which are gaseous or particulate chemicals that are quickly dispersed and diluted in open air (CAL FIRE 2019). Pile burning would occur infrequently when biomass cannot be chipped and scattered across the landscape and would not take place near structures that could expose occupants to harmful chemicals during ignition. The use of accelerants would not create a significant hazard to the public.

Activities under the program involve heavy machinery and powered equipment that requires work crews to use, transport, and dispose of small amounts of hazardous substances necessary to operate and maintain construction vehicles and equipment such as oils, lubricants, and fuel. Due to the rural nature of program, equipment and vehicles are likely to be fueled, lubricated, and serviced as needed in the field while treatment is underway. The transport and use of hazardous materials is strictly regulated by local, State, and Federal agencies to minimize adverse hazards from accidental release. EPA, the California Highway Patrol, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and DTSC implement and enforce State and Federal laws regarding hazardous materials transportation. Work crews would be required to use, store, and dispose of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable regulations. Since accidental spills could still occur, this impact is considered **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

> **Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure GEO-1 in Section 1.7, Geology and Soils, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from accidental spill of or exposure to hazardous materials during routine use, transport, or disposal to a less-than-significant level because a water pollution control plan containing BMPs for the proper use and disposal would be prepared and implemented. The erosion control plan would include a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan, and would identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), along with measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The erosion control plan would also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

There are several schools located within 0.25 mile of the program area. Hazardous materials, if present in soils, can be disturbed and dispersed by vegetation treatment activities, particularly those using heavy equipment. Portions of El Dorado County are known to contain soils and rock formations with naturally occurring asbestos, however, the program would only include disturbance over small areas of soil due to ground disturbance from masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking. Therefore, it is unlikely that naturally occurring asbestos would be encountered and disturbed. Soil contamination generally occurs in areas that are or have been previously developed, especially with industrial-type uses. Soil contamination can also occur in areas where pesticides have been historically applied, as well as in areas that have historically

been mined or associated with leaking utilities (e.g., leaking petroleum or gas pipelines, or leaking transformers on utility poles), or accidental spills.

Treatment activities under the program do not involve uses that would represent a permanent source of hazardous emissions and none of the program area that is within 0.25 miles of a school was identified as contaminated during the database search. The potential for treatment activity to disturb contaminated soils is low and the linear nature of the transmission line utility corridor avoids prolonged exposure of any school site to treatment activities allowed under the program. This impact is considered **less than significant**.

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

Land within the program area has not been identified on the lists of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. There would be **no impact**.

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

The following airports are located within 2 miles of the program site locations: Cameron Airpark Airport, Placerville Airport, and the Perryman Airport-7CL9. The Cameron Airpark Airport and Placerville Airport are located within the El Dorado County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (El Dorado County 2012). The Perryman Airport-7CL9 is not located within an airport land use plan.

A small section of the western end of the Diamond Springs Main transmission line (approximately 0.40 miles) is located within the Cameron Airpark Airport Area of Influence (AOI) Review Area 2. Review Area 2 includes locations where airspace protection and/or overflight are compatibility concerns, but noise and safety are not of concern (El Dorado County 2012). The program area is located outside of the Placerville Airport AOI. Since the program would not include any new construction within the Cameron Airpark Airport AOI and is outside of the Placerville Airport AOI, the program is consistent with the El Dorado County Land Use Compatibility Plan. Additionally, given the linear nature of the program, treatment activities would only occur for a short time at one location, and therefore, activities within 2 miles of a public or private airport would be short-term and temporary. The program would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for those residing or working in the program area. This impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Implementation of the proposed program would not alter potential emergency evacuation routes or impair an adopted emergency plan. The program would include temporary traffic controls, such as flaggers, for segments of program area along busy roadways (U.S. Route 50 and State Route 49) to ensure a safe work area for crew members. Therefore, temporary delays may occur due to implementation of traffic controls. However, no road closures are proposed as a part of this program, and therefore, all roadways would be accessible in the event of an emergency. Therefore, the program would not adversely affect an adopted emergency response plan. This impact would be **less than significant**.

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

The program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term by managing vegetation in the utility corridor and limiting wildfire spread during incidents. In addition, the El Dorado County Community Wildfire Protection Plan identifies areas for planned treatment in western El Dorado County including many locations near the program area. As such, there are areas within EID's program area that are in similar locations to the planned locations in the El Dorado Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and the program would support intended benefits to these communities.

Treatment activities would temporarily introduce the potential for fire ignition as a result of operation of construction equipment and pile burning. Portions of the program area are located within very high, high, and moderate fire hazard severity zones, as designated by CAL FIRE (CAL FIRE 2008). Pile burning in areas of steep slope, during dry conditions, or sustained winds has the potential to spark a wildfire that could result in the risk to life and property. Burning of biomass in a high fire hazard severity zone has the potential to result in a risk of upset condition by starting a wildfire in areas where this is a known hazard. Pile burning would be limited to disposal of green waste that is piled and burned at the treatment site in the non-fire season and not occur in areas with steep slopes. However, pile burning would be conducted in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300, discussed in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." Operation of heavy equipment in dry vegetation can pose a risk of fire if dry vegetation were to contact a hot exhaust or sparks from equipment, and fire could rapidly expand if weather conditions and humidity levels are not monitored. If fire were to be caused by the program, it could expose people and structures to significant risk. Therefore, this impact is considered **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.

EID shall implement an up-to date Fire Safety Plan during all treatment activities conducted under the program. The plan will describe the fire prevention process for treatment activities, weather conditions during which fire risk is elevated and all equipment operation and pile burning shall cease, equipment used to prevent fire and respond to a fire immediately, other measures taken to reduce fire risk, responsibilities of the work crews when conducting treatment activities, and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 for pile burning activities where this rule is applicable.

Timing: Prior to and during treatments

Responsible Party: EID and its treatment contractors

Implementing Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact of risk from wildfires to a less-than-significant level because it requires a Fire Safety Plan and implementation of measures to prevent and suppress wildfires, including use of spark arrestor, following a burn permit for pile burning, monitoring weather conditions, ceasing activities during periods of high fire-risk, setting up base stations during periods of elevated fire concern, and carrying fire suppression equipment. With implementation of this mitigation, impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation incorporated**.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii) 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; or	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

Water Quality

The program area lies within the Sacramento Hydrologic Basin Planning Area, within various Hydrologic Units (Central Valley RWQCB 2019). The regional climate is characterized by hot, dry summer months; and cold, wet winters. Elevations within the region range from below sea level to mountain peak elevations over 7,000 feet. Rivers and streams in the program area include the south fork of the American River, Clear Creek, Coon Hollow Creek, Indian Creek, Tennessee Creek, White Oak Creek, and many unnamed drainages.

Water quality is regulated under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act which requires that each of the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards prepare and periodically update basin plans for water quality control. Each basin plan sets forth water quality standards for surface water and groundwater and actions to control nonpoint and point sources of pollution to achieve and maintain these standards. In the program area, water quality standards for this basin are contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin. Water bodies in the vicinity of the program area that do not meet water quality objectives and thus appear on the 303(d) list as an impaired water are the American River South Fork and the Coon Hollow Creek. The constituents of concern are mercury, Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene and toxicity (SWRCB 2022).

Groundwater

The program area is not within a Bulletin 118 designated groundwater basin or located within a groundwater basin designated as “High Priority” or “Critically Overdrafted” (DWR 2019).

Flood Management

The program area is mainly mapped within FEMA-designated Zone X (areas of minimal flood hazard) However, small segments of the Pleasant Oak Main, Camino Conduit, and Sly Park Intertie are mapped as Zone D (areas of undetermined but possible flood risk) and small segments of the Golden Hill transmission line are mapped as Zone A (100-year flood zone) (FEMA 2008).

The program area is within the Cameron Park Lake Dam inundation zone, the Blakeley Dam inundation zone, and the Chili Bar and Slab Creek Dams inundation zone (El Dorado County 2002). The program area is not located in a coastal area and are outside of a tsunami hazard zone.

3.10.2 Discussion

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

Implementation of mechanical and pile burning treatments could lead to soil disturbance, loosening of soil, and increased sediment in runoff. Stormwater runoff at treatments sites would change from removing tree canopy that intercepts raindrops and reducing vegetation cover and plant litter on the ground surface that slows surface flows. In the event of heavy rain or strong wind, soils can be entrained in surface runoff and carried to a water body leading to increased turbidity. Mechanical activities would be restricted to areas with less than 35 percent slope. Green waste would be chipped and broadcast within the program area/utility corridor serving as cover to protect bare soils and pile burning is limited to disposal of green waste that is piled and burned at the treatment site in the non-fire season. Runoff from burned areas often carries increased levels of nutrients, metals, and certain organic pollutants. During combustion of organic materials, metals, nitrogen compounds, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, and potassium and toxic organic and inorganic compounds can be released (Crouch et al. 2006, Wallbrink et al. 2004. If high enough concentrations of sediment or other constituents of concern are released in stormwater runoff from mechanical or pile burning treatments, they could adversely affect water quality. This impact would be **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

> **Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure GEO-1 in Section 1.7, Geology and Soils, for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact from the potential release of constituents of concern due to runoff from burn piles to a less-than-significant level because a water pollution control plan would be prepared and implemented. The water pollution control plan would include best management practices to control runoff and avoid surface flows from carrying compounds generated by vegetation combustion into surface waters. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

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

Implementation of the program does not involve construction of new structures or creation of impervious surfaces that may reduce recharge from existing conditions, nor would it decrease groundwater supplies through extraction because the program would not include permanent uses that require a water supply. There would be **no impact** to regional groundwater levels or rate of groundwater recharge.

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

i, ii, iii, iv) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site? Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite? 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? Impede or redirect flood flows?

The proposed program would not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the treatment sites or impede or redirect flood flows. Pile burning and mechanical treatments would have some potential to change runoff at treatment sites, as discussed in Question a) above in this section. Ground disturbance would be limited to the area where mechanical equipment use and/or pile burning. Treatment vegetation removal would be limited to the amount needed to conduct maintenance or emergency repairs and limited to the utility corridor. Large areas of land would not be disturbed or cleared of vegetation, and overall, only minor effects on drainage patterns are anticipated. It is also anticipated that vegetation would begin regrowing soon after treatment activities are complete and rain occurs at the treatment site. Manual treatments would have no impact regarding onsite drainage. This impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Treatments implemented under the proposed program would not include construction of buildings or other facilities or store materials onsite where they could be inundated by tsunami, floodwater, or seiche. There would be **no impact**.

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

Please refer to the discussion above under (a), (b), and (c). The program would not result in other effects that would conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:					
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is located mostly in the rural areas of El Dorado County. **Table 3.11-1** provides a breakdown of land use types within the program area.

Table 3.11-1 Program Area Land Use

Land Use Classification	Approximate Program Area Acreage
Adopted Plan[1]	21
Agricultural	122
Commercial	30
Residential (rural, low, medium, and high)	333
Industrial	16
Natural Resources[2]	23
Open Space	17
Public Facilities[3]	7
Research and Development[4]	2

Notes: [1] specific land use plans have been prepared and adopted (City of Placerville)

[2] contain economically viable natural resources.

[3] publicly owned lands used for public facilities.

[4] locations of high technology, nonpolluting manufacturing plants, research and development facilities, corporate/industrial offices, and support service facilities in a rural or campus-like setting which ensures a high quality, aesthetic environment.

Source: El Dorado County 2004

3.11.2 Discussion

a) Physically divide an established community?

The program area lies very close to various established communities and rural residences. However, the program does not include any new construction or expansion of facilities. Therefore, the program would not physically divide an established community. There would be **no impact**.

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

The proposed program consists of vegetation treatment covering the 88 miles of the transmission lines in El Dorado County. Since the program is limited to vegetation removal within the utility corridor, there would be no change in land use associated with implementing the treatment activities, and the program would not conflict with land use plans or policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. There would be **no impact**.

3.12 Mineral Resources

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

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is located within the Mineral Land Classification of El Dorado County, California (DOC 2001). There are no known mineral resources within the program area.

3.12.2 Discussion

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

The treatment activities would not involve excavation or other ground disturbance over large areas. Therefore, the program would not result in loss of availability of known mineral resources. There would be **no impact**.

3.13 Noise

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

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The majority of the program area is located in undeveloped rural areas of El Dorado County. These areas are comprised of dense vegetation including forests and grasslands. Scattered residences exist in the rural areas. Portions of the program area are adjacent to developed areas, including residential communities, commercial and industrial parks, roadways, and freeways and highways.

The El Dorado County General Plan established a protection standard related to non-transportation noise sources. However, the El Dorado County Municipal Code Chapter 130.70 - Noise Standards states that "noise sources associated with work performed by public or private utilities in the maintenance or modification of its facilities" are considered exempt from the Noise Standard (El Dorado County 2022). Additionally, the Municipal Code also states that "construction (e.g., construction, alteration or repair activities) during daylight hours (i.e., 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends) provided that all construction equipment shall be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and maintained in good working order" are also exempt from the Noise Standards (El Dorado County 2022).

3.13.2 Discussion

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

Noise generated during program implementation would vary based on vegetation treatment activity type. The typical equipment used for each noise-generating treatment activity is described in Section 2.4, "Program Activities." Additionally, typical noise level generated at 50 feet from the noise source based on equipment type is shown in **Table 3.13-1**.

Table 3.13-1 Noise Levels from Treatment Equipment Types

Equipment Type	Typical Noise Level (dB) at 50 Feet
Chain Saw	85[1]
Dozer	85[1]
Shears (on Backhoe)	85[1]
Excavator	85[1]
Flat Bed Trucks	84[1]
Wood Chipper	75[2]

Notes: Assumes all equipment is fitted with a properly maintained and operational noise control device, per manufacturer specifications. Noise levels listed are manufacture-specified noise levels for each piece of equipment.
Sources: [1] FTA 2006; [2]Berger et. al. 2010

It is likely that treatments would temporarily increase ambient noise levels within the vicinity of program area. Given the linear nature of the program, treatment activities would only occur in one location for a short period of time before the crew would continue along the program alignment. However, program activities are considered exempt for the El Dorado County Municipal Code Chapter 130.70 - Noise Standards because construction would be limited to daytime hours and all construction equipment would be fitted with factory installed muffling devices and maintained in good working order.

Since all program-related construction activities would only occur during daytime hours and construction vehicles and equipment would be maintained in good working order per El Dorado County Municipal Code requirements, the proposed program would not violate the El Dorado County construction noise standards, and this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

Implementation of treatment activities would not result in operation of any source of ground vibration, such as pile driving, drilling, boring, or rock blasting. Therefore, the program would not result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to levels of excessive vibration or groundborne noise levels. There would be **no impact**.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Please see the response to Question "e" in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials." This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.14 Population and Housing

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:					
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is within unincorporated areas of El Dorado County. The population was estimated in 2022 to be 190,465 in El Dorado County (DOF 2022).

3.14.2 Discussion

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

The program would not develop a new long-term or permanent water supply that would support or facilitate construction of new homes or businesses or extend roadways or other infrastructure that could increase population near the program area. Therefore, the proposed program would have no potential to directly or indirectly induce population growth. There would be **no impact**.

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

The program would not displace any houses or people. There would be **no impact**.

3.15 Public Services

Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:					
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

Small segments of the program area are within the boundaries of the El Dorado National Forest. Agencies that could respond in the case of an emergency include: El Dorado County Sheriff, California Highway Patrol, El Dorado County Fire Protection District, Cameron Park Fire Department, Diamond Springs Fire Protection District, and Rescue Fire Protection District.

3.15.2 Discussion

a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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 public services, including fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public facilities.

The proposed program involves vegetation treatment activities to allow access and maintenance of EID's transmission lines. The program would not result in new or more intense uses or population in the program area and would not increase the need for public services from existing conditions. There would be **no impact**.

3.16 Recreation

Environmental Issue		Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XVI.	**RECREATION – Would the project:**					
a)	Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
b)	Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

The areas surrounding the treatment sites are used for recreation including boating, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, scenic drives, camping, and picnicking. Small portions of the transmission lines are located within the boundaries of the El Dorado National Forest. Trails located within and nearby the transmission lines include the Pony Express Trail and Lynx Trail. Additionally, El Dorado Main Nos. 1 and 2 cross through the Gold Bug Park and Mine.

3.16.2 Discussion

a), b) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Since the program is limited to maintenance activities and is not growth inducing, treatment activities would not generate new demand for recreational facilities or a need for new or expanded recreational facilities. Small portions of the transmission line utility corridor are located within recreational areas, and access may be temporarily limited in these recreational areas during treatments. However, treatment activities would be infrequent and short in duration at any one recreational area, and temporary reductions in recreation activities would likely last a few days at most. Additionally, nearby alternative recreational areas in surrounding areas are available to be accessed during treatment activities. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.17 Transportation

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

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

Most of the program area is located in rural portions El Dorado County. Access to the program area is provided via State Route 49 and U.S. Route 50, and local roadways. U.S. Route 50 is the primary transportation corridor extending through the County from west to east and serves all the County's major population centers. The El Dorado transit system follows U.S. Route 50 from Pollock Pines to Sacramento (El Dorado County 2020). There are transit stations located near the program area.

3.17.2 Discussion

a), b) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The program is estimated to generate 10 trips per day or 2,300 trips annually. The program would not include off hauling since cut vegetation would be chipped and broadcasted, lobbed and scattered, or burned in piles on infrequent occasions in the non-fire season. Additionally, there are no transit or bicycle facilities that would be affected by the proposed program. The number of trips generated by the program is nominal compared to existing trip conditions–9,200 daily trips on State Route 49 and 15,000 daily trips on U.S. Route 50 in the program area (Caltrans 2017). Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

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

The program does not include components or activities which could increase hazards due to geometric design features or incompatible uses. There would be **no impact**.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The program would not require road closures; however, implementation of treatment activities within program areas along busy roadways could result in lane closures to allow for the safety of work crews. At certain road segments, such as Lotus Road and along portions of U.S. Route 50, work crews would conduct treatment activities adjacent to roadways. Closure of lanes would slow traffic and increase emergency response times. The District has been issued blanket encroachment permits from the El Dorado County Department of Transportation and Caltrans (EDC 2023 & Caltrans 2023 requiring coordination with and notifying local businesses, fire protection agencies, law enforcement agencies, emergency response, school district(s) and local residents that might be affected by work requiring temporary lane closures. In accordance with encroachment permits, emergency access or passable routes would be maintained to provide emergency vehicle access in the case of an emergency.

The increased number of construction-related trucks to and from the program area during treatment activities would be small and would not affect emergency access. This impact would be **less than significant.**

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Environmental Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact	Beneficial Impact
XVIII.	**TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:**					
a)	Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
b)	A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

Please refer to Chapter 3.5, "Cultural Resources" for a full, detailed description of the cultural resources setting.

Methods and Findings

EID sent a request to the NAHC for a search of the SLF, and a list of Native American contacts for the program area. The NAHC responded and indicated that there are no known Sacred Sites listed in their Sacred Lands File Database for the program area. They provided a list of Native American contacts for each project location. On July 20, 2022, EID sent letters to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department, and the Wopumnes Nisenan-Mewuk Nation of El Dorado County in accordance with requirements of Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21080.3.1). EID received Assembly Bill 52 consultation request on July 25, 2022, from Venesa Kremer of the Wilton Rancheria and on August 16, 2022 from Anna Cheng of the UAIC. EID responded to the consultation requests by

providing additional project information, including proposed mitigation measures for Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) and GIS shape files to the Wilton Rancheria on July 26, 2022 and UAIC on August 18, 2022. Additional consultation between the District and the UAIC resulted in changes to TCR mitigation measures and programmatic guidance. EID has not received any additional requests for consultation to date. Refer to **Appendix C** for consultation information.

No TCRs are known to be present within the program area based on the negative results of the SLF database search and the lack of previously identified TCRs in the program area. During background investigation, the records search indicated the presence of Native American archaeological sites, human remains, or other Native American cultural resources. Additionally, it is possible that further consultation with culturally affiliated Tribes could identify previously unidentified TCRs.

3.18.2 Discussion

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resource Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1.

TCRs are either (1) sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that is either in or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or a local historic register; or (2) a resource that the lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, chooses to treat as a TCR. In addition, a cultural landscape may also qualify as a TCR if it meets the criteria to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape. Other historical resources (as described in California PRC 21084.1), a unique archaeological resource (as defined in California PRC 21083.2[g]), or non-unique archaeological resources (as described in California

PRC 21083.2[h]), may also be a TCR if it conforms to the criteria to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

No TCRs are known to be present within the program area. Though unlikely, the possibility remains that a TCR may be revealed during project-related ground-disturbing activities or through further consultation with culturally affiliated Tribes. If this were to occur, then this impact would be **potentially significant**. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would address this impact:

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Tribal Coordination prior to treatment activities

The District shall contact interested Tribal representatives with information regarding a proposed treatment area corridor a minimum of 45-days prior to conducting treatment activities. If no response is provided from interested Tribal representatives within 30-days, the District will proceed with treatment activities within the identified area.

If Tribal representatives provide information demonstrating the significance of the area and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the treatment area corridor is sensitive for the presence of TCR's, the District shall implement TCR-2 in consultation with interested Tribal representatives.

Timing: Minimum 45-days prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Implement Best Management Practices to Reduce or Avoid Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. If interested Native American Tribe(s) provide information demonstrating the significance of the project site and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the site is highly sensitive for TCRs, the District will conduct a site visit with Tribal Representatives to evaluate the potential for TCRs at the project site. If Tribal Representatives and the District determine the site is sensitive for TCRs and that the proposed project may have a significant impact on TCRs, the District, in consultation with Tribal Representatives or others, will develop and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. BMPs may include, but are not limited to: 1) modify the proposed project to preserve the TCRs in place, 2) establish exclusion zones and/or minimize work activities in proximity to TCRs, 3) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to observe and inspect the project site during initial ground disturbing activities, 4) prepare a TCR awareness brochure and provide TCR training to construction personnel, 5) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to provide training of construction personnel involved in project implementation.

Timing: Prior to and during treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative

Mitigation Measure TCR-3: Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

EID will implement a TCR awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment-related ground-disturbing activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. If requested by a culturally affiliated Tribe, the training presentation will be developed in consultation with Tribal representatives and Tribal representatives will be invited to participate in the training. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites and TCRs; basic identification of archaeological resources and potential TCRs and proper discovery protocols; the potential presence and type of Native American resources potentially found during construction or other activities; required procedures in the event of a discovery; proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains; and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM CR-2.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID

Mitigation Measure TCR-4: Address Previously Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.

The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts and address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs during the project's ground disturbing activities. If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within the immediate vicinity of the discovery, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and nature of the discovery. The District shall invite a Tribal Representative from culturally affiliated tribes to visit the site and examine the discovery to determine whether or not the discovery represents a TCR (PRC §21074). Tribal Representatives shall have 48 hours to respond to the District's notification and schedule a site visit. If the discovery represents a TCR, The District will work with Tribal Representatives or others to develop recommendations for culturally-appropriate treatment. The contractor shall implement any measures determined by the District to be necessary. Work at the discovery location

will not resume until the agreed upon treatment has been implemented to the satisfaction of the District.

Timing: Prior to treatment activities

Responsibility: EID and its treatment contractor, Tribal representatives

Implementing Mitigation Measures TCR-1 through TCR-4 would reduce the potential impact related to discovery of unknown TCRs to a less-than-significant level because the find would be assessed by culturally affiliated Tribes and the identification and implementation of avoidance or minimization measures would be conducted in consultation with the Tribes. Therefore, the proposed program would have a **less-than-significant impact with mitigation incorporated.**

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

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

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

PG&E provides electrical power and natural gas to the program area and vicinity. EID owns and operates the water transmission line system. There are no solid waste disposal sites in El Dorado County. Solid waste generated on the west slope, and within the program area, is taken to the Material Recovery Facility MRF/transfer station at Diamond Springs. From the MRF, unrecyclable solid waste is taken to Lockwood Landfill in Nevada for disposal.

3.19.2 Discussion

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

Under the proposed program, potable water would continue to be provided by the transmission line system and water demand would not change. The program would help provide access to transmission lines during maintenance and emergency repairs, thereby supporting system operation and reliability. The project would not generate new wastewater demand, electrical power, natural gas, or require new stormwater facilities. There would be **no impact**.

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

The program would not require any new water supplies because the program is not growth inducing. There would be **no impact**.

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

The program would not generate new wastewater since it does not involve new infrastructure. There would be **no impact**.

d), e) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? Comply with Federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The program would not generate material requiring off-hauling. Organic material would be lobbed and scattered or stockpiled and burned in the non-fire season. Therefore, the program would have **no impact**.

3.20 Wildfire

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

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

The program area is designated as very high, high, and moderate fire hazard severity zones in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) (CAL FIRE 2007a, 2007b). CAL FIRE is responsible for fire protection in SRAs, however, there are 13 local fire protection districts in El Dorado County (El Dorado County 2003). The fire protection districts closest to the program area are the Diamond Springs/El Dorado County Fire District and the El Dorado County Fire District (El Dorado County 2003). El Dorado County has prepared a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan which addresses wildfire (El Dorado County 2018).

As discussed in Section 3.3, "Air Quality," pile burning would be conducted in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300.

3.20.2 Discussion

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

The program would not require road closures; however, implementation of treatment activities within program areas along busy roadways could result in lane closures to allow for the safety of work crews. El Dorado County has prepared a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; however, this plan does not identify specific evacuation routes. EID has been issued blanket encroachment permits from the El Dorado County Department of Transportation and Caltrans (EDC 2023 & Caltrans 2023 requiring coordination with and notifying local businesses, fire protection agencies, law enforcement agencies, emergency response, school district(s) and local residents that might be affected by work requiring temporary lane closures. In accordance with encroachment permits, emergency access or passable routes would be maintained to provide emergency vehicle access in the case of an emergency.

This impact would be **less than significant.**

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

Portions of the program area are located within very high, high, and moderate fire hazard severity zones, as designated by CAL FIRE (CAL FIRE 2008). Long-term benefits from the program and wildfire risk from treatment activities was discussed in question g) in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," including: that the program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term due to vegetation removal; treatment activities would temporarily introduce the potential for fire ignition as a result of operation of construction equipment and pile burning; pile burning would be conducted in compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300; and operation of heavy equipment in dry vegetation can pose a risk of fire if dry vegetation were to contact a hot exhaust or sparks from equipment. Conditions would vary at the time of treatments and fire could rapidly expand if weather conditions and humidity levels are not monitored. The project would not create new dwellings or other development that would be occupied. However, work crews would potentially be exposed to wildfire should it occur from program activities. Therefore, this impact is considered **potentially significant**. The following mitigation measure has been identified to address this impact:

> **Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Implement Fire Safety Plan.**
>
> Please refer to Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 above in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," for the full text of this mitigation measure.

Implementing Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 would reduce the potentially significant impact to workers from wildfires risk to a less-than-significant level because it requires a Fire Safety Plan

and implementation of measures to prevent and suppress wildfires, including use of spark arrestor, following the burn permit for pile burning, monitoring weather conditions, ceasing activities during periods of high fire-risk, setting up base stations during periods of elevated fire concern, and carrying fire suppression equipment. With implementation of this mitigation, impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation incorporated**.

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

The program would not include construction of infrastructure. The program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term by managing utility corridors and limiting wildfire spread during small scale incidents due to the removal of vegetation within the utility corridor for ease of access to EID's transmission lines. Therefore, the program would have **no impact**.

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

As discussed in Questions a) and c) of Section 3.10, "Hydrology and Water Quality," pile burning and mechanical treatments would have potential to change runoff at treatment sites, but large areas of land would not be disturbed or cleared of vegetation, and overall, only minor effects on drainage patterns are anticipated. The program would not require construction, grading, or other activities that would alter the existing slopes. The program would have a beneficial impact to community wildfire safety in the long-term by managing utility corridors and limiting wildfire spread during small scale incidents due to the removal of vegetation within the utility corridor for ease of access to EID's transmission lines. This impact would be **less than significant**.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

Authority: Public Resources Code Sections 21083, 21083.5.

Reference: Government Code Sections 65088.4.
Public Resources Code Sections 21080, 21083.5, 21095; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

3.21.1 Discussion

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

The analysis conducted in this IS concludes that implementing the program would not have a significant impact on the environment. As evaluated in Section 3.4, "Biological Resources," impacts on biological resources would be less than significant or less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated. The program would not: substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; or reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species. As discussed in Section 3.5, "Cultural Resources," the program would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. This impact would be **less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated**.

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

As discussed in this IS, the program would result in less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporated, less-than-significant impacts, or no impacts on aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, energy, geology and soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation, tribal cultural resources, utilities and service systems, and wildfire.

The temporary nature of the proposed program's treatment impacts would result in no impacts, less-than-significant impacts, or less-than-significant impacts with mitigation incorporated on the physical environment. However, cumulative impacts could result from the program combined with other approved, proposed, or in-progress projects in the region or project vicinity, including those for vegetation treatments in El Dorado County and nearby areas.

The program was evaluated for potential impacts to sensitive biological communities, jurisdictional aquatic resources, and special-status plant and wildlife species and was determined to have less-than-significant impacts with mitigation for biological resources. Although the project may have longer-term effects on ecosystem function due to vegetation removal, these project impacts would be mitigated. Additionally, vegetation treatments are ongoing in El Dorado County due to high fire risk. These include other projects by the State, EID, municipalities, and organizations, such as the El Dorado County Community Wildfire Protection Plan which identifies areas for planned treatment in western El Dorado County including many locations near the program area. Many of these projects receive municipal or State funding or are implemented in partnership with State agencies or conservation entities, and therefore, often require avoidance of impacts or mitigation as part of the project. When considered cumulatively with other ongoing vegetation treatment projects in El Dorado County and nearby areas, impacts to biological resources from the project would not be cumulatively considerable.

During construction, the project would have the potential to temporarily adversely affect biological resources through localized physical disturbance, noise, and impacts to water quality from erosion. These individual impacts were mitigated to less-than-significant levels by requiring general BMPs, pretreatment surveys and habitat avoidance, and on- or offsite mitigation where impacts to sensitive habitats and special-status species cannot be avoided. Given the localized nature of these impacts, the fact that other vegetation treatment projects in El Dorado County requiring State or other funding or other permits must adhere to these same standards regarding construction best practices and timing and must fully mitigate for potential impacts to these resources, this impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

There was one historical resource and four archaeological cultural resources identified in the program area from background research, but no Tribal Cultural resources have been identified within the program area. Since pedestrian field surveys of the program area have not yet been conducted, previously unidentified archaeological and historic resources could be identified at treatment sites. However, the program would avoid built environmental resources and ground disturbance would be limited to small areas of soil from masticating, tilling, grubbing, and raking. Individual impacts were mitigated to less-than-significant levels by requiring pretreatment surveys, resource avoidance, and providing necessary treatment/investigation, including with interested Native American Tribes, prior to treatments. The overall program area is small as compared to El Dorado County and the Sierra-Nevada Mountain Range, and all ongoing vegetation treatment projects requiring State or other funding or other permits are subject to the same mitigation requirements for potential impacts to cultural or Tribal Cultural resources. Therefore, this program's potential incremental contribution to any cumulative impacts on cultural, Tribal Cultural, or historic resources would be negligible.

Operation of heavy equipment in dry vegetation can pose a risk of fire in dry vegetation and during weather conditions with elevated fire risk. Individual impacts were mitigated to less-than-significant levels by requiring a Fire Safety Plan is implemented for all treatment activities, which also includes requirements of a burning permit for pile burning activities. Other burning activities in El Dorado County and the Sierra-Nevada Mountain Range would obtain similar permits as required by State and other agency laws. Therefore, this program's potential incremental contribution to any cumulative impacts related to wildfire risk would not be considerable.

Emissions of criteria air pollutants and GHGs are inherently cumulative impacts and a project's individual emissions contribute to existing cumulatively significant adverse air quality and GHG impacts. In general, if a project exceeds its identified project-level significance thresholds, the project's cumulative impact would be cumulatively considerable. Criteria air pollutant and GHG emissions from the program would remain below applicable significance thresholds.

None of the proposed program's impacts make cumulatively considerable, incremental contributions to significant cumulative impacts with incorporation of mitigation presented in this IS. This impact would be **less-than-significant with mitigation incorporated**.

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

The program would result in less-than-significant impacts and would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The impact would be **less than significant**.

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2. Project Description

No references cited.

3. Environmental Checklist

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Appendix A. Air Quality Modeling Data

Emission Rates by Type of Treatment and Landcover

Treatment/Fuel Type	ROG (lb/acre	NOX (lb/acre)	PM10 (lb/acre)	PM2.5(lb/acre)	CO2 (MT/acre)
Prescribed Burning					
Tree	2186.6	166	1421.3	1421.3	63.15
Shrub	352.8	44.4	142.1	142.1	16.15
Grass	166.4	21.9	84.5	84.5	7.9
Mechanical					
Tree	3	5.3	0.3	0.2	0.92
Shrub	0.7	4.1	0.5	0.3	0.29
Grass	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.07
Manual					
Tree	43.8	4.3	0.8	0.2	0.69
Shrub	18	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.4
Grass	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.004

Avg Daily Emissions All Tree

Treatment/Fuel Type		ROG (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	CO2e (MT/day)
Tree	**28**			
Burn	0.024	0.91	0.07	0.03
All Mechanical	28	1.47	**2.58**	**0.45**
All Manual	28	**21.52**	2.09	0.34

Avg Daily Emissions All Shrub

Treatment/Fuel Type		ROG (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	CO2e (MT/day)
Shrub	**28**			
Burn	0.024	0.15	0.02	0.01
All Mechanical	28	0.34	**2.00**	**0.14**
All Manual	28	**8.77**	1.27	0.00

Avg Daily Emissions All Grass

Treatment/Fuel Type		ROG (lb/day)	NOX (lb/day)	CO2e (MT/day)
Grass	**28**			
Burn	0.024	0.07	0.38	0.003
All Mechanical	28	**0.19**	**0.39**	**0.03**
All Manual	28	0.05	0.002	0.0001

Quarterly Emission

Treatment/Fuel Type		ROG (lb/quarter)	NOX (lb/quarter)	CO2e (MT/quarter)
Tree	**28**			
Burn	0.024	52.4784	3.984	1.5156
All Mechanical	28	84	148.4	25.76
All Manual	28	1226.4	120.4	19.32
Shrub	**28**			
Burn	0.024	8.4672	1.0656	0.3876
Mechanical	28	19.6	114.8	8.12
Manual	28	504	72.8	11.2
Grass	**0**			
Burn	0.024	3.9936	21.9	0.1896
Mechanical	28	11.2	22.4	1.96
Manual	28	2.8	0.1	0.004

The maximum pounds per day in row 11 is summed over overlapping phases, but the maximum tons per phase in row 34 is not summed over overlapping phases.

Road Construction Emissions Model, Version 9.0.0

Daily Emission Estimates for -> Truck, Workers, Dust set by formula

Project Phases (Pounds)	ROG (lbs/day)	CO (lbs/day)	NOx (lbs/day)	Total PM10 (lbs/day)	Exhaust PM10 (lbs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM10 (lbs/day)	Total PM2.5 (lbs/day)	Exhaust PM2.5 (lbs/day)	Fugitive Dust PM2.5 (lbs/day)	SOx (lbs/day)	CO2 (lbs/day)	CH4 (lbs/day)	N2O (lbs/day)	CO2e (lbs/day)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	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
Grading/Excavation	0.02	0.49	0.27	5.04	0.04	5.00	1.06	0.02	1.04	0.00	280.55	0.00	0.02	286.20
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	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
Paving	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
Maximum (pounds/day)	0.02	0.49	0.27	5.04	0.04	5.00	1.06	0.02	1.04	0.00	280.55	0.00	0.02	286.20
Total (tons/construction project)	0.06	1.60	0.88	16.63	0.13	16.50	3.49	0.05	3.43	0.01	925.82	0.01	0.06	944.45

Notes:

Project Start Year ->	2023
Project Length (months) ->	300
Total Project Area (acres) ->	585
Maximum Area Disturbed/Day (acres) ->	1
Water Truck Used? ->	Yes

	Total Material Imported/Exported Volume (yd^3/day)		Daily VMT (miles/day)			
Phase	Soil	Asphalt	Soil Hauling	Asphalt Hauling	Worker Commute	Water Truck
Grubbing/Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grading/Excavation	0	0	0	0	450	40
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paving	0	0	0	0	0	0

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns G and H. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column I are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns J and K.

CO2e emissions are estimated by multiplying mass emissions for each GHG by its global warming potential (GWP), 1 , 25 and 298 for CO2, CH4 and N2O, respectively. Total CO2e is then estimated by summing CO2e estimates over all GHGs.

Total Emission Estimates by Phase for -> Truck, Workers, Dust set by formula

Project Phases (Tons for all except CO2e. Metric tonnes for CO2e)	ROG (tons/phase)	CO (tons/phase)	NOx (tons/phase)	Total PM10 (tons/phase)	Exhaust PM10 (tons/phase)	Fugitive Dust PM10 (tons/phase)	Total PM2.5 (tons/phase)	Exhaust PM2.5 (tons/phase)	Fugitive Dust PM2.5 (tons/phase)	SOx (tons/phase)	CO2 (tons/phase)	CH4 (tons/phase)	N2O (tons/phase)	CO2e (MT/phase)
Grubbing/Land Clearing	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
Grading/Excavation	0.06	1.60	0.88	16.63	0.13	16.50	3.49	0.05	3.43	0.01	925.82	0.01	0.06	856.80
Drainage/Utilities/Sub-Grade	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
Paving	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
Maximum (tons/phase)	0.06	1.60	0.88	16.63	0.13	16.50	3.49	0.05	3.43	0.01	925.82	0.01	0.06	856.80
Total (tons/construction project)	0.06	1.60	0.88	16.63	0.13	16.50	3.49	0.05	3.43	0.01	925.82	0.01	0.06	856.80

PM10 and PM2.5 estimates assume 50% control of fugitive dust from watering and associated dust control measures if a minimum number of water trucks are specified.

Total PM10 emissions shown in column F are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns G and H. Total PM2.5 emissions shown in Column I are the sum of exhaust and fugitive dust emissions shown in columns J and K.

CO2e emissions are estimated by multiplying mass emissions for each GHG by its global warming potential (GWP), 1 , 25 and 298 for CO2, CH4 and N2O, respectively. Total CO2e is then estimated by summing CO2e estimates over all GHGs.

The CO2e emissions are reported as metric tons per phase.

Appendix B. Biological Resources Environmental Setting, Figures, and Data

Introduction

Existing biological resources conditions were identified within the program area for the El Dorado Irrigation District's (EID's or District's) Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (proposed program or program). The program area consists of the 60-foot ROW along the seven transmission lines and is where treatments could be implemented and totals 571 acres.

CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2022) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Rare Plant Inventory of (CNPS 2022a) were reviewed. These reviews were focused on the numerous U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles that include the project alignments and a 3 mile-radius around these alignments. Results of the most recent CNDDB and CNPS review are provided in Figures 2 and 3 in **Attachment 1**. A list of resources under jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that could occur in the project vicinity was obtained from the USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) website (USFWS 2022a); the IPaC resource list is provided in this appendix. Twelve fish and wildlife species and six plant species that are listed as "threatened" or "endangered" under the Federal Endangered Species Act and designated critical habitat for two listed species are included on this list. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Protected Resources App (NOAA 2022) indicates no resources under their jurisdiction are present in the program area. Aerial imagery on Google Earth® and National Wetlands Inventory data also were reviewed before and after conducting the field survey (USFWS 2022b).

Habitat and Land Cover Types

The program area and vicinity includes 21 habitat types, based on the California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) (CDFW 2014). These habitat types are listed below and depicted in **Attachment A, Figure 1**:

- Annual grassland
- Barren
- Blue oak woodland
- Blue oak-foothill pine
- Chamise-redshank chaparral
- Cropland
- Deciduous orchard
- Douglas fir
- Evergreen orchard
- Lacustrine
- Mixed chaparral
- Montane chaparral
- Montane hardwood
- Montane hardwood-conifer
- Montane riparian
- Perennial grassland
- Ponderosa pine
- Sierra mixed conifer
- Urban
- Valley oak woodland
- Vineyard

This habitat is characteristic of the Sierra Nevada foothills, with elevations ranging from approximately 1,500 to 3,700 feet above mean sea level. The program area can be divided into three broad categories of vegetation based on the respective CWHR[1]: grass, shrubs, and trees. This information was extracted from a data set compiled under the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protections Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) named FVEG15_1[2] (CAL FIRE 2019). The FRAP vegetation layer is developed from various data sets representing the best available land cover data for the state. Data from these various sources are then converted to CWHR habitat types and merged into a single statewide vegetation layer. Using assumptions for the Sierra Nevada foothills contained in the FVEG15_1 data set, the landscape categories identified in **Table 1** occur within the program area.

Table 1. Program Area Vegetation Coverage

CWHR Landscape Category	Program Area Acreage	Percentage of Total Program Area
Trees	333	58
Shrubs	27	5
Grass/herbaceous	89	15
Other	120	22

Notes: CWHR= California Wildlife Habitat Relationship
Trees defined as greater than or equal to 10 percent cover by live vegetation in overstory position
Shrubs defined as 10 percent cover by shrubs and less than 10 percent cover by trees
Grasses defined as greater than or equal to 2 percent cover by herbaceous species and less than 10 percent cover by trees or shrubs
Other includes cover types such as urban, orchard, cropland, barren and vineyard
Source: CAL FIRE 2019 and GEI 2022

California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW's) Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP) developed and maintains a standardized statewide classification system in compliance with National Vegetation Classification (NVC) standards as described in the *Survey of California Vegetation Classification and Mapping Standards* (VegCAMP 2018). The classification for California was first published as the *Manual of California Vegetation* in 1995, updated in the second edition of the manual (Sawyer et al. 2009), and is now most easily accessed in *Manual of California Vegetation Online* where the most current natural community data are available at http://vegetation.cnps.org/ (CNPS 2022b). FRAP incorporates data from CDFW's Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP 2018) and the *Manual of California Vegetation* classification standards (CNPS 2022b; Sawyer et al. 2009) and the U.S. Forest Service's (USFS) *Classification and Assessment with Landsat of Visible Ecological Groupings* (CALVEG) (Center for Geographical Studies 2015).

[1] The CWHR System contains life history, geographic range, and management information for 712 species of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals that occur within the state. It also contains detailed information on 59 habitat types and their spatial distribution. The core of the CWHR system is a database that relates these species to each of the habitats which support them, and an intuitive user interface enabling users to query this information. (CDFW 2014).

[2] Available at https://map.dfg.ca.gov/metadata/ds1327.html FVEG15_1 was initially created by CAL FIRE Fire Resource and Assessment Program (FRAP) to compile the "best available" land cover data into a single data layer to support the legislatively mandated Forest and Rangeland Assessment.

Sensitive Biological Resources

Sensitive biological resources addressed in this section include those that are afforded consideration or protection under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), California Fish and Game Code (FGC), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), Clean Water Act (CWA), the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act), and local or regional policies.

Special-status Species

Special-status species are plants and animals that fall into any of the following categories:

- taxa (i.e., taxonomic categories or groups) officially listed by the Federal government or the State of California as endangered, threatened, or rare;
- candidates for Federal or State listing as endangered or threatened;
- taxa proposed for Federal or State listing as endangered or threatened;
- taxa that meet the criteria for listing;
- species considered sensitive by USFS;
- wildlife species identified by CDFW as species of special concern and plant taxa considered by CDFW to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California;"
- plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act;
- species listed as Fully Protected under the FGC; or
- species afforded protection under local or regional planning documents.

Plant taxa are assigned by CDFW to one of the following six California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs):

- CRPR 1A—Plants presumed to be extinct in California;
- CRPR 1B—Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
- CRPR 2A—Plants that are presumed extirpated in California, but are more common elsewhere;
- CRPR 2B—Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere;
- CRPR 3—Plants about which more information is needed (a review list); or
- CRPR 4—Plants of limited distribution (a watch list).

All plants with a CRPR are considered "special plants" by CDFW. The term "special plants" is a broad term used by CDFW to refer to all plant taxa inventoried in the CNDDB, regardless of their legal or protection status. CDFW applies the term "California species of special concern" to wildlife species that are not listed under Federal or State endangered species acts but that are nonetheless declining at a rate that could result in listing, or that historically occurred in low numbers and are subject to current known threats to their persistence.

Figures 2 and **3** in **Attachment A** shows all CNDDB occurrences of plant and wildlife species that meet the definition of special-status species described above and have been documented within 3 miles of the program area.

Table 2 provides information on special-status plant species that were evaluated for potential to occur in the program area. Only special-status plant species that are listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act or California Endangered Species Act, CRPR plants that are on lists 1B or 2B, and species that are on the USFS list of sensitive plants for El Dorado National Forest are included. Results of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), CNDDB, and CNPS searches (see **Attachment B**) yielded occurrences of a total of 45 special-status plants that could occur in the program area. Seventeen of these species have been documented within 3 miles of the program area (**Figure 2**); however, many of the occurrences are historical. Fifteen species occupy elevation ranges higher than the program area and were determined to be unlikely to occur. Based on the review of existing documentation, habitat for the remaining 30 special-status plant species could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur.

Table 2. Special-status Plants Evaluated for Potential to Occur in the Program Area

Species	Blooming Period	Status1 Federal	Status1 State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area2
Jepson's onion *Allium jepsonii*	April – August	FSS	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest, typically on serpentine and volcanic soils, between 985 – 4,330 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Two CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.
three-bracted onion *Allium tribracteatum*	March–May	FSS	1B.2	Volcanic slopes in chaparral and lower and upper montane forests, 3,410 – 6,300 feet elevation.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the program area, but elevation of program area is near the lower limit of the species' range.
Nissenan manzanita *Arctostaphylos nissenana*	February – March	FSS	1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, on rocky substrates, between 1,475 – 4,610 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Six CNDDB records within 3 miles of the central portion of the program area.
big scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	March – June	FSS	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentine soils, between 150 – 5,100 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
upswept moonwort *Botrychium ascendens*	July–August	FSS	2B.3	Meadows and seeps, or near streams, in lower montane coniferous forest; species does not tolerate inundation, between 4,985 – 10,595 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.

Species	Blooming Period	Status1 Federal	Status1 State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area2
scalloped moonwort *Botrychium crenulatum*	June–September	FSS	2B.2	Bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, stream margins in lower and upper montane coniferous forest, typically in areas with hard water (calcium and magnesium carbonates), between 905 – 10,105 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
common moonwort *Botrychium lunaria*	August	FSS	2B.3	Moist meadows in subalpine coniferous forests, between 6,825 – 6,925 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
western goblin *Botrychium montanum*	July–September	FSS	2B.1	Shady conifer woodland, especially under cedar along streams, between 5,138 – 5,397 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Mingan moonwort *Botrychium minganense*	July–September	FSS	2B.2	Open areas in bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, stream margins in lower and upper montane coniferous forest; species does not tolerate inundation, between 5,185 – 10,795 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
paradox moonwort *Botrychium paradoxum*	August	FSS	2B.1	Moist meadows, shrubby slopes, over 1,300 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
stalked moonwort *Botrychium pedunculosum*	August	FSS	2B.1	Moist or dry meadows, streams, spring terraces, coniferous forests, and forest edges, between 1,640 – 4,340 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
Bolander's bruchia *Bruchia bolanderi*	N/A	FSS	4.2	Mesic soils in upper montane coniferous forest, between 5,740 – 7,8,75 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily *Calochortus clavatus* var. *avius*	May – July	FSS	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, between 1,000 – 5,905 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Eleven CNDDB records within 3 miles of the easternmost portion of the program area.
Stebbins' morning-glory *Calystegia stebbinsii*	April - July	E	E, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 185 – 3,575 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Seven CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.
Van Zuuk's morning-glory *Calystegia vanzuukiae*	May – August	–	1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 1,640 – 3,870 feet elevation	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.

Species	Blooming Period	Status1 Federal	Status1 State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area2
flagella-like atractylocarpus *Campylopodiella stenocarpa*	N/A	–	2B.2	Cismontane woodland, between 330 – 1,640 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. One CNDDB record within 3 miles of the northeastern-most portion of the program area.
Sierra arching sedge *Carex cyrtostachya*	May – August	_	1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, between 2,000 – 4,460 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
Chaparral sedge *Carex xerophila*	March – June	_	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, between 1,445 – 2,525 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Six CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.
Pine Hill ceanothus *Ceanothus roderickii*	April – June	E	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 245 – 3,575 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Seven CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.
Red Hills soaproot *Chlorogalum grandiflorum*	May – June	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 805 – 3,575 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. 16 CNDDB records within 3 miles of all portions of the program area.
mountain lady's-slipper Cypripedium montanum	March – August	FSS	4.2	Yellow pine forest, mixed evergreen forest, and wetland-riparian areas, occasionally in wetlands, between 2,820 – 6,955 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
Tahoe draba *Draba asterophora* var. *asterophora*	July – August	FSS	1B.2	Subalpine forest and alpine fell-fields, between 9,120 – 10,595 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Cup Lake draba *Draba asterophora* var. *macrocarpa*	July – August	FSS	1B.1	Subalpine forest, above 8,600 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Jack's wild buckwheat *Eriogonum luteolum* var. *saltuarium*	July– September	FSS	1B.2	Granitic sand in Great Basin scrub and upper montane coniferous forest, between 566 – 800 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
tripod buckwheat *Eriogonum tripodum*	May – July	FSS	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, often serpentine soils, between 655 – 5,250 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
Pine Hill flannelbush *Fremontodendron decumbens*	April – June	E	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 425 – 2,495 feet elevation	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Seven CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.

Species	Blooming Period	Status1 Federal	Status1 State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area2
Butte County fritillary *Fritillaria eastwoodiae*	March – June	FSS	3.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, sometime serpentine soils, between 165 – 4,920 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
El Dorado bedstraw *Galium californicum* ssp*. sierrae*	May – June	E	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 100 – 1,920 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. 13 CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the pipeline alignments.
Blandow's bog moss *Helodium blandowii*	N/A	FSS	2B.2	Mesic soils in meadows and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest, calcareous groundwater, between 5,000 – 6,000 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Parry's horkelia *Horkelia parryi*	April – September	FSS	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 260 – 3,510 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Two CNDDB records within 3 miles of the northcentral portion of the program area.
Hutchison's Lewisia *Lewisia kelloggii* ssp*. hutchisonii*	June – August	FSS	3.2	Granitic gravel on ridge tops and flats between 5,100 and 7,000 feet elevation, sparsely vegetated by spindly Jeffrey pine and lodgepole pine woodlands.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Kellogg's Lewisia *Lewisia kelloggii* ssp*. kelloggii*	June – August	FSS	3.2	Ridges in yellow pine forest and red fir forest, between 5,600 to 9,000 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
long-petaled lewisia *Lewisia longipetala*	July – August	FSS	1B.3	Subalpine and alpine climates in moist areas in rocky habitat, such as talus that retains patches of snow year-round, between 8,200 to 8,725 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
saw-toothed lewisia *Lewisia serrata*	May – June	FSS	1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian forest, between 2,525 – 4,710 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. One CNDDB record within 3 miles of the northeastern-most portion of the program area.
broad-nerved hump-moss *Meesia uliginosa*	October	FSS	2B.2	Mesic soils in meadows, seeps, and lower and upper coniferous forests, between 6,700 to 7,500 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Tehachapi monardella *Monardella linoides* ssp. *oblonga*	June – August	FSS	1B.3	Dry, gravelly slopes and flats in chaparral, conifer woodland to forest	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.

Species	Blooming Period	Status1 Federal	Status1 State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area2
yellow bur navarretia *Navarretia prolifera* ssp. *lutea*	May – July	FSS	4.3	Foothill woodland and chaparral, between 4,200 to 5,250 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
northern adder's tongue *Ophioglossum pusillum*	July	FSS	2B.2	Freshwater marsh and edges, between 4,200 – 7,550 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Layne's ragwort / Layne's butterweed *Packera (= Senecio) layneae*	April-August	T	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, between 200 – 3,560 feet elevation	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. 25 CNDDB records within 3 miles of the western and central portions of the program area.
veined water lichen *Peltigera gowardii*	N/A	FSS	4.2	On granitic rocks in fast-flowing cold-water creeks with little or no sediment or disturbance	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
Stebbins' phacelia *Phacelia stebbinsii*	May - July	FSS	1B.2	Meadows in yellow pine forest and foothill woodland, between 3,500 – 6,500 feet elevation.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the program area, but elevation of program area is near the lower limit of the species' range.
whitebark pine *Pinus albicaulis*	N/A	PT, FSS	–	Subalpine and timberline zones, between 6,000 – 11,000 feet elevation.	Unlikely. Program area is lower than the preferred elevational range for this species.
Sierra blue grass *Poa sierrae*	April – June	FSS	1B.3	Shady, moist slopes, often on mossy rocks, in canyons and forest, between 2,100 – 4,700 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	May – June	–	2B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, between 705 – 4,595 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. One CNDDB record within 3 miles of the central portion of the program area.
El Dorado County mule ears *Wyethia reticulata*	April – August	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, sometimes clay soils, between 605 – 2,065 feet elevation.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Twenty CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.

Notes: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; N/A = not applicable

[1] Status Definitions

Federal Status

E = federally listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act

FSS = U.S. Forest Service Region 5 Sensitive Species

PT = proposed to be federally listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act

T = federally listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act

– = No status

State Status

E = listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act

California Rare Plant Ranks

1B = Considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2B = Considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

3 = Review list; more information is needed

4 = Watch list; limited distribution

– = No status

California Rare Plant Rank Extensions

.1 = Seriously endangered in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences are threatened and/or have a high degree and immediacy of threatened)

.2 = Fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent of occurrences are threatened and/or have a moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3 = Not very endangered in California

[2] **Potential to Occur Categories:**

High: The species has been recently (i.e., within the last 10 years) documented in the program area and potential habitat for the species is present.

Moderate: The program area is located within the range of the species and/or there are nearby documented occurrences (i.e., within 5 miles) and potential habitat for the species exists in the program area.

Unlikely: The program area is located outside of the species range and/or potential habitat to support the species appears to not be present in the program area.

Sources: CDFW 2022; CNPS 2022a; USFWS 2022

Table 3 provides information on special-status wildlife species that were evaluated for potential to occur in the program area. Results of the USFWS and CNDDB searches (see **Attachment B**) yielded occurrences of a total of 31 special-status wildlife species that could occur in or near the program area. Eleven of these species have been documented within 3 miles of the program area (**Figure 3**); however, many of the occurrences are historical. Eleven species have no likelihood of occurring, based on range and habitat conditions, four species occupy elevation ranges outside of the program area and were determined to be unlikely to occur, and two species have a low likelihood of occurring based on current range and distribution. Based on the review of existing documentation, habitat for the remaining 14 special-status wildlife species could be present in the program area, and these species have a high to moderate potential to occur.

Table 3. Special-status Wildlife Evaluated for Potential to Occur in the Program Area

Species	Status Federal	Status State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area
Invertebrates and Insects				
western bumblebee *Bombus occidentalis*	FSS	–	Wide variety of habitats, primarily flower-rich montane meadows; nests in abandoned rodent burrows and other cavities.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	T	–	Vernal pools/seasonal wetlands, including a wide range of sizes and depths.	None. Suitable habitat is absent from the program area. No designated critical habitat occurs in the program area.
monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	C	–	Requires milkweed for egg laying and larval feeding and various nectar plants for feeding.	Moderate. Nectar plants likely occur within the program area and milkweed host plants could also occur (The Xerces Society et al. 2022). Critical habitat has not been designated for this species.
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	T	–	Closely associated with blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *caerulea*), which is an obligate host for the beetle larvae. Most occurrences are below 500 feet in elevation.	Unlikely. Although elderberries may occur within the program area, the elevational range of the species is lower than the program area. No designated critical habitat occurs in the project area.
vernal pool tadpole shrimip *Lepidurus packardi*	E	–	Vernal pools.	None. Suitable habitat is absent from the program area. No designated critical habitat occurs in the project area.
Amphibians				
California tiger salamander – Central California DPS *Ambystoma californiense*	T	T	Lives in burrows; in vernal pools and seasonal ponds; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Breeding occurs in shallow ephemeral or semi–permanent pools and permanent ponds.	Unlikely. The elevational range of the species is typically lower than the program area. No designated critical habitat occurs in the project area.
Yosemite toad *Anaxyrus canorus*	T, FSS	SSC	High elevation wet meadows in central Sierra Nevada; also occurs in seasonal ponds in subalpine coniferous forest, generally above 4,800 feet elevation.	None. The elevational range of the species is higher than the program area, and the nearest occurrences are from Alpine County. No designated critical habitat occurs in the project area.
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	T	SSC	Lowlands and foothill areas, in or near permanent deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. One CNDDB record within 3 miles of easternmost portion of the program area. Designated critical habitat may occur in or adjacent to the project sites.
foothill yellow-legged frog Southern Sierra DPS (USFWS) East/Southern Sierra clade (CDFW) *Rana boylii*	PT, FSS	E, SSC	Streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands. Sometimes found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. 12 CNDDB records within 3 miles of all portions of the program area.

Species	Status Federal	Status State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area
Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog *Rana sierrae*	E, FSS	T	Montane ponds, lakes, and streams, typically with shallow, exposed, and gently-sloping shorelines.	Unlikely. The elevational range of the species is higher than the program area. No designated critical habitat occurs in the program area.
Reptiles				
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	FSS	SSC	Most commonly along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Associated with permanent water sources possessing suitable basking sites.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Eight CNDDB records within 3 miles of all portions of the program area.
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	–	SSC	Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Four CNDDB records within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.
Giant garter snake *Thamnophis gigas*	T	T	Open water associated with marshes, rivers, streams, sloughs, and irrigation/drainage ditches within the Central Valley; requires emergent herbaceous wetland vegetation for escape and foraging habitat, grassy banks, and opening in waterside vegetation for basking, and higher elevation upland habitat for cover and refuge from flooding.	None. The elevational range of the species is lower than the program area.
Fish				
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	T	E	Semi-anadromous. Typically restricted to the Delta and the lower Sacramento River downstream of Isleton; juveniles move downstream with the currents (USFWS 1996b; Sommer et al. 2001; Moyle 2002).	None. Range of the species is outside the program area. No designated critical habitat occurs in the project area.
Pacific lamprey *Entosphenus tridentatus*	FSS	SSC	Use different habitats during different life stages, including both riverine and oceanic environments. Historical range extended throughout anadromous waters and into high elevation streams of the Sierras and tributaries.	None. Considered extirpated above dams and other passage barriers.
Hardhead *Mylopharodon conocephalus*	FSS	SSC	Found at low to mid-elevations in relatively undisturbed habitats of larger streams with high water quality. Occur up to 500 feet elevation in the Sacramento River mainstem and tributaries.	None. The elevational range of the species is lower than the program area.

Species	Status Federal	Status State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area
Birds				
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	FSS	SSC	Coniferous and montane riparian forest; typically nests on north-facing slopes near water.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the program area.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	–	T	Nests in dense cattails and tules, riparian scrub, grain crops, and other low dense vegetation; forages in grasslands and agricultural fields.	Low. Potentially suitable habitat may occur in the program area, but the nearest historic breeding sites were unoccupied in surveys conducted in the 2000s.
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	T	E	Nests in extensive deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory vegetation. In the Sacramento Valley, also uses adjacent walnut orchards.	None. Program area provides only marginally suitable habitat and is higher than the northern California elevational range of the species. No designated critical habitat occurs in the program area.
willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii*	FSS	E	Nests in dense willow thickets associated with wet meadows, ponds, and streams.	High. Likely to occur during migration, but program area is unlikely to provide suitable nesting habitat.
bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FSS	E, FP	Coastal shorelines and wetlands, lakes, reservoirs, and rivers. Nests in large trees, typically in mountain and foothill forests and woodlands near reservoirs, lakes, and rivers.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Known to occur at Jenkinson Lake at the eastern of program area, and one CNDDB record within 3 miles of the westernmost portion of the program area.
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	–	T	Low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, or reservoirs. Nest in colonies on vertical cliffs, natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks, also human-made sites such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts.	Low. May migrate through the program area, but CNDDB record in central portion of the program area is from the 1800s and extant nesting colonies are approximately 15 miles downstream.
great gray owl *Strix nebulosi*	FSS	E	Typically high elevation coniferous forest, close to large meadows.	Moderate. Suitable habitat may be present in the program area. Three CNDDB records within 3 miles of south-central portion of the program area.
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	FSS	SSC	In the Sierra Nevada, primarily coniferous and montane hardwood forests at middle elevations; also red fir forest at high elevations.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. Several records within 3 miles of the eastern portion of the program area.
Mammals				
pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	FSS	SSC	Variety of habitats, including woodland, forest, grassland, and desert; roosts in tree cavities, rock crevices, mines, caves, and human structures.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the program area, but recent occurrences in the county are from much higher elevation.

Species	Status Federal	Status State	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Program Area
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	FSS	SSC	Variety of habitats, but prefers mesic habitats; roosts in caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures.	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present in the program area, but recent occurrences in the county are from much higher elevation.
North American wolverine *Gulo gulo luscus*	PT, FSS	T	Various montane habitats; uses caves, logs, and burrows for cover and den sites; hunts in open areas.	None. Only one individual has been documented in California in recent years and it was restricted to high elevations in Tahoe National Forest.
Pacific marten *Martes caurina*	FSS	–	Prefers late-successional stands of mesic coniferous forest, especially those with complex structure near the ground. Typically occurs above 8,500 feet elevation.	None. The elevational range of the species is much higher than the program area, and all occurrences documented in the CNDDB are from over 6,000 feet and in the 1900s.
Fringed myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	FSS	–	Wide variety of habitats, but most often in woodland and forest; roosts in caves, mines, buildings and other crevices.	High. Suitable habitat is present in the program area. One CNDDB record within 3 miles of the easternmost portion of the program area.
Fisher* *Pekania pennanti* **Southern Sierra Nevada DPS/ESU is federally listed as endangered and State listed as threatened, but the range of this DPS does not occur in the project area.*	FSS	SSC	Large areas of mature, dense conifer forest and deciduous riparian areas with high canopy closure; uses cavities, snags, logs, and rocky areas for cover and den sites.	Unlikely. Program area provides marginal quality habitat and species typically occurs at higher elevation in the Sierra Nevada. One CNDDB record within 3 miles of the central portion of the program area is from 1916.
Sierra Nevada red fox *Vulpes vulpes necator*	E	T	Variety of montane habitats; prefers forest interspersed with meadows and other open areas and requires dense vegetation and rocky areas for cover and den sites. Typically occurs above 7,000 feet elevation.	None. The elevational range of the species is higher than the program area and known extant populations are limited to the Lassen Peak, Sonora Pass, and Yosemite national Park areas.

Notes: CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; DPS = distinct population segment; ESU = evolutionary significant unit; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

[1] **Status Definitions**

E = Listed as Endangered under the Federal or State Endangered Species Act

T = Listed as Threatened under the Federal or State Endangered Species Act

C = Candidate for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the State Endangered Species Act

FSS = U.S. Forest Service Region 5 Sensitive Species

FP = Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code

SSC = California Species of Special Concern

– = No status

[2] **Potential to Occur Categories:**

Present: The species is present or has been recently observed in the program area during biological surveys.

High: The species has been recently (i.e., within the last 10 years) documented in the program area and potential habitat for the species is present.

Moderate: The program area is located within the range of the species and/or there are nearby documented occurrences (i.e., within 5 miles) and potential habitat for the species exists in the program area.

Low: The program area is located within the range of the species and low-quality habitat, or very limited habitat, may be present in the program area.

Unlikely: The program area is located outside of the species range and/or potential habitat to support the species appears to not be present in the program area.

None: There is no potential for the species to occur in the program area, based on range and/or habitat conditions.

Sources: CDFW 2022; USFWS 2022

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or are afforded specific consideration through CEQA, ESA, Section 1602 of the FGC, Section 404 of the CWA, and the Porter-Cologne Act. Sensitive habitats may be of special concern for a variety of reasons, including their locally or regionally declining status, or because they provide important habitat to special-status species. Sensitive natural communities are those native plant communities defined by CDFW as having limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and that are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects. In addition to habitats officially identified by CDFW as sensitive natural communities or meeting the definition of waters of the United States, other sensitive habitats include riparian habitats, oak woodlands, and chaparral.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is a USFWS-designated geographic area that is essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species that may require special management and protection. Critical habitat may include an area that is not currently occupied by the species, but that will be needed for its recovery. A critical habitat designation only affects activities performed by Federal agencies or that involve a Federal permit, license, or funding, and that are likely to destroy or adversely modify the area of critical habitat. Critical habitat has not been designated for several federally listed species. In most cases, critical habitat that has been designated for federally listed species does not occur in the program area.

Designated critical habitat for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog (*Rana sierrae)* occurs in the greater vicinity but not within the program area. A portion of the program area overlaps with the 5,525-acre Subunit ELD-1 of final designated critical habitat for California-legged frog (*Rana draytonii)* (75 Federal REgister 12816 12959). This unit contains features essential for the conservation of the species, including aquatic habitat for breeding and non-breeding activities (PCE 1 and PCE 2) and upland habitat for foraging and dispersal activities (PCE 3 and PCE 4), and is occupied by the species.

Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW maintains a list of terrestrial natural communities that are native to California, the *List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations* (CDFG 2010). Within that list, CDFW identifies and ranks natural communities of special concern considered to be highly imperiled. These communities may or may not contain special-status species or their habitat. Known occurrences of sensitive natural communities are included in the CNDDB; however, no new occurrences have been added to the CNDDB since the mid-1990s when funding was cut for this portion of the CNDDB program. Additionally, the sensitive natural communities included in the CNDDB are based on the Holland 1986 classification and are not consistent with the State's current vegetation mapping and classification standards. The legacy sensitive natural community data from CNDDB is currently being validated, and sensitive natural communities are currently being mapped as part of the VegCAMP Statewide vegetation mapping program. There are several sensitive natural communities that may occur within the treatable landscape of the program area. The sensitive natural communities associated with each CWHR type in the program area are identified in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Sensitive Natural Communities Associated with the Habitats in the Program Area

CWHR Classification	Associated Sensitive Natural Communities / MCV Alliances
Woodland and Forest Habitats	
Blue Oak Woodland	▪ Blue oak woodland ▪ Interior live oak woodland
Blue Oak-Foothill Pine	▪ Foothill pine woodland ▪ Blue oak woodland
Douglas Fir	▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ Douglas fir forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Montane Hardwood	▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ California buckeye grove* ▪ Bigcone Douglas fir forest* ▪ Canyon live oak forest ▪ Interior live oak woodland
Montane Hardwood-Conifer	▪ Bigleaf maple forest* ▪ Bigcone Douglas fir forest*
Montane Riparian	▪ White alder grove ▪ Torrent sedge patch* ▪ Red osier thicket* ▪ Oregon ash grove* ▪ Fremont cottonwood forest* ▪ Sandbar willow thicket ▪ Wild grape shrubland*
Ponderosa Pine	▪ Ponderosa pine forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Sierran Mixed Conifer	▪ Incense cedar forest* ▪ Mixed oak forest ▪ Ponderosa pine - Douglas fir forest
Valley Oak Woodland	▪ Valley oak woodland*
Chaparral and Scrub Habitats	
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	▪ Chamise chaparral ▪ Bigberry manzanita chaparral ▪ Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral/Buck brush chaparral
Mixed Chaparral	▪ Hoary, common, and Stanford manzanita chaparral* ▪ Bigberry manzanita chaparral ▪ Ione manzanita chaparral* ▪ Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Wedge leaf ceanothus chaparral, Buck brush chaparral ▪ Deer brush chaparral ▪ Chaparral whitethorn chaparral ▪ Birch leaf mountain mahogany chaparral ▪ Bush poppy scrub ▪ California yerba santa scrub ▪ California coffee berry scrub ▪ Deer weed scrub ▪ Silver bush lupine scrub ▪ Holly leaf cherry - toyon - greenbark ceanothus chaparral ▪ Scrub oak chaparral ▪ Leather oak chaparral ▪ Tucker oak chaparral ▪ Poison oak scrub

CWHR Classification	Associated Sensitive Natural Communities / MCV Alliances
Montane Chaparral	▪ Green leaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral ▪ Deer brush chaparral ▪ Birch leaf mountain mahogany chaparral ▪ Brewer oak scrub
Herbaceous Habitats	
Annual Grassland	▪ Fiddleneck - phacelia field ▪ Wild oat grassland[N] ▪ Upland mustard and other ruderal forbs[N] ▪ Annual brome grassland[N] ▪ Red brome or mediterranean grass grassland[N] ▪ Cheatgrass - medusahead grassland[N] ▪ Yellow star-thistle field[N] ▪ Tar plant field* ▪ Annual dogtail grassland[N] ▪ Needle spike rush stand* ▪ Squirreltail patch ▪ California poppy - lupine field ▪ Goldenaster patch* ▪ California goldfields - dwarf plantain - small fescue flower fields ▪ Fremont's goldfields - salt grass alkaline vernal pool* ▪ Fremont's goldfields - Downingia vernal pools* ▪ Smooth goldfields vernal pool bottom* ▪ Fremont's tidy-tips - blow wives vernal pool* ▪ Perennial rye grass field[N] ▪ Spanish clover field ▪ Monolopia - leafy-stemmed tickseed field* ▪ Water blinks - annual checkerbloom vernal pool* ▪ Popcorn flower field ▪ White-tip clover swales*
Perennial Grassland	▪ Bent grass - tall fescue meadow ▪ Water foxtail meadow* ▪ Upland mustard and other ruderal forbs[N] ▪ California brome - blue wildrye prairie* ▪ California oat grass prairie* ▪ Squirreltail patch ▪ Common velvet grass - sweet vernal grass meadow[N] ▪ Ashy ryegrass - creeping ryegrass turf* ▪ Deer grass bed* ▪ Needle grass - melic grass grassland ▪ Harding grass - reed canary grass swardN

Notes: *These are designated sensitive natural communities with a State rarity rank of S1 (critically imperiled), S2 (imperiled), or S3 (vulnerable).

[N] These alliances are dominated by nonnative vegetation.

Source: CWHR 2022, CNPS 2022, CAL FIRE 2019

Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States and Waters of the State

Under Section 404 of the CWA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into aquatic features that qualify as waters of the United States; wetlands that support hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soil types, and wetland hydrology may also qualify for USACE jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA. Under Section 401 of the CWA, the Central Valley Regional

Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that drain to the Central Valley, to ensure such activities do not violate State or Federal water quality standards; the Central Valley RWQCB also regulates waters of the State, in compliance with the Porter-Cologne Act. In addition, all diversions, obstruction, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake in California that supports wildlife resources is subject to the regulatory approval of CDFW pursuant to Section 1602 of the FGC.

Several types of jurisdictional waters and wetlands likely occur in the program area and vicinity, including freshwater emergent wetlands, freshwater forested and shrub wetland, freshwater pond, lake, and riverine, along with swales and ephemeral wetlands. Project-specific analysis would be required to identify wetlands and other waters that are typically defined at a finer scale than is available in the FRAP vegetation layer.

Riparian Habitats

Riparian habitats are found on the banks, floodplains, and terraces of rivers and streams where flooding occurs periodically or where groundwater is near to the surface. Riparian habitat may be associated with lakes and other water bodies, as well, and are transitional areas between wetlands and uplands. Riparian habitats located near rivers, streams, and lakes are subject to regulation under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, even if they are not included on CDFW's list of special-status natural communities, and riparian habitats often support high wildlife species diversity and abundance relative to surrounding habitats. Riparian habitat areas may qualify as waters of the United States if they occur within the ordinary high-water mark of waters of the United States or if they meet the three parameters of wetland vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology and are located in areas subject to federal jurisdiction. Montane riparian habitat is mapped in the program area, which may comprise vegetation alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their rarity rank (**Table 4**).

Oak Woodlands

The importance of protecting oak woodlands is recognized through the passage of the Oak Woodlands Conservation Act and Public Resources Code Section 21083.4, which addresses how county lead agencies must address impacts to oak woodlands in environmental documents. Generally, a plant community is defined in the Public Resources Code as a forest land or woodland, rather than a grassland or shrubland, if there is at least 10 percent tree canopy cover (Public Resources Code Section 12220[g]). Oak woodlands have at least 10 percent tree cover and the tree layer is dominated by one or more species of oak. Oak woodlands provide important habitat to numerous common and special-status wildlife species. As such, oak woodland communities are considered sensitive habitats by wildlife resource agencies, including USFWS and CDFW; and many California counties have ordinances protecting oak woodlands. Oak woodland habitat is mapped in the program area, which may comprise vegetation alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their rarity rank (**Table 4**).

Chaparral

Chaparral is a sensitive habitat type, because of the large-scale loss of this vegetation type from development and type conversion, and because it supports numerous native plant and wildlife species. There are three chaparral CWHR types mapped in the treatable landscape: chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and montane chaparral; however, these three types can include many different vegetation

alliances, including alliances that are designated as sensitive natural communities based on their statewide rarity or inclusion of narrow endemic and special-status plant species (**Table 4**).

Conservation Lands, Special Management Areas, and Other Biologically Important Lands

Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, and other Conservation Plan Areas

Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) and Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCPs) provide the basis for issuance of long-term species "take" permits under Section 10 of ESA and the California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (NCCPA), respectively. The purpose of developing an HCP or NCCP is to facilitate a permittee or project applicant in obtaining an incidental take permit from the USFWS and/or an NCCPA permit from CDFW, and to develop a long-term conservation plan to protect and contribute to the conservation of covered species and natural communities in a plan area while allowing for covered activities that are compatible with other local policies and regulations. The El Dorado County Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan/HCP, which would cover over 300,000 acres of the County – including the program area, is currently in the planning stage.

Protected Open Space Lands

The program area may contain lands that are owned in fee and protected for open space purposes by public agencies or non-profit organizations. Examples of these lands within the program area may include:

- large and small parks that are managed primarily as open space,
- land trust preserves, and
- special district open space lands and other types of open space.

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Attachment A

Figure 1. Mapbook of Habitat Types in the Program Area

Figure 2. California Natural Diversity Database Special-status Plant Occurrences within 3 Miles of the Program Area

Figure 3. California Natural Diversity Database Special-status Wildlife Occurrences within 3 Miles of the Program Area

Figure 1 of 21: Vegetation Detail

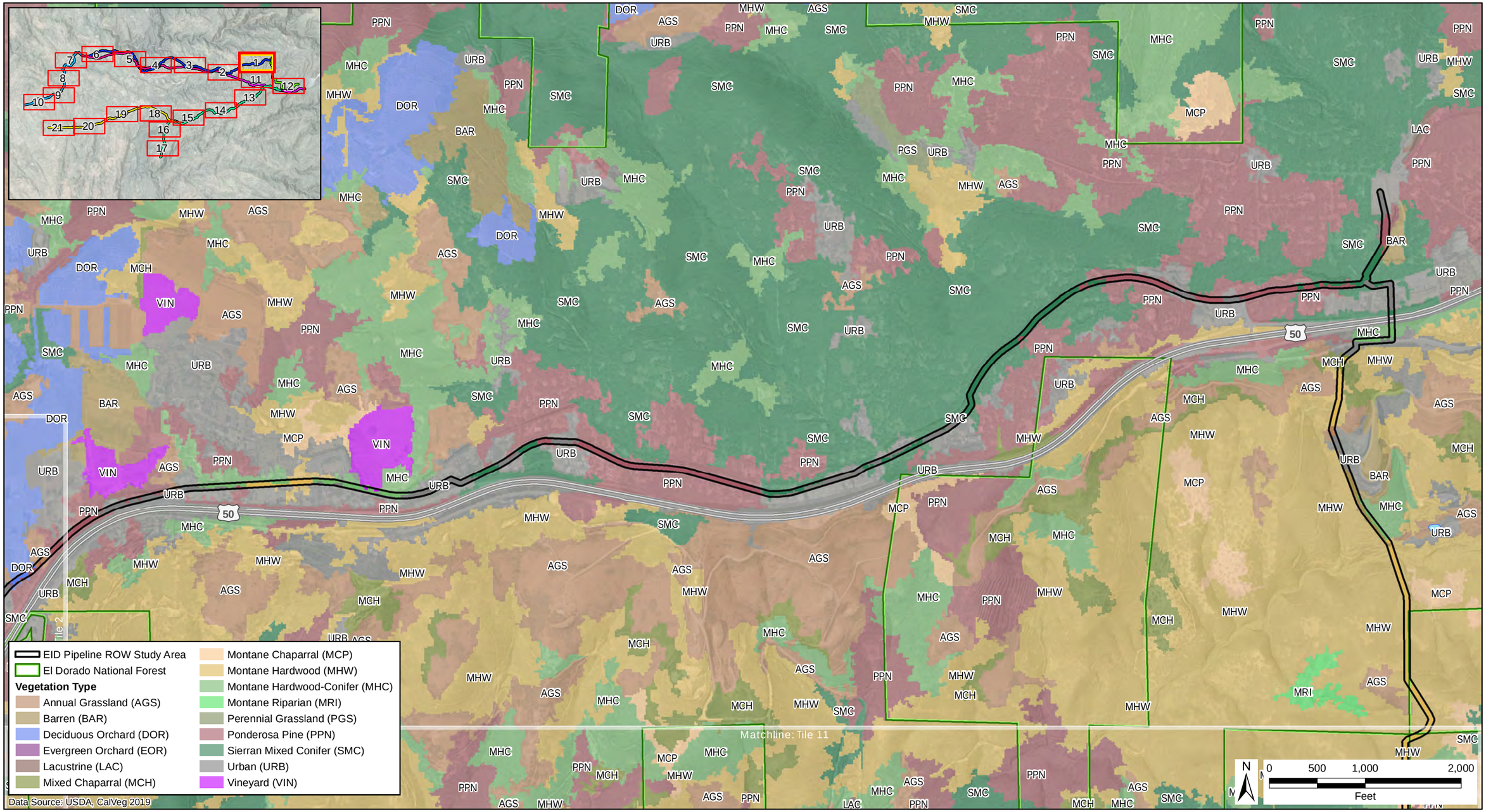
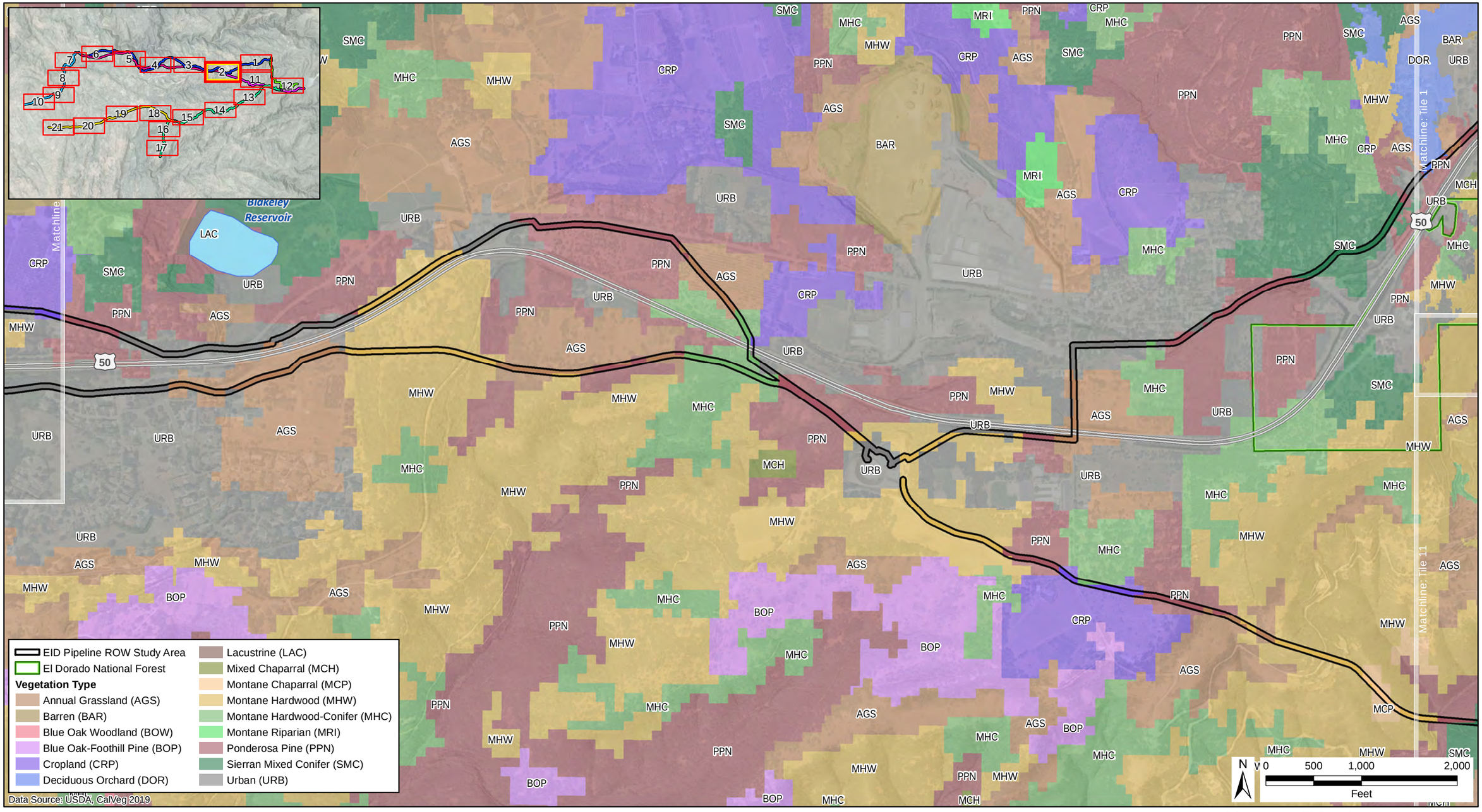


Figure Source: GEI Consultants, Inc. 2022.

Figure 2 of 21: Vegetation Detail



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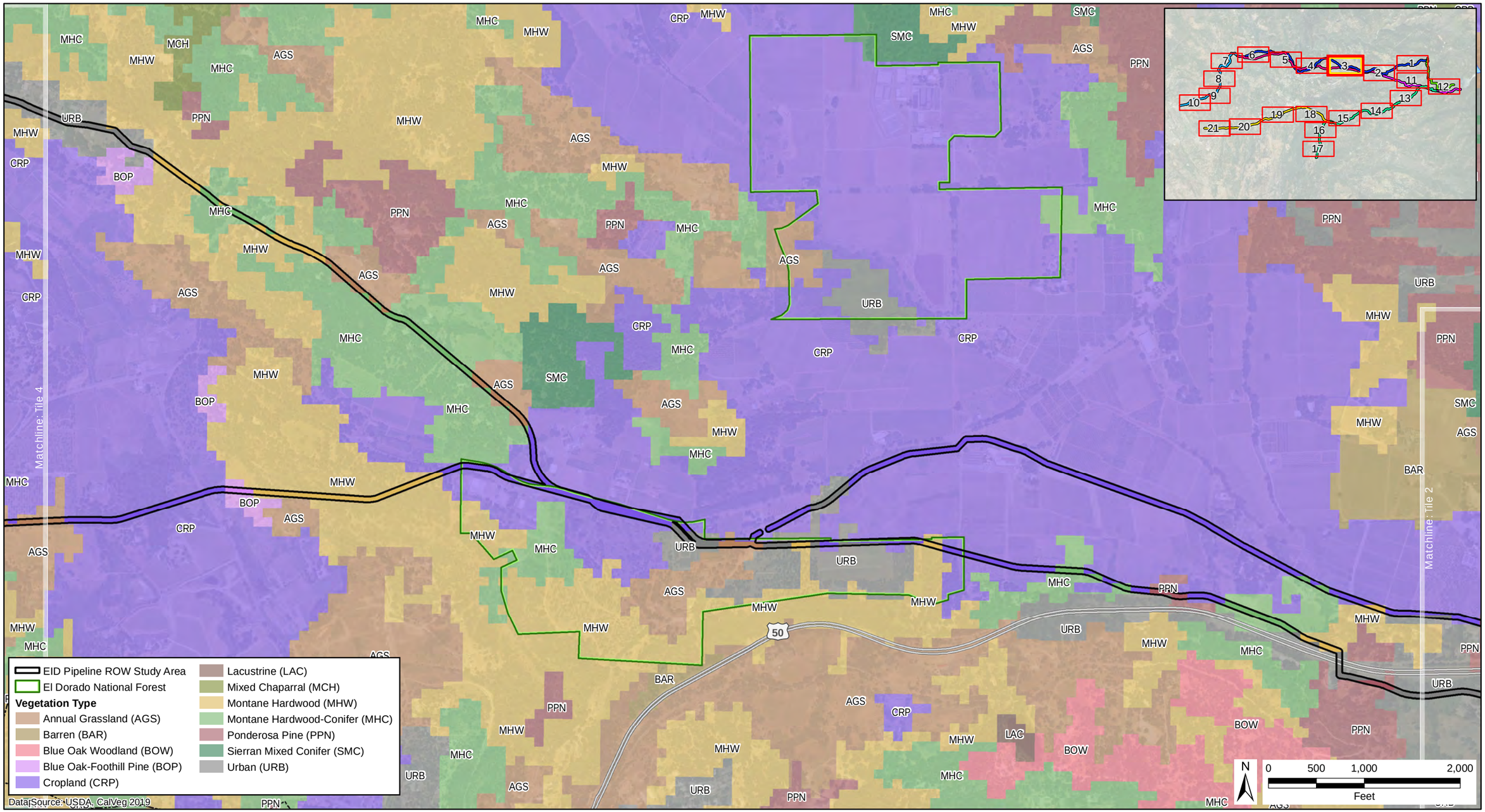

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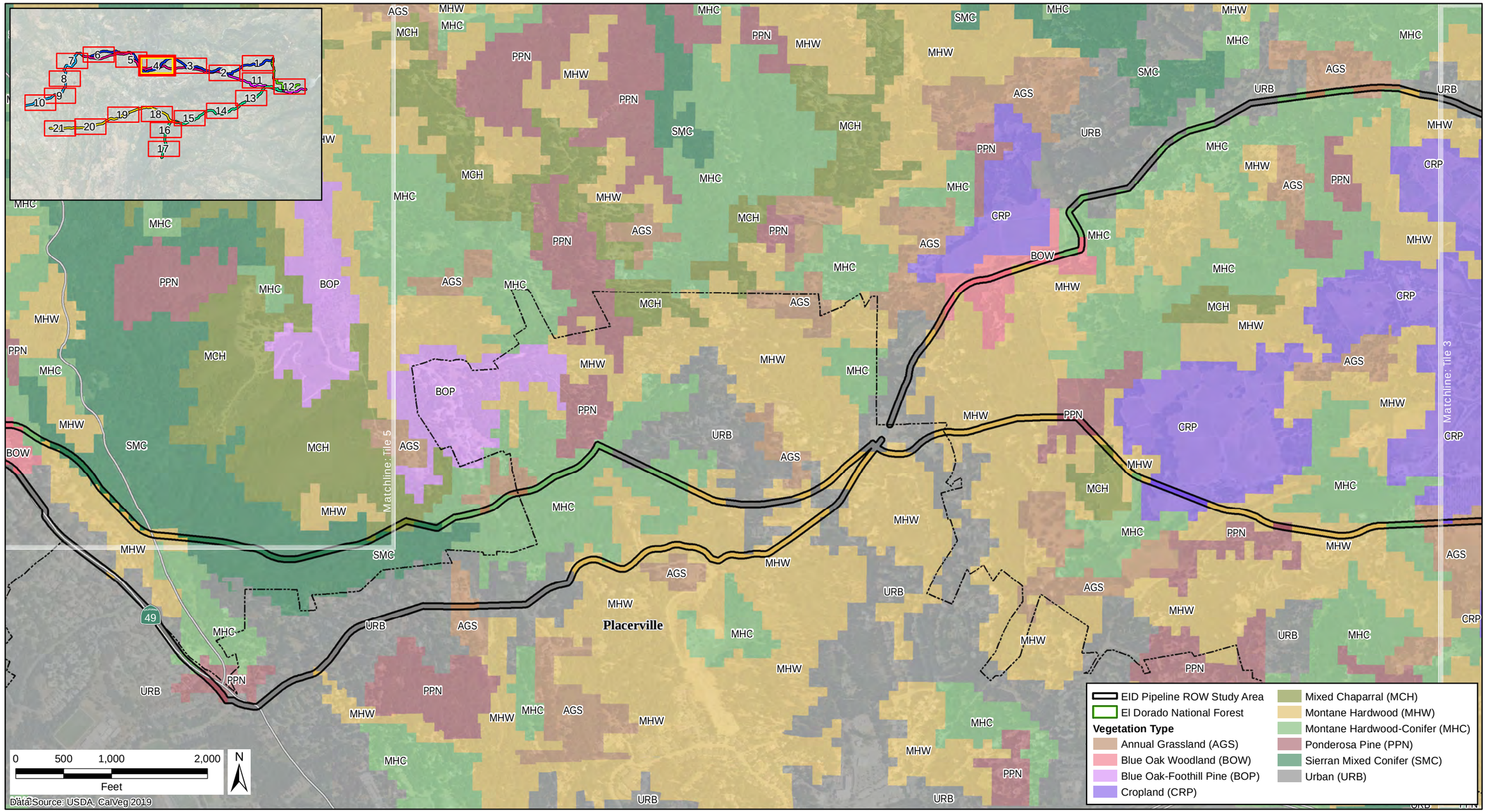

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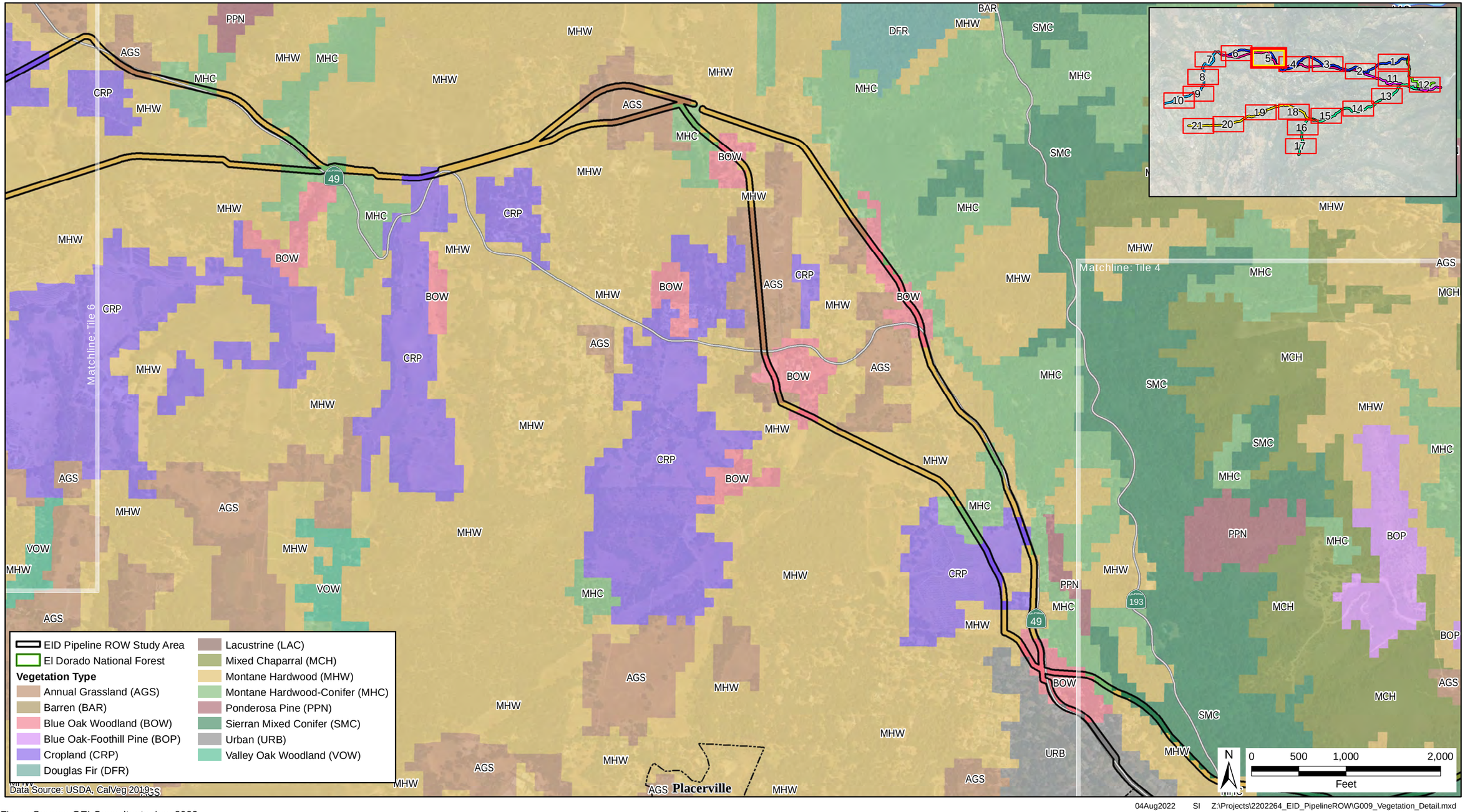

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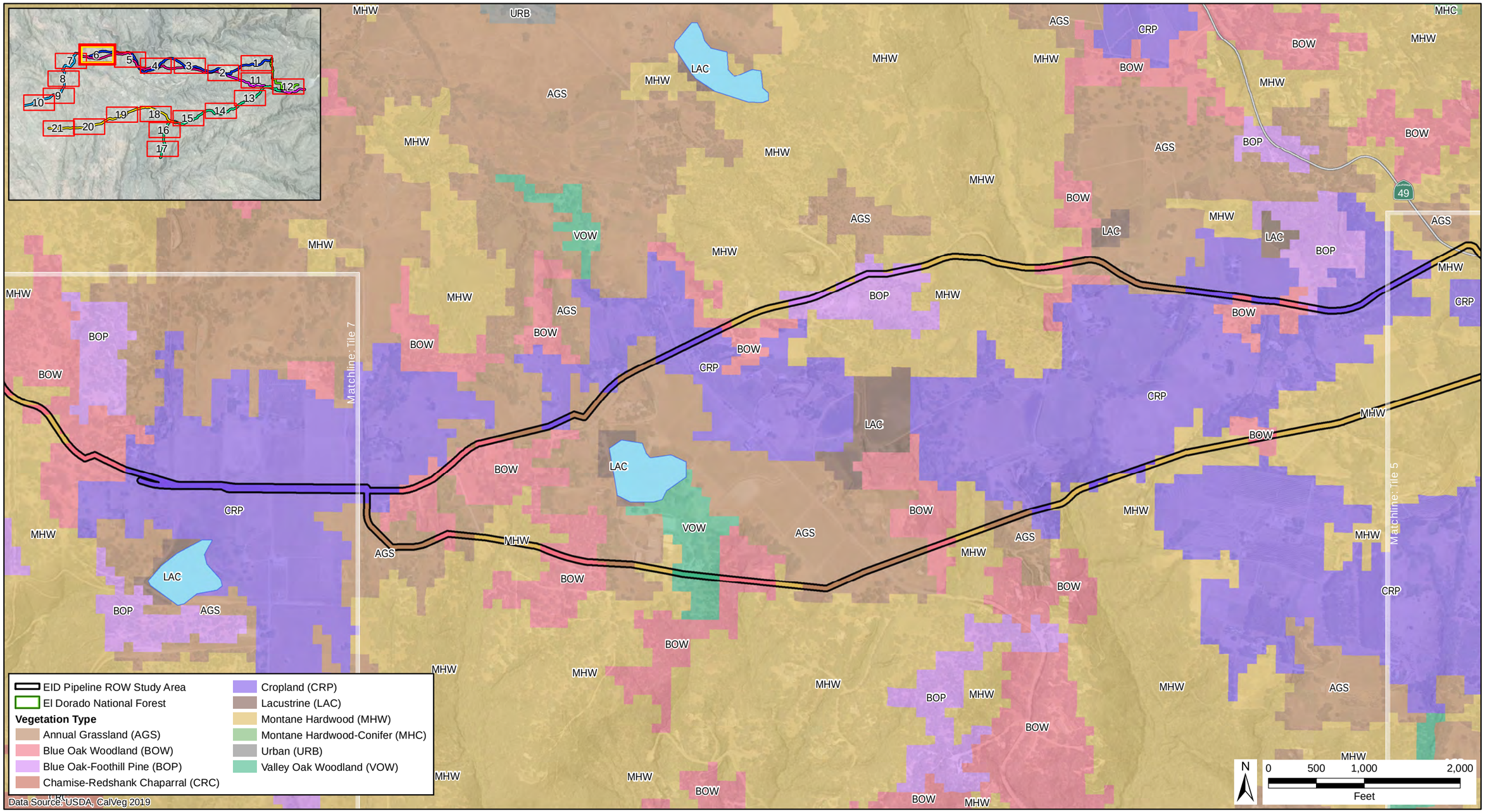

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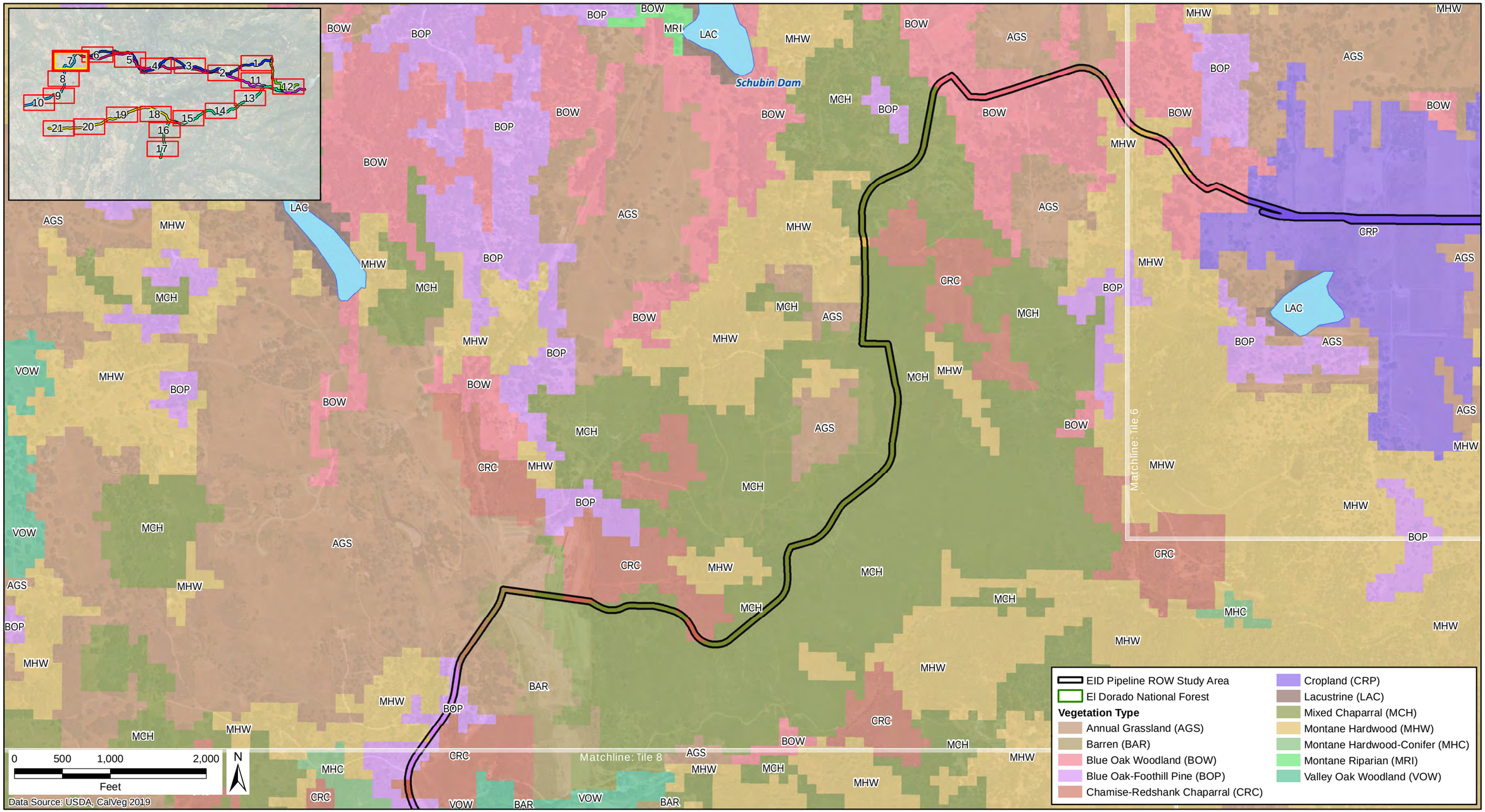

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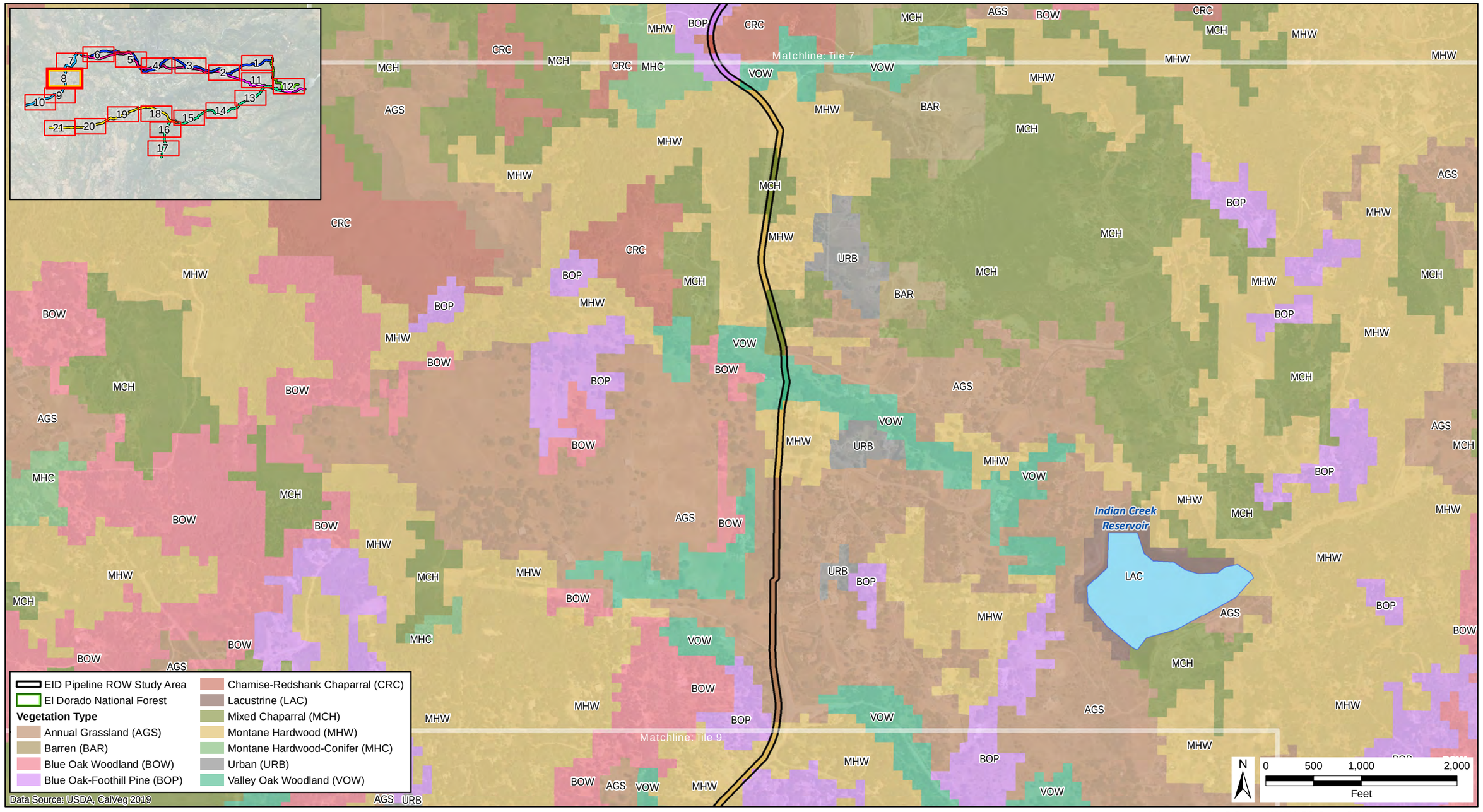

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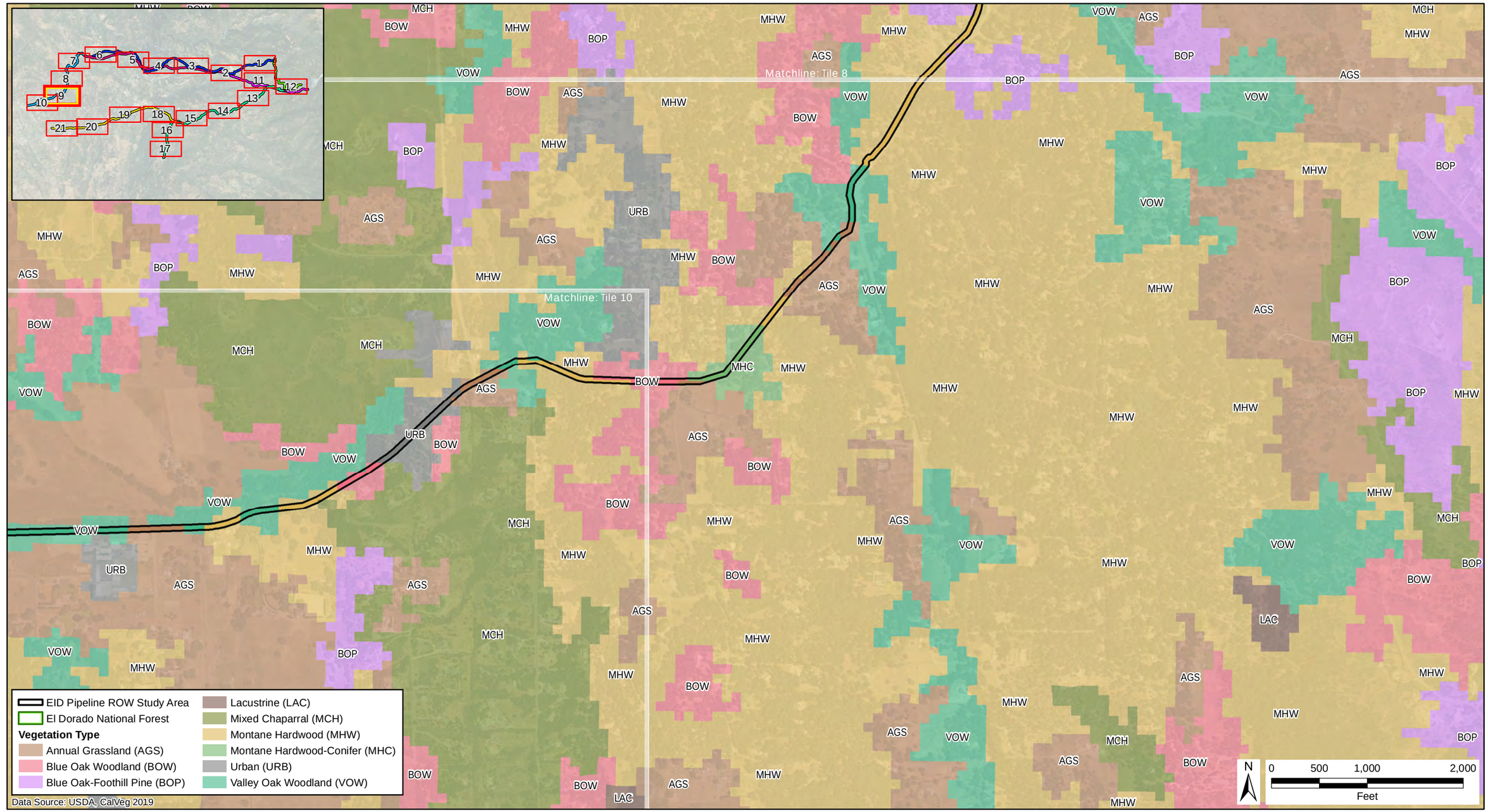

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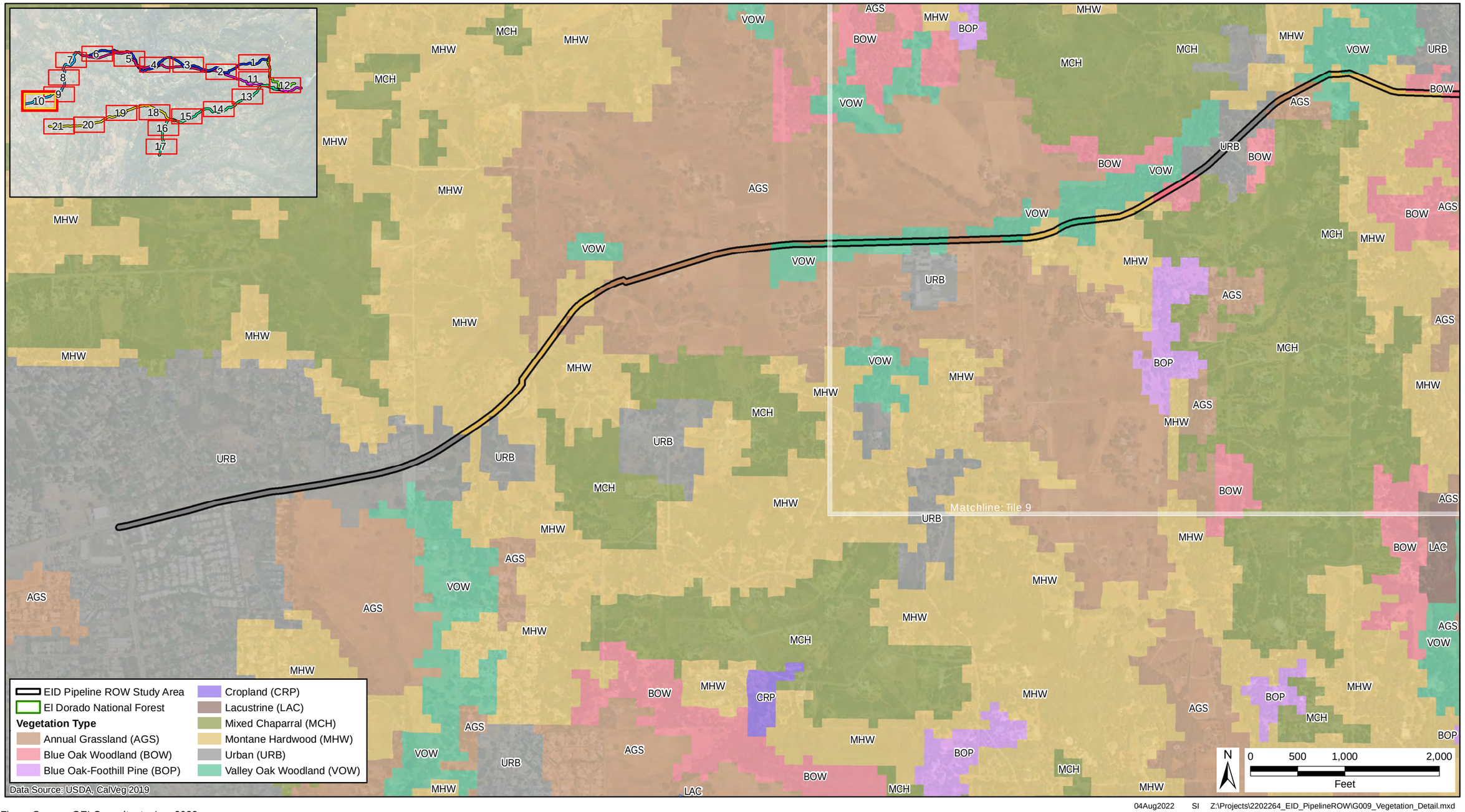

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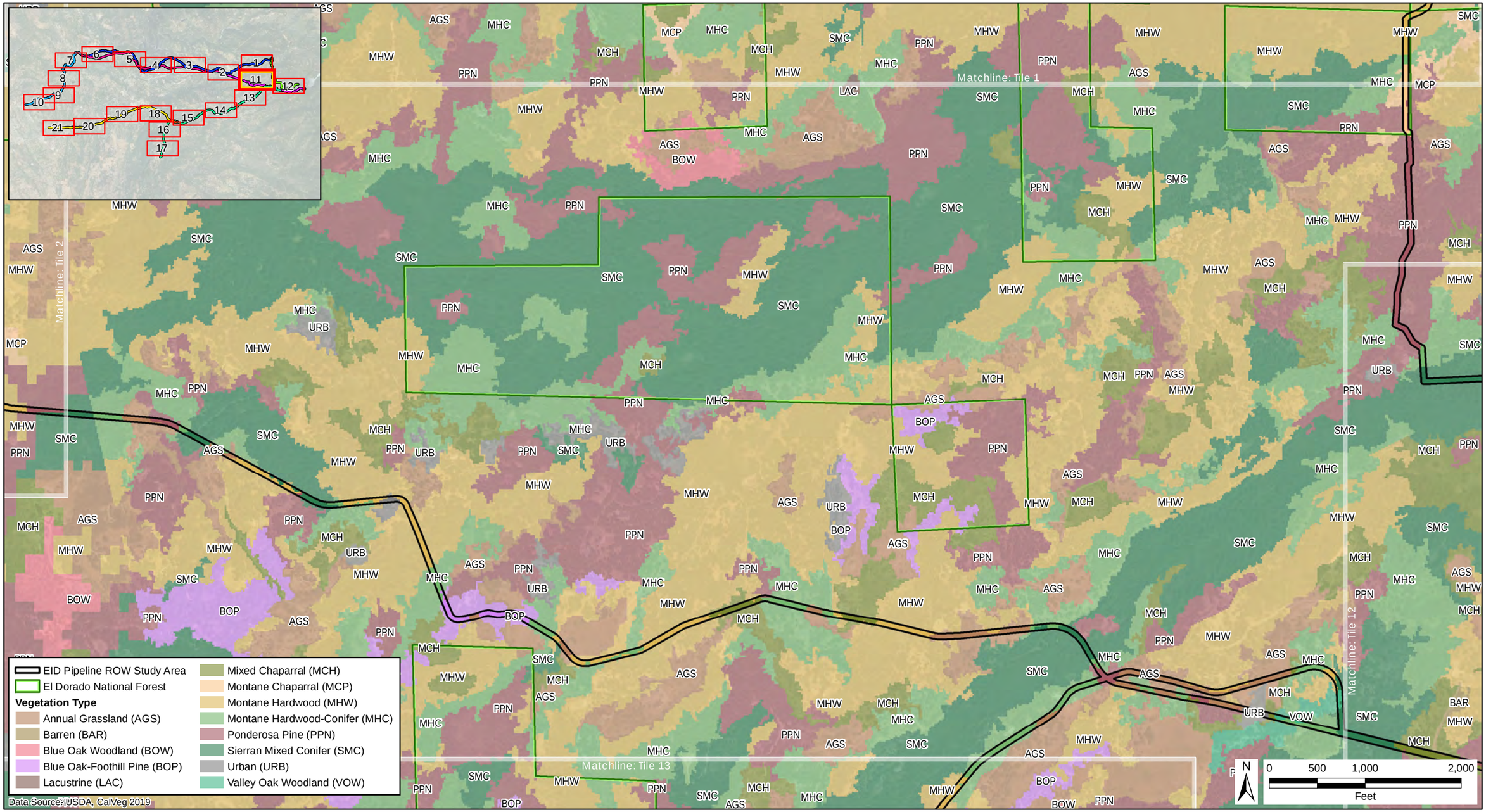

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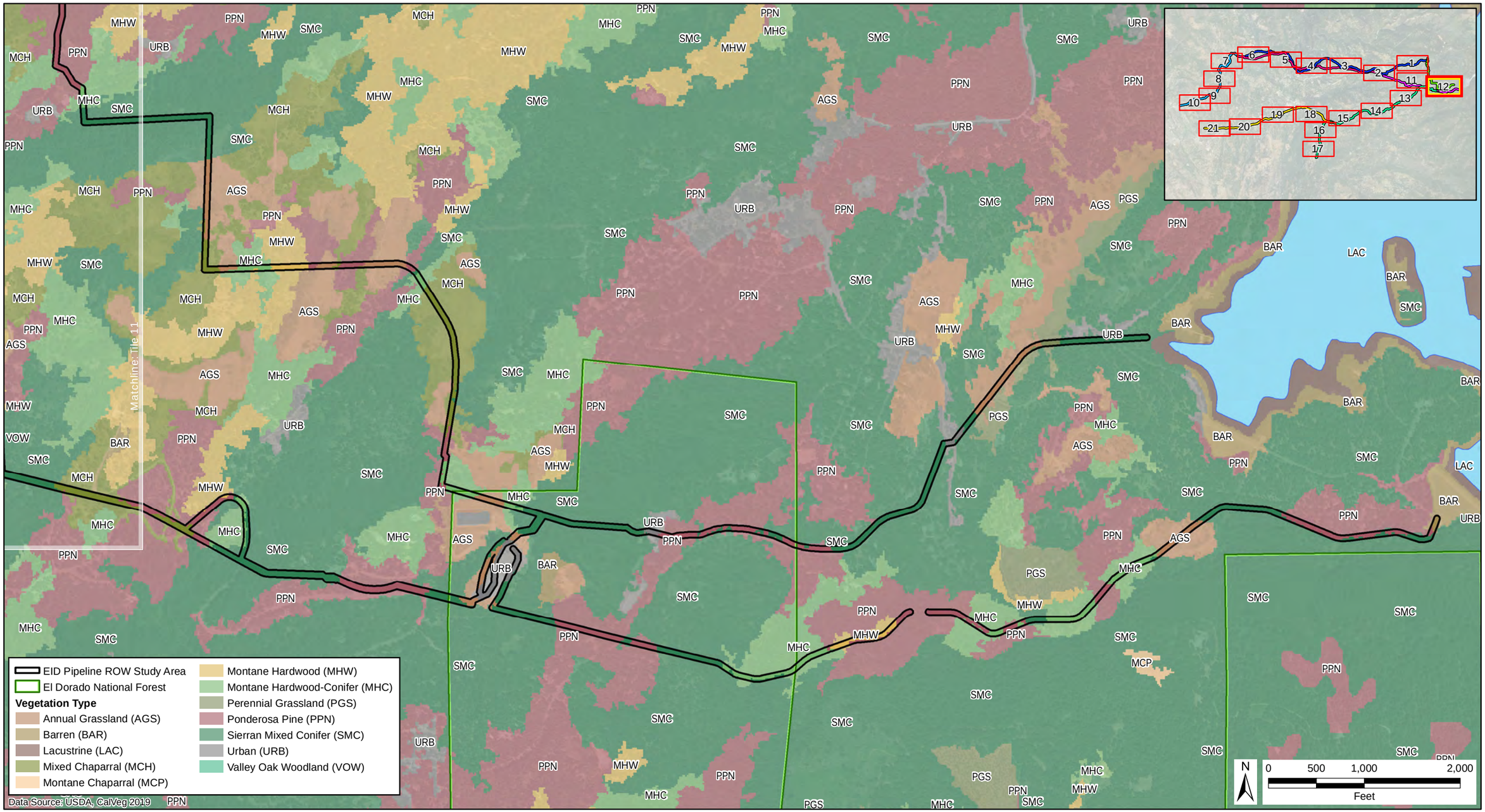
Figure 12 of 21: Vegetation Detail



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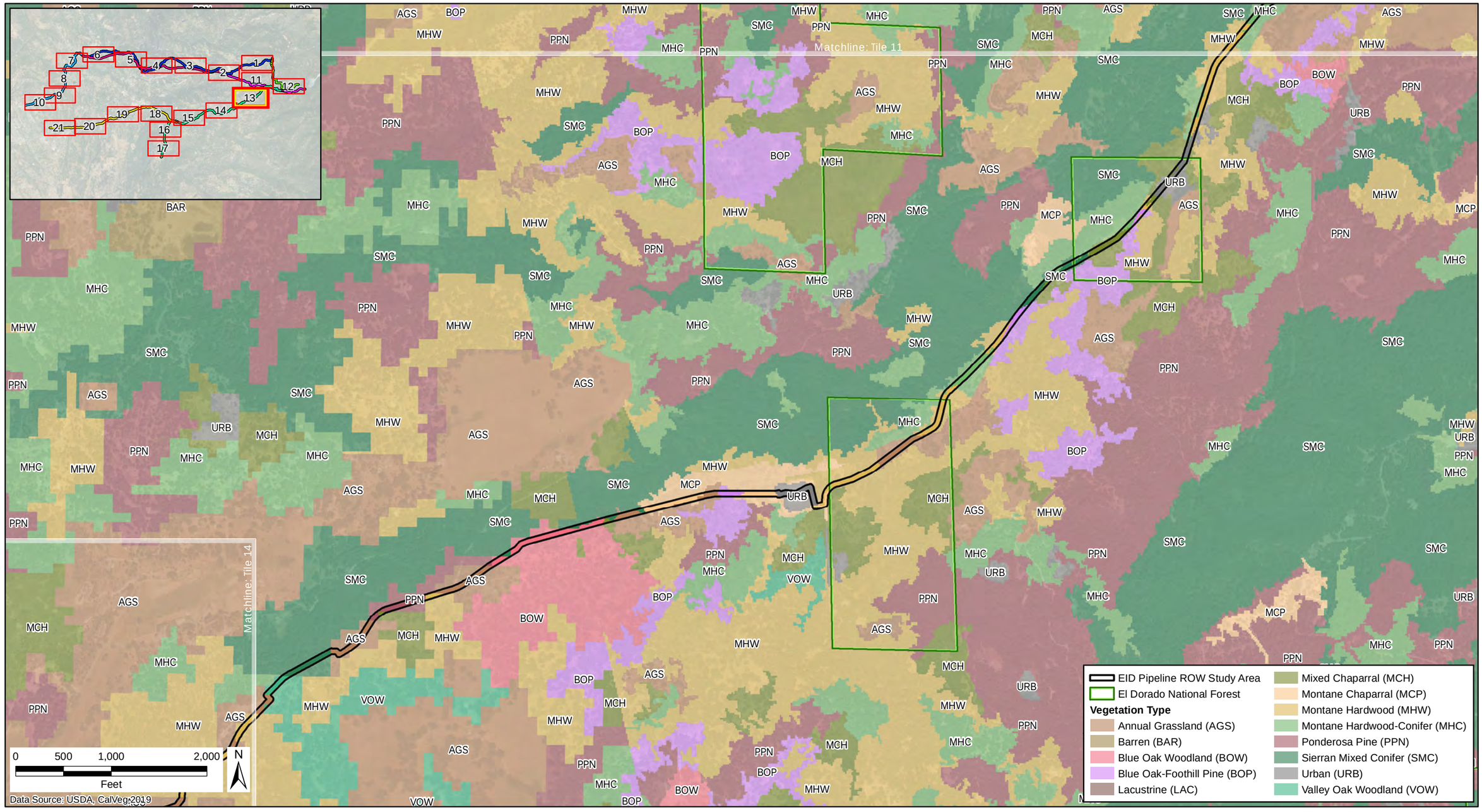

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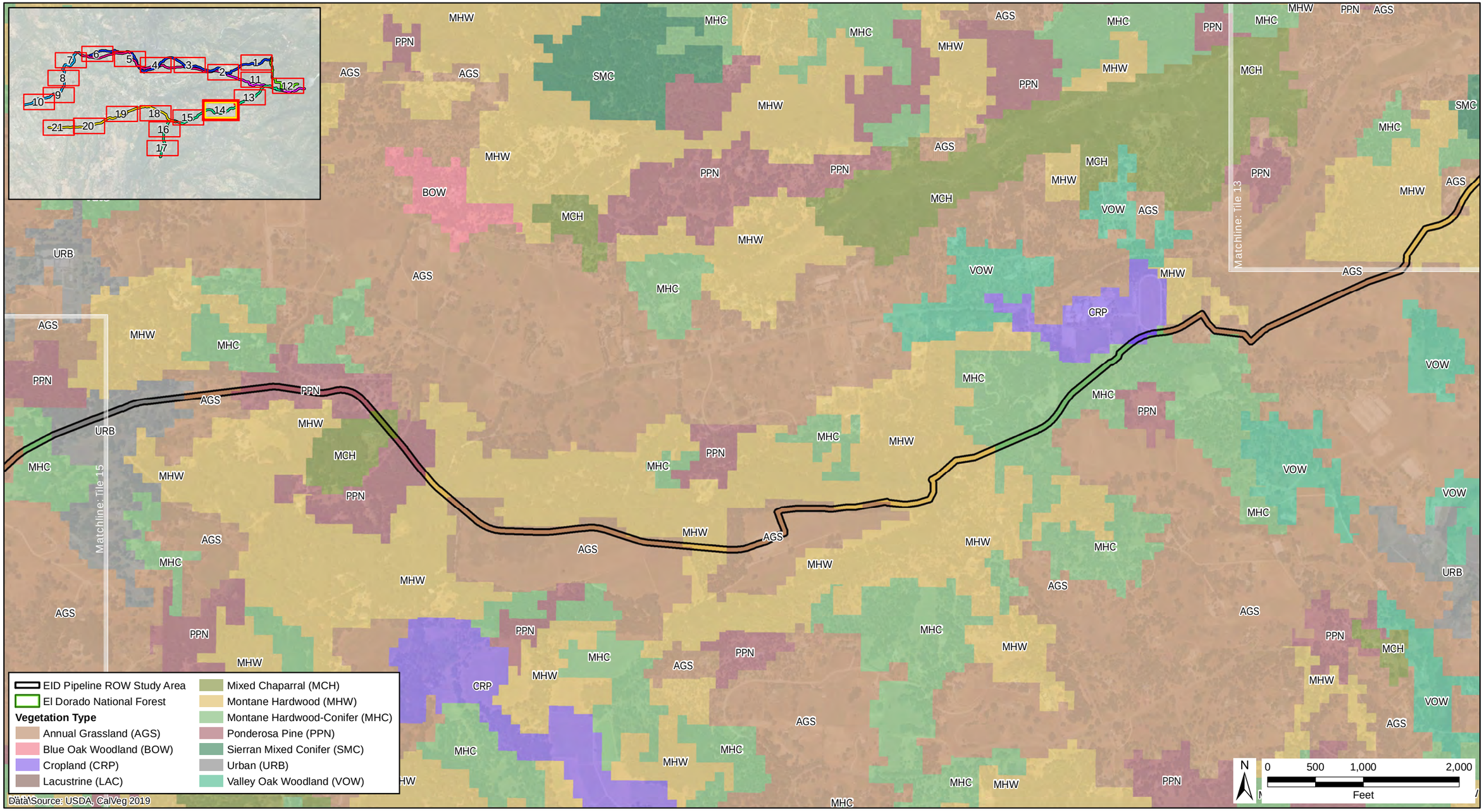

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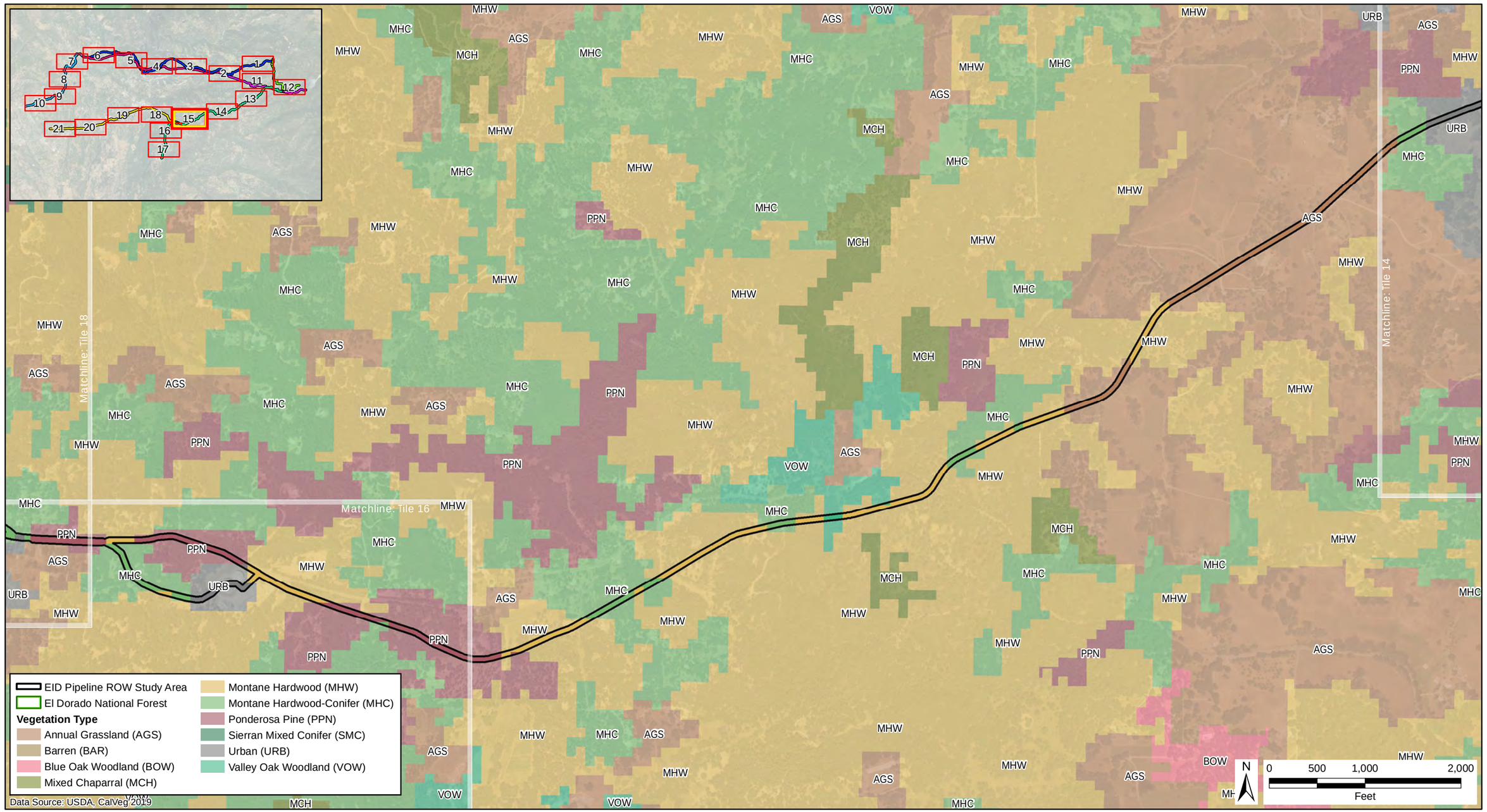

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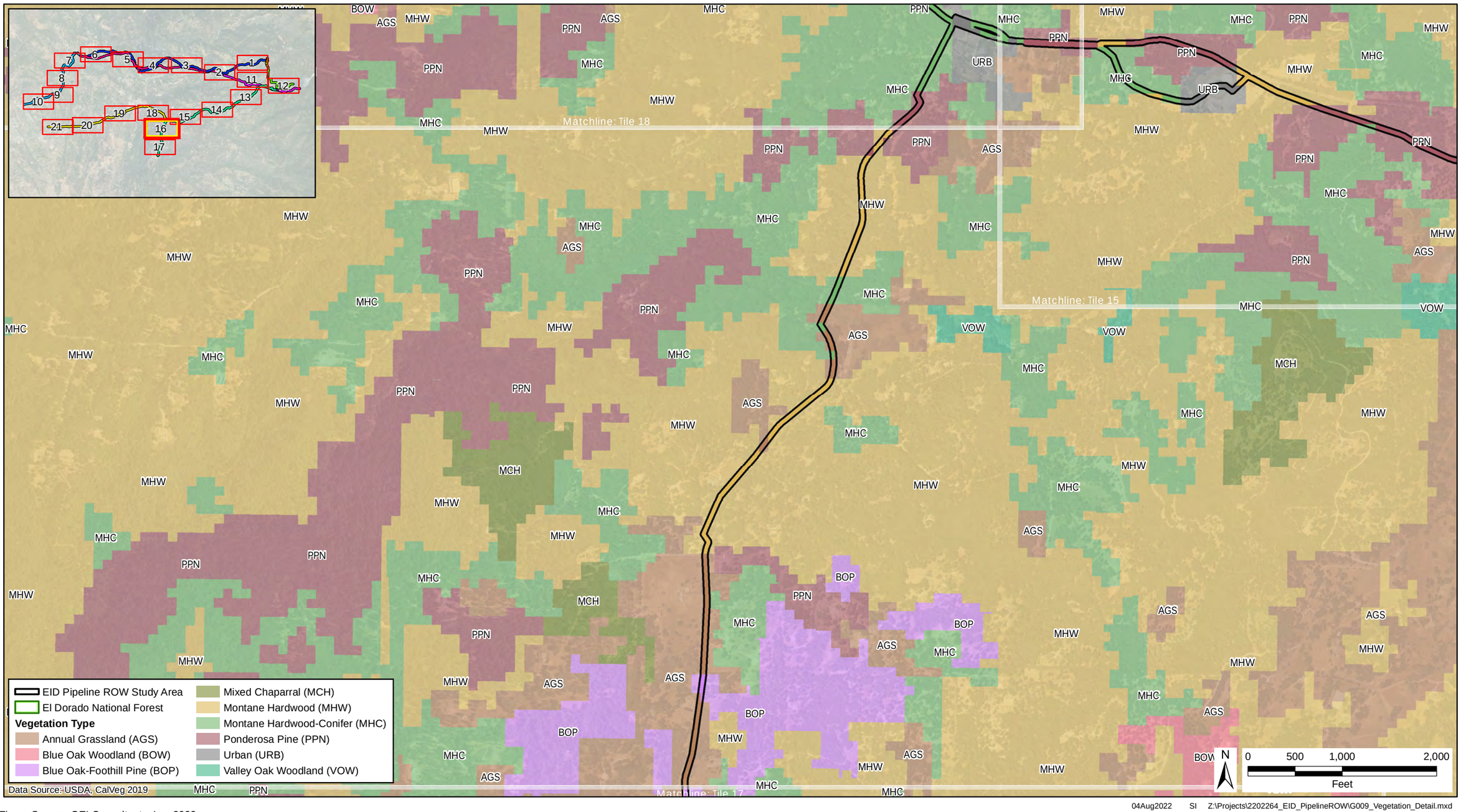

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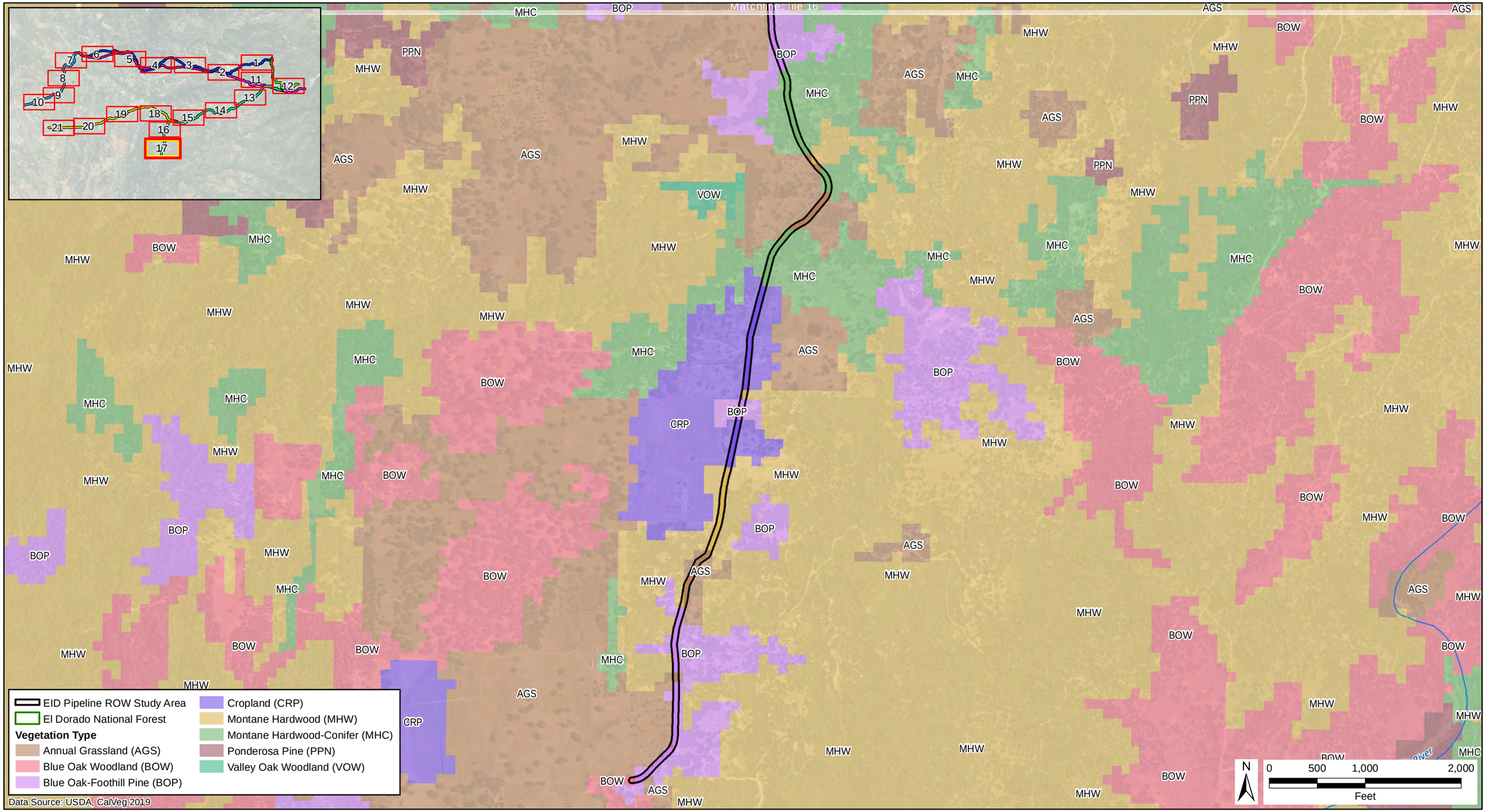

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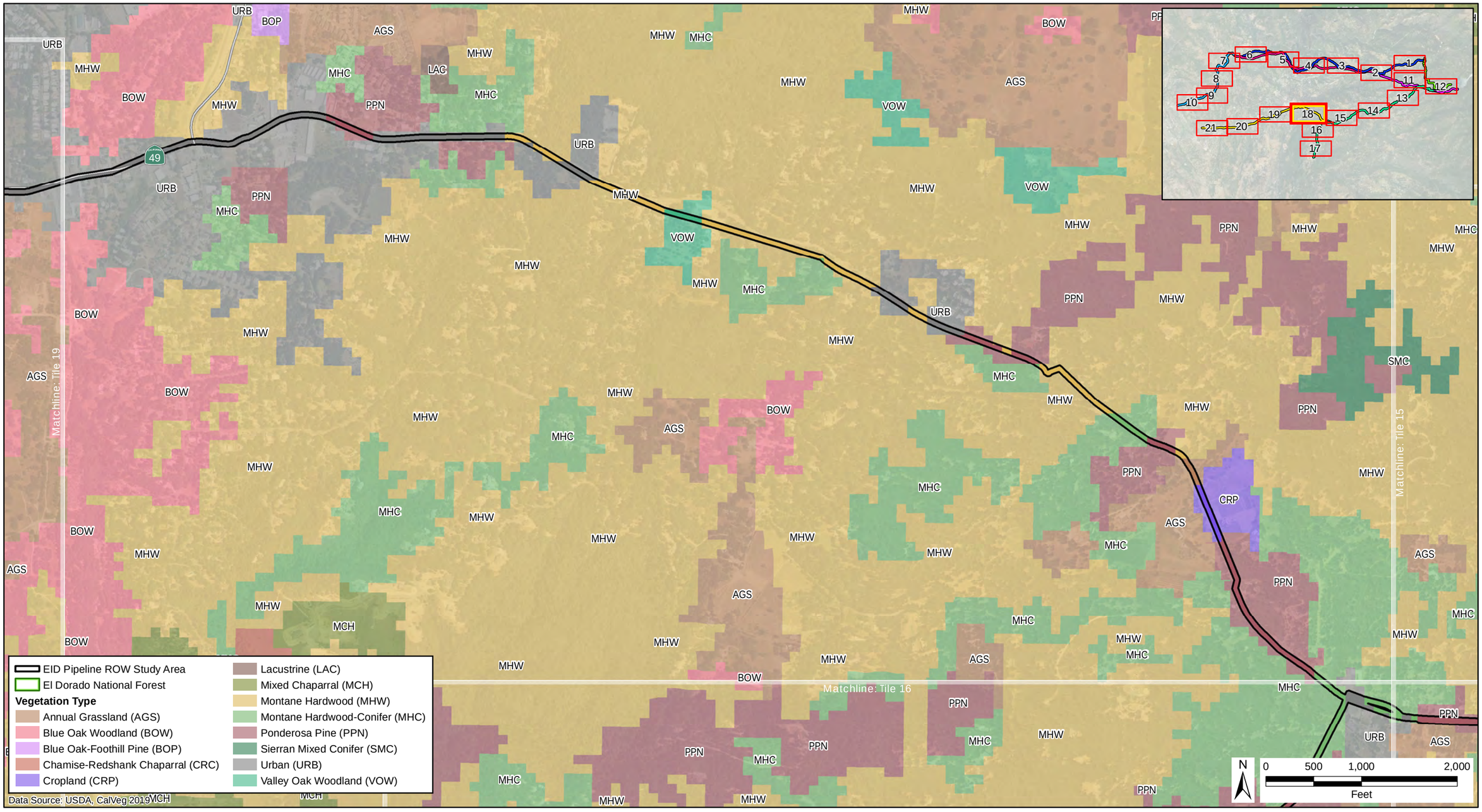

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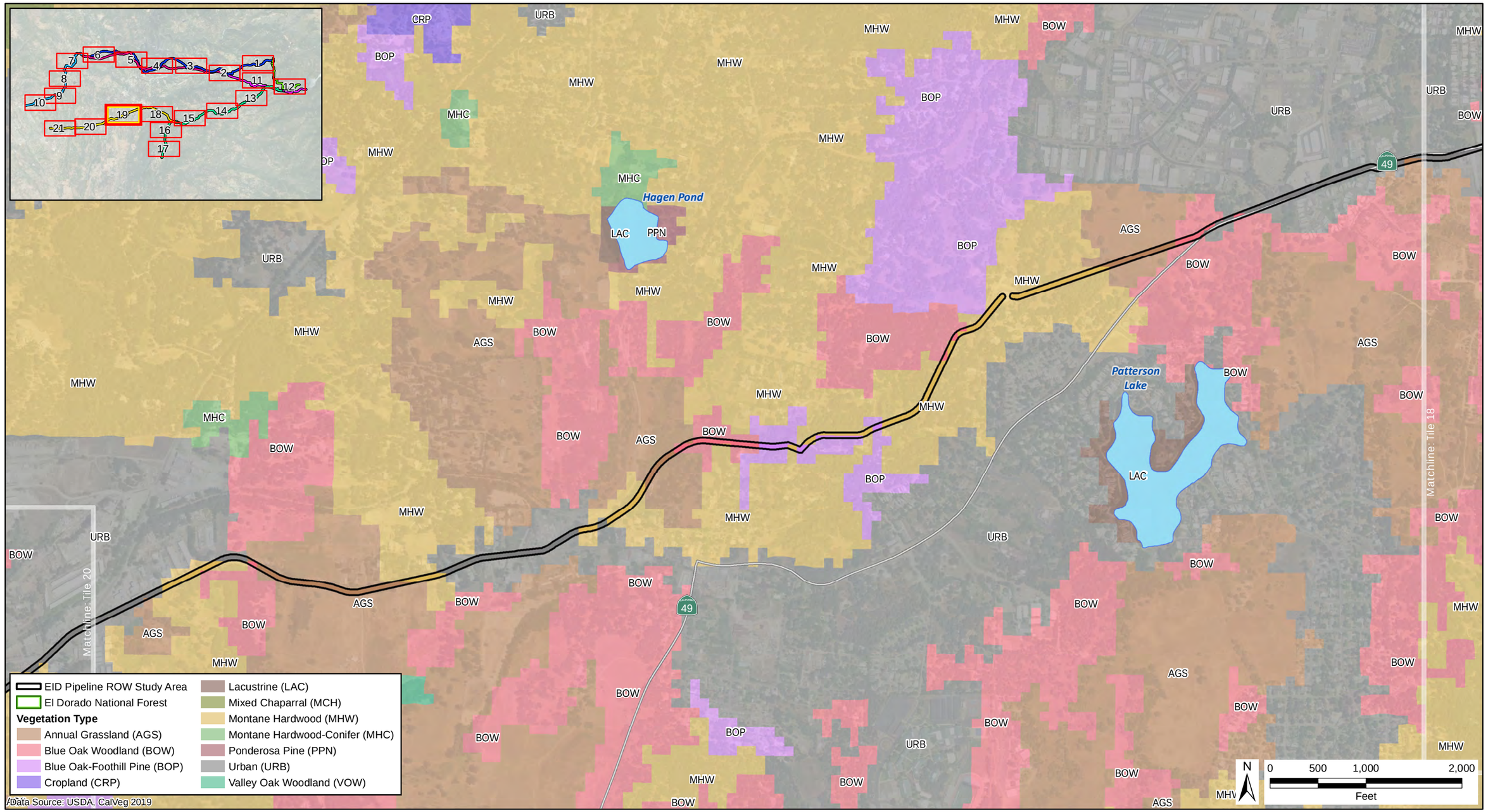
Figure 19 of 21: Vegetation Detail



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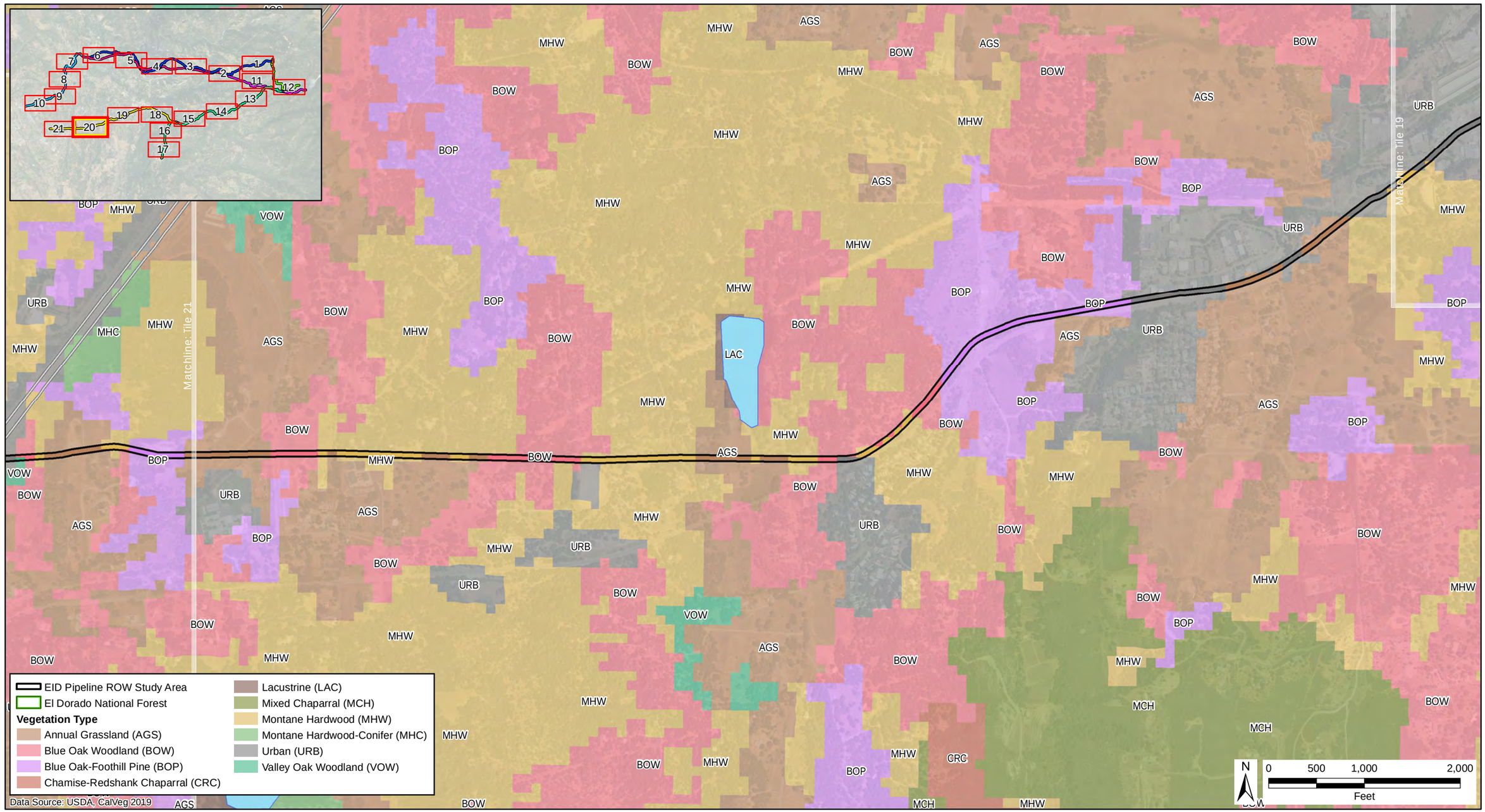

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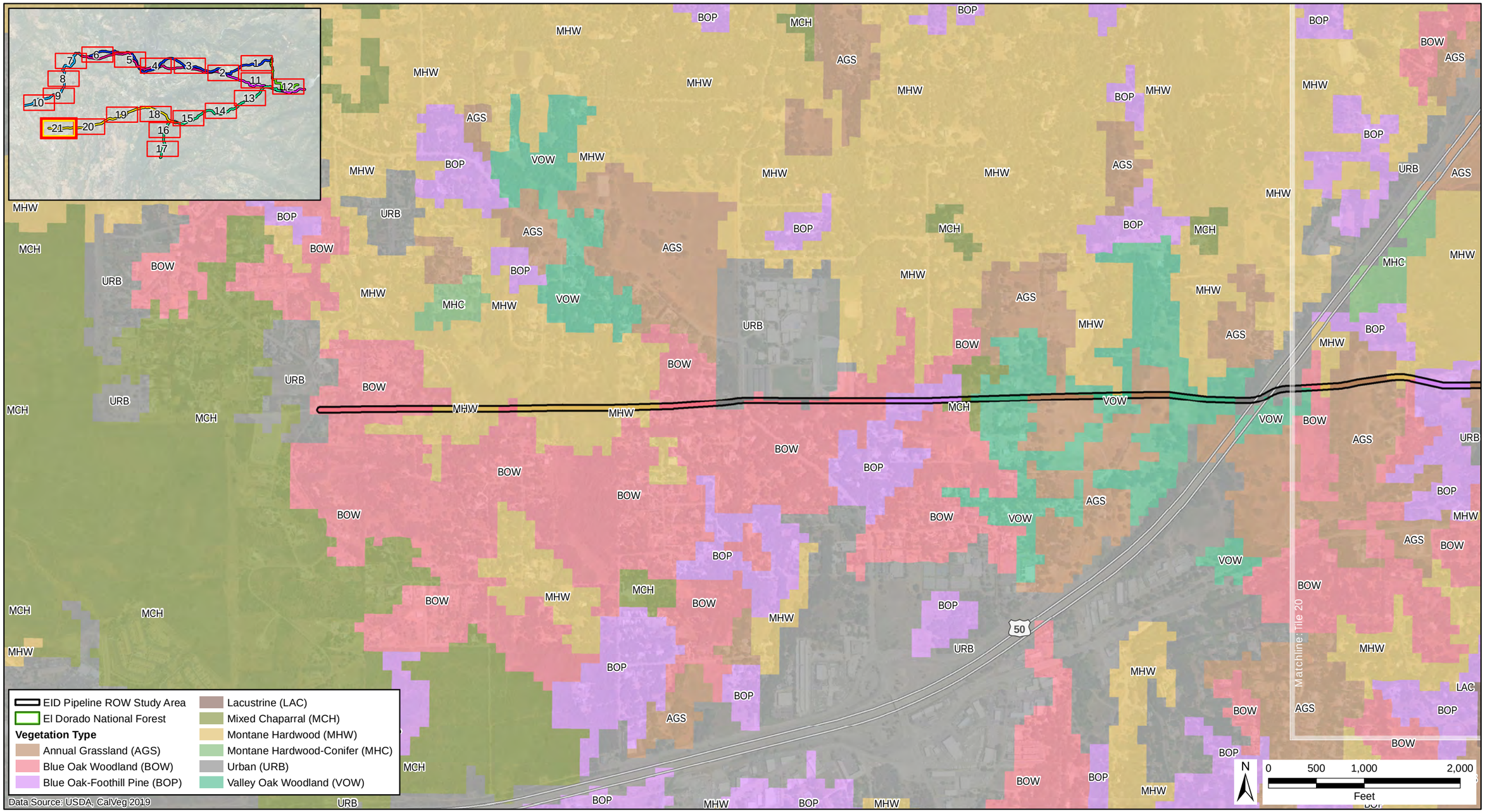

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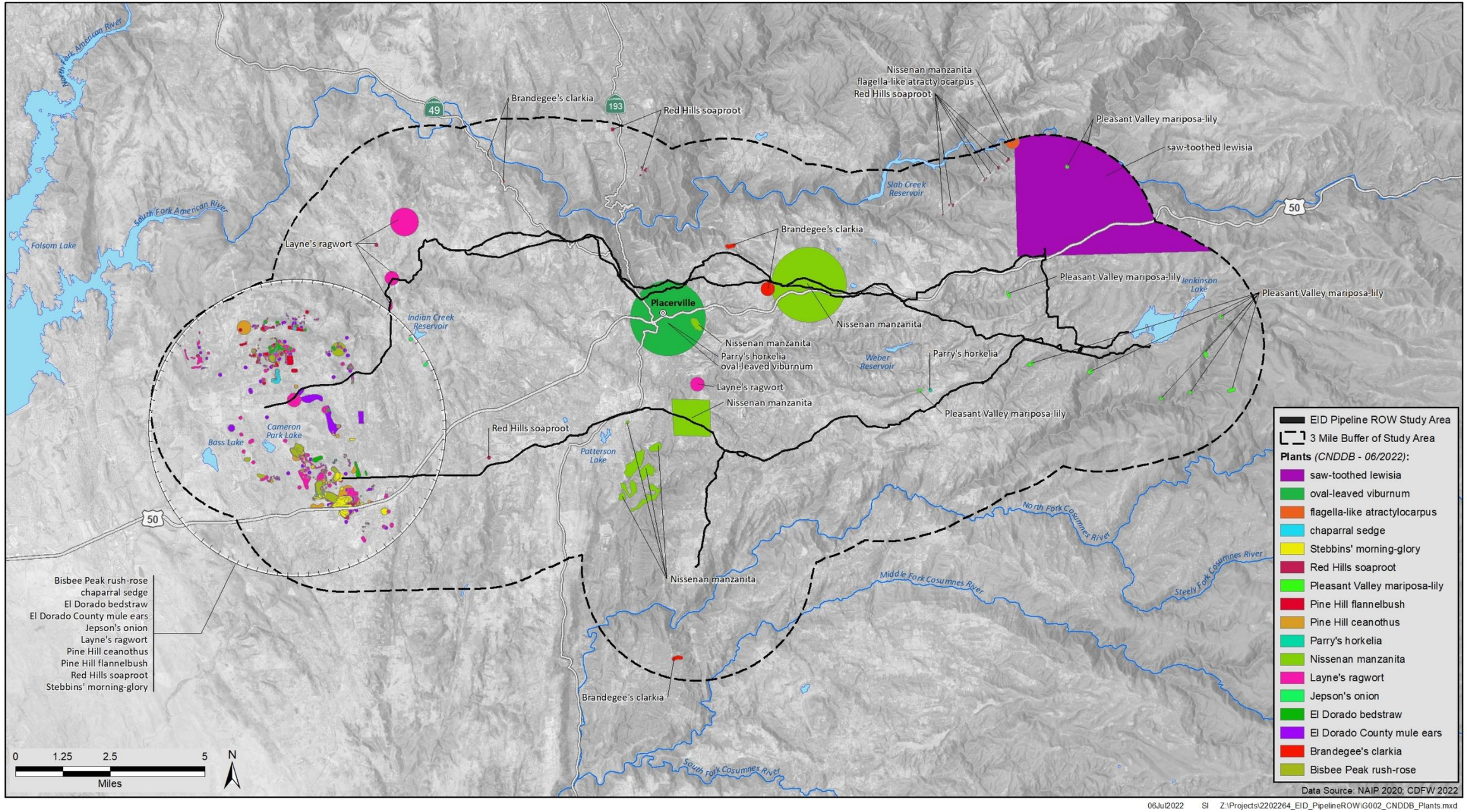
North Fork American River
South Fork American River
Folsom Lake
Slab Creek Reservoir
Indian Creek Reservoir
Weber Reservoir
Jenkinson Lake
Cameron Park Lake
Bass Lake
Patterson Lake
Placerville
49
193
50
Brandegee's clarkia
Red Hills soaproot
Nissenan manzanita
flagella-like atractylocarpus
Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily
saw-toothed lewisia
Layne's ragwort
Parry's horkelia
oval-leaved viburnum
North Fork Cosumnes River
Middle Fork Cosumnes River
Steely Fork Cosumnes River
South Fork Cosumnes River
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
chaparral sedge
El Dorado bedstraw
El Dorado County mule ears
Jepson's onion
Pine Hill ceanothus
Pine Hill flannelbush
Stebbins' morning-glory
0 1.25 2.5 5
Miles
N
EID Pipeline ROW Study Area
3 Mile Buffer of Study Area
Plants (CNDDB - 06/2022):
saw-toothed lewisia
oval-leaved viburnum
flagella-like atractylocarpus
chaparral sedge
Stebbins' morning-glory
Red Hills soaproot
Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily
Pine Hill flannelbush
Pine Hill ceanothus
Parry's horkelia
Nissenan manzanita
Layne's ragwort
Jepson's onion
El Dorado bedstraw
El Dorado County mule ears
Brandegee's clarkia
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
Data Source: NAIP 2020; CDFW 2022
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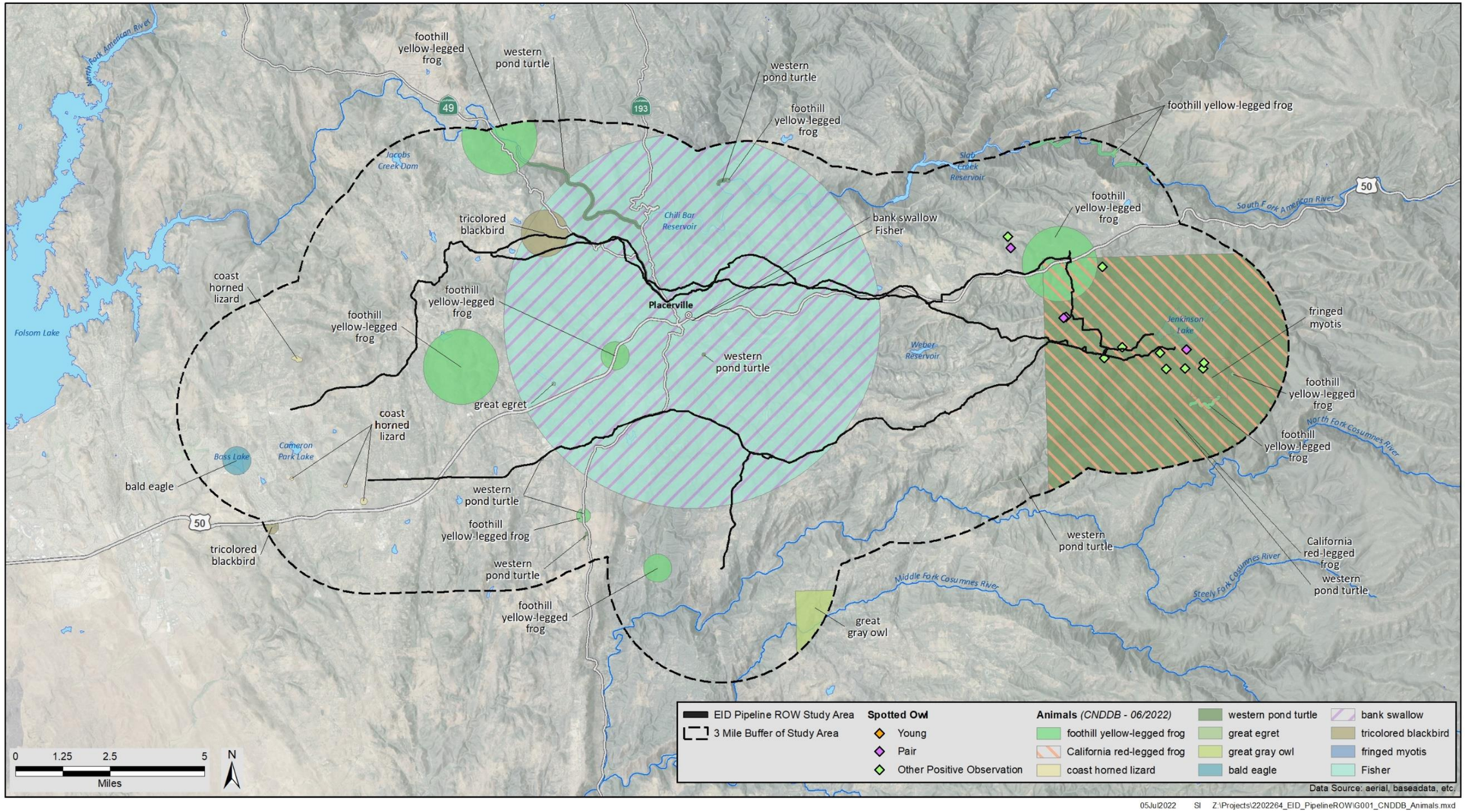

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Attachment B

Special-status Species Query Results

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2022-0066453
Project Name: EID ROWR

July 22, 2022

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

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

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

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.php.

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

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

Project Summary

Project Code: 2022-0066453
Event Code: None
Project Name: EID ROWR
Project Type: Irrigation
Project Description: Vegetation management
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@38.68996405,-120.55779575008128,14z

Counties: Amador and El Dorado counties, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 18 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Sierra Nevada Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes necator* Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4252	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME STATUS

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* — Threatened
Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS)
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076

Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog *Rana sierrae* — Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9529

Yosemite Toad *Anaxyrus canorus* — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7255

Fishes

NAME STATUS

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321

Insects

NAME STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* — Candidate
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850

Crustaceans

NAME STATUS

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* — Endangered
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
El Dorado Bedstraw *Galium californicum ssp. sierrae* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5209	Endangered
Layne's Butterweed *Senecio layneae* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062	Threatened
Pine Hill Ceanothus *Ceanothus roderickii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3293	Endangered
Pine Hill Flannelbush *Fremontodendron californicum ssp. decumbens* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4818	Endangered
Stebbins' Morning-glory *Calystegia stebbinsii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3991	Endangered

Conifers and Cycads

NAME	STATUS
Whitebark Pine *Pinus albicaulis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1748	Proposed Threatened

Critical habitats

There are 2 critical habitats wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

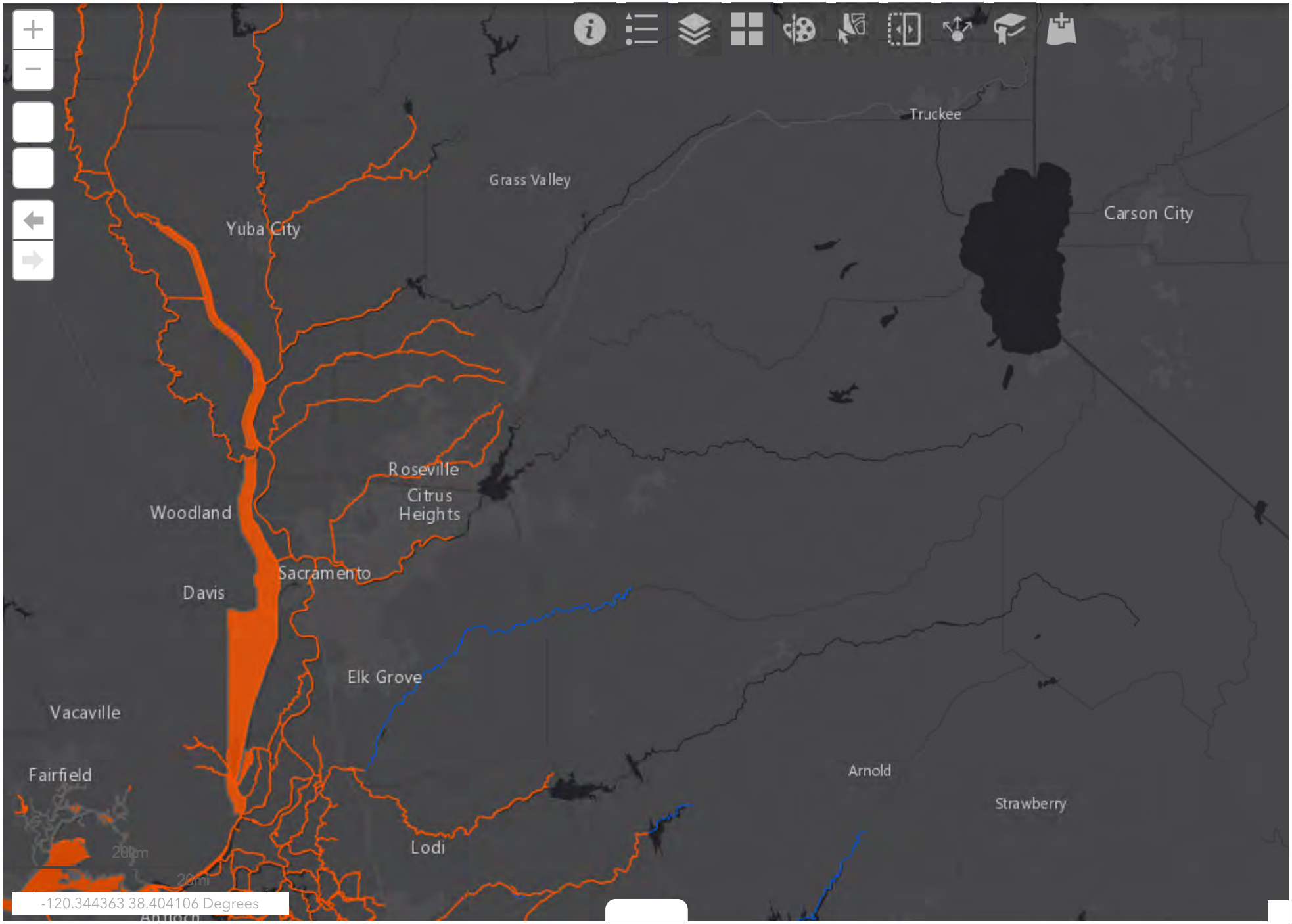
NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891#crithab	Final
Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog *Rana sierrae* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9529#crithab	Final

IPaC User Contact Information

Agency: GEI Consultants
Name: Kelly Holland
Address: 2868 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 400
City: Rancho Cordova
State: CA
Zip: 95670
Email kholland@geiconsultants.com
Phone: 9163419125

Protected Resources App

Esri World Geocoder



SNAME	CNAME	ELMCODE	OCCNUME	MAPNDX	EONDX	KEYQUAD	KQUADNA	KEYCOUN	PLSS	ELEVATIO	PARTS	ELMTYPE	TAXONGR	EOCOUNT	ACCURACY	PRESENCE
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB00	103	12562	24725	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R10	1664	1	2	Birds	1	3/5 mile	Presumed
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB00	93	12196	24734	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T09N, R09	1200	1	2	Birds	1	1/5 mile	Extirpated
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	PMLIL022\	25	70684	71593	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R10	1200	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	PMLIL022\	17	61013	61049	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R10	1175	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Andrena blennospermatis	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	IIHYM350:	6	22872	59395	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1235	1	2	Insects	2	2/5 mile	Presumed
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040\	4	24162	16478	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R11	2600	1	1	Dicots	1	1 mile	Presumed
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040\	2	12666	20113	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	1800	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif	Presumed
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040\	1	12635	24345	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R11	1600	6	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040\	5	13126	14036	3812076	Slate Mtn.	ELD	T11N, R12	2900	4	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040\	3	12688	24343	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	2100	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif	Presumed
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040\	14	A3853	105507	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R10	1760	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04(	34	68113	68254	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R10	1513	1	2	Birds	1	80 meters	Presumed
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL5801	68	B4799	117738	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R11	2187	1	2	Insects	1	1/5 mile	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	67	25391	6001	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	4200	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	66	25392	22175	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3520	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	2	13159	22184	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R12	2920	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	4	13210	22172	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3200	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	3	13144	5998	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R12	2840	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	71	25388	5997	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R12	2800	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	105	72733	73563	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3790	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	107	72735	73565	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R12	3700	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	69	25394	6002	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3500	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	68	25393	5999	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3500	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D0!	119	A0533	102092	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R12	2800	2	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	1	12323	8146	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	15	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	7	12382	11918	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1470	1	1	Dicots	1	1/10 mile	Possibly E>
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	4	12404	8206	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Extirpated
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	6	12252	18820	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1500	9	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	26	42027	42027	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1460	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif	Presumed
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	13	14121	18533	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1500	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON04(	24	30116	17067	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	4	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Campylopodiella stenocarpa	flagella-like atractylocarpus	NBMUS84	6	B6290	119361	3812076	Slate Mtn.	ELD	T11N, R12	1940	1	1	Bryophyte	1	1/5 mile	Presumed
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	PMCYP03N	4	A1901	103480	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1440	1	1	Monocots	1	non-specif	Presumed
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	PMCYP03N	2	A1898	103477	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1360	4	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	PMCYP03N	5	A1908	103481	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	2000	6	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	PMCYP03N	6	A1912	103482	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	PMCYP03N	1	A1894	103476	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1475	4	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	PMCYP03N	3	A1900	103478	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1415	2	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	1	12327	4182	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1450	21	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	4	12229	12224	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	2000	18	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	23	72765	73600	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1380	1	1	Dicots	1	1/5 mile	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	14	22727	27224	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1350	1	1	Dicots	3	non-specif	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	10	12313	18657	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1440	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	25	B2705	114640	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1380	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA041	24	B2704	114639	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1300	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	CARA2443	3	35355	29426	3812057	Fiddletow	ELD	T09N, R10	800	1	4	Inland Wa	1	non-specif	Presumed
Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream	Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream	CARA2421	2	31150	1144	3812064	Old Iron M	ELD	T10N, R13	4200	1	4	Inland Wa	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	117	A3626	105261	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R12	3000	13	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	19	12337	18127	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1480	4	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	30	22720	17238	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1560	1	1	Monocots	2	1/5 mile	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	33	69715	22076	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	20	16633	17313	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1800	12	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	34	30658	22077	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1580	2	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	119	A3634	105270	3812076	Slate Mtn.	ELD	T11N, R12	3100	5	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	48	50975	50975	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R10	2100	3	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	57	55844	55860	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R10	1500	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	61	69719	70506	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R10	2040	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	72	73023	73610	3812078	Coloma	ELD	T11N, R09	1115	1	1	Monocots	2	80 meters	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	35	30914	3843	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1260	1	1	Monocots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	121	A3638	105273	3812076	Slate Mtn.	ELD	T11N, R12	3085	2	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	32	69630	17056	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	2	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	64	70866	71844	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1500	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G0.	151	B1661	113575	3812076	Slate Mtn.	ELD	T11N, R12	3011	1	1	Monocots	1	specific ar	Presumed

Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05(	47	65002	65081	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R11	2400	1	1	Dicots	1	1/5 mile Presumed
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05(	80	78899	79880	3812057	Fiddletow	ELD	T09N, R11	1700	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif Presumed
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05(	81	78900	79881	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R11	2260	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif Presumed
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05(	82	78901	79882	3812078	Coloma	ELD	T11N, R10	1000	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05(	1	43396	43396	3812078	Coloma	ELD	T11N, R10	1150	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	15	B5103	118039	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1656	1	2	Insects	1	non-specif Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	9	87220	88186	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	1742	1	2	Insects	1	non-specif Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	8	87219	88185	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1263	1	2	Insects	1	non-specif Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	7	87218	88184	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R11	2405	1	2	Insects	1	non-specif Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	6	87178	88140	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R12	2457	1	2	Insects	1	non-specif Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	13	B5088	118024	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1171	1	2	Insects	1	1/10 mile Presumed
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE2302(	14	B5091	118027	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1038	1	2	Insects	1	1/10 mile Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	23	12301	8186	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1500	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	21	22720	17235	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1520	1	1	Dicots	2	1/5 mile Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	22	16822	18822	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1300	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	31	30659	42835	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	16	23333	17314	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1800	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	40	73060	73989	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1300	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	29	42833	42833	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	30	30660	42834	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1450	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F	39	73059	73988	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1200	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	768	49277	71707	3812065	Sly Park	ELD		3200	1	2	Reptiles	2	specific ar Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	444	32822	1134	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R10	800	1	2	Reptiles	1	non-specif Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	1482	B2178	114100	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R11	1084	1	2	Reptiles	1	specific ar Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	667	69769	70576	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1635	1	2	Reptiles	1	specific ar Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	673	69846	70669	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1760	1	2	Reptiles	1	specific ar Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	668	69771	70579	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R10	1525	1	2	Reptiles	1	80 meters Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	567	49534	49534	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	2200	1	2	Reptiles	1	80 meters Presumed
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02(	437	27655	1044	3812066	Camino	ELD	T09N, R12	2000	1	2	Reptiles	1	80 meters Presumed
Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	AMAFJ010	347	A5758	107501	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R10	1894	1	2	Mammals	1	1 mile Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	1	12226	14146	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1800	18	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	2	12270	3917	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	4	17145	3918	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	6	12207	3844	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1410	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	12	32042	3953	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1420	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	5	12203	3845	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1500	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE030	11	12281	3919	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	2	12237	22465	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1945	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	9	22727	27228	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1350	1	1	Dicots	3	non-specif Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	14	73095	74026	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1480	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	8	22732	28744	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1550	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	7	12230	18660	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	17	79424	80400	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1435	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	3	12264	18661	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1500	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	16	73097	74028	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1255	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	13	69070	69840	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	15	73096	74027	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	10	30663	15603	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1500	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	18	B0135	111993	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1490	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N(	11	49113	49113	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1350	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	ABNKC100	130	22872	11783	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1250	1	2	Birds	2	2/5 mile Presumed
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W	12	49957	50044	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	1860	1	1	Dicots	3	1 mile Presumed
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W	11	13058	19430	3812066	Camino	ELD	T10N, R12	2500	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters Presumed
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02(	35	49957	68913	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	0	1	2	Mammals	3	1 mile Presumed
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02(	33	68555	68910	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R12	0	1	2	Mammals	2	1 mile Presumed
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02(	36	68557	68914	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R12	4030	1	2	Mammals	1	2/5 mile Presumed
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02(	1	52600	60994	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R11	1000	1	2	Mammals	2	1/5 mile Presumed
Lewisia serrata	saw-toothed lewisia	PDPOR04(	2	13302	24336	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD		3300	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	AMACC01(	58	68603	68987	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3600	1	2	Mammals	1	non-specif Presumed
Myotis volans	long-legged myotis	AMACC01	93	68615	69001	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3600	1	2	Mammals	1	non-specif Presumed
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	AMACC01(	15	52597	52597	3812076	Slate Mtn.	ELD	T11N, R11	1850	2	2	Mammals	1	non-specif Presumed
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	AMACC01(	16	52600	52600	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R11	993	1	2	Mammals	2	1/5 mile Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	2	12239	13943	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1550	32	1	Dicots	1	specific ar Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	48	44955	44955	3812078	Coloma	ELD	T11N, R09	1500	1	1	Dicots	1	2/5 mile Presumed

Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	1	12249	17312	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	2000	16	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	27	12415	16854	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1000	1	1	Dicots	1	1/5 mile	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	3	12257	16868	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	1/5 mile	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	15	12685	16866	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	1760	1	1	Dicots	1	1/5 mile	Possibly E
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	18	12197	7632	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1340	7	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	38	22131	8138	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1180	7	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	44	30669	13802	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1410	5	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	59	73021	73939	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1250	4	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	4	12217	16871	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	1/10 mile	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	43	31483	4183	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	5	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	42	30123	5981	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	11	12376	11922	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1450	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	33	22726	13781	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1000	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Possibly E
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	58	73020	73938	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1520	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	34	22719	8072	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1480	5	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	61	73023	73941	3812078	Coloma	ELD	T11N, R09	1115	1	1	Dicots	2	80 meters	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	12	12390	11920	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1480	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	51	69613	70386	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	6	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	41	22764	8066	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1450	4	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	60	73022	73940	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	66	A6003	107761	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1240	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	65	A5998	107755	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1435	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1	62	79428	80405	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Pekania pennanti	Fisher	AMAJF010	700	78087	78967	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	2000	1	2	Mammals	2	5 miles	Presumed
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF121	596	39878	34880	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1880	1	2	Reptiles	1	non-specif	Presumed
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF121	684	75673	76698	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	1	2	Reptiles	1	1/10 mile	Presumed
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF121	685	75674	76699	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1425	1	2	Reptiles	1	80 meters	Presumed
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF121	641	61823	61859	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1410	1	2	Reptiles	1	80 meters	Presumed
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1915	68555	111189	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R12	0	1	2	Amphibiar	2	1 mile	Extirpated
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1914	A9344	111188	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R10	1100	1	2	Amphibiar	1	1 mile	Extirpated
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	2257	B0723	112591	3812078	Coloma	ELD	T11N, R10	747	1	2	Amphibiar	1	1 mile	Extirpated
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1905	A9296	111141	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1000	1	2	Amphibiar	1	2/5 mile	Extirpated
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1903	A9290	111134	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R10	1530	1	2	Amphibiar	1	2/5 mile	Extirpated
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	479	73910	74886	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R12	1860	1	2	Amphibiar	1	non-specif	Presumed
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	482	73898	74897	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R12	2057	1	2	Amphibiar	1	non-specif	Presumed
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	57	22203	19493	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3100	1	2	Amphibiar	1	non-specif	Presumed
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	481	73894	74892	3812075	Pollock Pir	ELD	T11N, R13	2235	1	2	Amphibiar	1	non-specif	Presumed
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1904	A9294	111139	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T09N, R10	1640	1	2	Amphibiar	1	1/5 mile	Extirpated
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1907	A9301	111145	3812077	Garden Va	ELD	T11N, R11	1102	1	2	Amphibiar	1	80 meters	Presumed
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01(	1917	A9366	111211	3812065	Sly Park	ELD	T10N, R13	3330	1	2	Amphibiar	1	80 meters	Presumed
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01(	586	49277	49277	3812065	Sly Park	ELD		3200	1	2	Amphibiar	2	specific ar	Presumed
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08(	295	78087	85439	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	2000	1	2	Birds	2	5 miles	Presumed
Strix nebulosa	great gray owl	ABNSB120	79	78261	79181	3812056	Aukum	ELD		2780	1	2	Birds	1	80 meters	Presumed
Strix nebulosa	great gray owl	ABNSB120	78	78260	79180	3812056	Aukum	ELD		2540	1	2	Birds	1	80 meters	Presumed
Strix nebulosa	great gray owl	ABNSB120	80	78262	79182	3812056	Aukum	ELD		2800	1	2	Birds	1	80 meters	Presumed
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR070	5	49957	49957	3812067	Placerville	ELD	T10N, R11	0	1	1	Dicots	3	1 mile	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	1	43031	4181	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1400	28	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	5	12272	15207	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	4	44046	12225	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1800	11	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	7	12336	16717	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1200	13	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	3	12256	16715	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	15	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	24	22727	20611	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1350	1	1	Dicots	3	non-specif	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	27	72882	73778	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1600	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	39	72881	73759	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1330	1	1	Dicots	1	1/10 mile	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	13	12153	16710	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1100	4	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	2	17012	16716	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1250	3	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	34	51651	51651	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1400	1	1	Dicots	1	non-specif	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	29	30662	17066	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1500	2	1	Dicots	1	specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	33	51649	51649	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1390	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	10	12305	16713	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1320	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	42	90299	91338	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1380	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	32	51648	51648	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T09N, R09	1440	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	14	51653	51653	3812161	Clarksville	ELD	T10N, R09	1200	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	37	69696	70482	3812068	Shingle Sp	ELD	T10N, R09	1350	1	1	Dicots	1	80 meters	Presumed

Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	40	78984	79942	3812161 Clarksville ELD	T10N, R09	867	1	1 Dicots	1 specific ar	Presumed
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0	28	30664	12557	3812068 Shingle Sp ELD	T09N, R09	1400	1	1 Dicots	1 specific ar	Presumed

OCCTYPE	OCCRANK	SENSITIVE	SITEDATE	ELMDATE	OWNERM	FEDLIST	CALLIST	GRANK	SRANK	RPLANTRA	CDFWSTA	OTHRSTAT	LOCATION	LOCDETAII	ECOLOGIC	GENERAL	THREAT	THREATLIS	LASTUPDA	AREA	PERIMETE	AVLCODE	Symbology
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20110417	19XXXXXX	UNKNOWI	None	Threatene	G1G2	S1S2		SSC	BLM_S; IU	ONE MILE	HISTORIC I	NESTING S	COLONY O			20161005	3141589	6283.183	20701	207
Natural/Ni	None	N	20140418	19870531	PVT	None	Threatene	G1G2	S1S2		SSC	BLM_S; IU	CRAZY HO	MAPPED A	NESTING S	AN ESTIM/	DEVELOPN	Developm	20161004	281317.1	1882.59	20501	205
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	20070523	20070523	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; US	S OF GREE		ON ROCK (	2,107 PLAI			20080110	23916.61	603.2733	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	2003XXXX	2003XXXX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; US	BETWEEN	SE 1/4 OF	SERPENTI	OVER 100(	DEVELOPN	Developm	20050419	20023.32	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19XXXXXX	19XXXXXX	EL DORAD	None	None	G2	S2				BASS LAKE	THIS SPECI	NO ADDITI				20050114	1125283	3765.204	20602	806
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19450219	19450219	UNKNOWI	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; US	FRUIT RID(	SOURCE D	IN DENSE !	1 PLANT IN			19931014	8000306	10039.47	10901	109
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19380412	19380412	UNKNOWI	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; US	1-2 MILES	MAPPED A		UNKNOWI			20081209	2458988	6279.212	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20050120	20050120	PVT	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; US	SOUTH OF	MAPPED A	GROWING	4 S POLYG	URBAN DE	Developm	20170303	1529327	16303.8	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20150618	20150618	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; US	POHO RID(	MAPPED B	METAMOI	IN 1965, TI	HIGH-MOI	Improper I	20170302	675951.2	7319.199	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Poor	N	20040621	19920327	PVT	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; US	SPANISH R	3 BLOCKS !	IN CLEARI	12 PLANTS	POSSIBLE I	Developm	20170303	158143.3	1582.867	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20130314	20130314	UNKNOWI	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2		BLM_S; US	WEST SIDE	MAPPED A	AREA OF C	ONLY SOU	AREA IS SL	ORV activi	20170303	20073.78	502.4523	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20060606	20060606	PVT	None	None	G5	S4			CDF_S; IUC	INDIAN CR	ALONG TH	NESTING S	~10 INDIVI	THREATEN	Developm	20070213	20023.32	502.1364	20101	201
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19940531	19940531	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3	S1S2				NELSON C/	MAPPED C		6 DETECTE			20200219	282628.9	1884.765	20501	205
Natural/Ni	Good	N	19920618	19920618	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	1/2 AIR MI	ON STEEP	GROWING	11 PLANTS	NO OBVIO	Biocides; L	19940401	50379.1	882.8448	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	19920618	19920618	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	STEEP EAS	POPULATI	GROWING	50 PLANTS	NONE APP		19940401	44095.24	804.8751	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20030526	20030526	PVT	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	NORTH OF	USFS POPI	IN A MATI	18 PLANTS	DEVELOPN	Developm	20160627	43168.84	792.5832	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20010424	20010424	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	200 FEET /	MAPPED A	ON SHALL(	FEWER TH	UNDISTUR		20160627	40776.16	761.1182	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Poor	N	19890707	19890707	PVT	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	JUST ABO\	SOUTH OF	LOWER MI	1 PLANT IN	GRAZING,	Developm	20141119	36116.98	770.1937	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	19920424	19920424	PVT	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	RIDGETOP	ON RIDGE	ASSOCIATI	350 PLANT	NONE APP		20081028	21036.37	616.0978	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20050624	20050624	PVT	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	BTWN MO	THIS IS SPI	OPENINGS	200 PLANT	LOGGING.	Logging	20081105	20023.33	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20030619	20030619	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	APPROXIM	PLANTS AF	UPPER SLC	14 PLANTS	PLANTS AF	Other	20081029	20023.32	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19910912	19910912	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	STEEP SOL	MAPPED A	MONTANE	1 PLANT O	WITHIN PF	Logging	19940401	19997.72	501.9356	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19990524	19990524	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	UNDER PO	USFS POPI	PATCHY M	2 PLANTS !	LOGGING,	Logging; O	20160627	19997.46	501.9323	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20150617	20150601	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2		USFS_S	ABOUT 0.2	OFF OF SN	ROCKY, ST	NORTH PO			20160706	6634.283	407.9269	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20160503	20160503	PVT, BLM,	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	ON BOTH !	SEVERAL C	IN CHAPAI	POP #S FO	COMMERC	Developm	20171219	777132.4	10941.41	10201	102
Natural/Ni	None	N	20110429	19710620	PVT?	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	ABOUT 0.7	MAPPED A	IN OPEN C	SEEN IN TI	AREA IS PF	Developm	20171208	70685.23	942.4759	10401	104
Natural/Ni	None	N	20040615	19970505	PVT	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	NORTH SIL	3 COLONIE	IN CHAPAI	UNKNOWI	WEST COL	Developm	20171208	67377.89	1561.386	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20070619	20070619	PVT, BLM	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	EAST OF C/	PORTION (	GROWING	EASTERN F	THREATEN	Developm	20100520	60261.49	2417.652	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	19970420	19970420	PVT	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	CARLSON I	E SIDE OF I	ADENOST(	ABOUT 15			20081209	21605.64	645.0476	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20070516	20070516	PVT	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	BETWEEN	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	NE POLY: F	DEVELOPN	Developm	20081209	8212.928	461.9293	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20060728	20060728	PVT	Endangere	Endangere	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	WEST SIDE	WITHIN TH	CHAPARR/	SOUTHWE	PROPOSEI	Developm	20070803	3526.955	495.7454	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20010119	20010119	USFS-EL D	None	None	G5	S1?	2B.2			ALONG AN	MAPPED A	ON VERY N	ONLY SOU			20201015	282628.9	1884.765	10501	105
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19970801	19970801	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S	SUNNY HIL	EXACT LOC	LEATHER C	ONLY SOU			20160922	129273	1863.832	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20150624	20150624	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S	ABOUT 0.4	MAPPED A	OPEN GAB	12 PLANTS	DEVELOPN	Developm	20160928	26264.26	1273.332	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	20150729	20150729	CDF	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S	PINE HILL;	MAPPED B	GABBRO S	UNKNOWI			20160922	24007.82	1367.618	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20151118	20151118	BLM, PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S	ADJACENT	ABOUT 20	GABBROIC	>75 PLANT			20160922	20073.53	502.6186	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	20150708	20150708	BLM	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S	NORTH OF	MAPPED A	ALONG RC	FAIRLY CO			20160922	14977.9	875.3352	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20151118	20151118	BLM	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S	FUEL BREA	MAPPED B	ALONG TR	>500 PLAN			20160922	5619.029	376.5175	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20181121	20181121	PVT, CALTI	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	ALONG BO	MANY POI	OPENINGS	POPULATI(	DEVELOPN	Developm	20190326	2281430	21440.18	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20170511	20170511	DFG-PINE	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	PINE HILL !	AREA BUR	ROCKY LO/	<10 PLANT	THREATEN	Developm	20190325	547432.7	8236.47	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19930410	19930410	UNKNOWI	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	PRAYER M	EXACT LOC	GROWING	ONLY SOU			20081031	282659.4	1884.816	10501	105
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	19920520	19920520	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	1 KM (0.7	2701 CARL	GROWING	UNKNOWI	SITE HAS B	Developm	20081118	111976.3	1479.323	10303	803
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20090424	20090424	UNKNOWI	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	SOUTH OF	NORTH CC	BULLDOZE	1-5 PLANT	THREATEN	Developm	20100524	40145.76	1004.893	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20181122	20181122	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	PINEOAKY	MAPPED A		5+ PLANTS			20190322	20105.87	502.6529	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20130722	20130722	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1		SB_CalBG/	4200 GREE	MAPPED B	ASSOCIATI	100S OF PI	PARKING E	Developm	20190322	10001.59	522.5869	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	19790907	19790907	PVT	None	None	GNR	SNR				COSUMNE	FROM LAT	SQUAWFIS	LITTLE INF	PREDATIO	Erosion/ru	19960924	10532944	131054.6	40301	403
Natural/Ni	Good	N	19930804	19930804	USFS-ELDO	None	None	GNR	SNR				CAMP CRE	FROM ABO	RAINBOW	THE LOWE	WATER DI\	Erosion/ru	19960215	11055468	135878.9	40201	402
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	20160606	20160606	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	POHO RID(	MAPPED A	WITHIN CL	975 PLANT			20181214	2359268	20058	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20150623	20150623	PVT, BLM	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	BETWEEN	MUCH OF	IN OPENIN	POP #S AR	THREATS:	Developm	20170214	979024.8	7862.57	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	1989XXXX	1989XXXX	BLM-FOLS	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	1.2 KM (0.	MAPPED C	GROWING	SITE OWN			19930204	281311.3	1882.571	10502	805
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20070611	20070611	ELD COUN	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	NORTHEA!	MAPPED II	OPEN PAT	UNKNOWI	THREATEN	Developm	20100622	231775.9	2312.004	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20180611	20180611	DFG, CDF,	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	PINE HILL,	MAPPED A	GABBRO C	<1000 PLA	THE S-MO!	Developm	20181211	213231.9	5635.55	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N	20050720	20050720	PVT	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	NORTH OF	2 COLONIE	GROWING	W COLON\	BOTH PAR	Developm	20081031	65881.26	1513.057	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20170714	20170714	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	ALONG TR	5 POLYGO	OPEN ARE	POPULATI(	ROW MAIN	Road/trail	20181227	44152.48	1727.621	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	19980622	19980622	BLM	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	UPPER TE)	3 COLONIE	MOSTLY A	OVER 100	FUEL REDU	Mining; Ot	20030415	28840.1	1115.648	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20030501	20030501	PVT	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	GREENSTC	NE 1/4 OF	ECOTONE	10,000 PL/	CURRENTL	Developm	20040618	20023.33	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20050412	20050412	BLM	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	0.5 AIR MI	JUST BEHI		40 PLANTS	PROPOSEI	Other	20070802	20023.32	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20070326	20070326	PVT	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	E SIDE OF !	MAPPED B	CHAPARR/	200 PLANT	THIS PARC	Developm	20081201	20023.32	502.1364	10102	801
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	1986XXXX	1986XXXX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	0.5 MILE V	MAPPED J		ONLY SOU			19950303	20005.12	502.0284	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20170712	20160601	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	ROAD ANC	MAPPED A		ABOUT 95			20181214	13684.7	638.1913	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N	20060728	20060728	PVT	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	BETWEEN	THREE SM	CHAPARR/	IN 1993 IN	PROPOSEI	Developm	20100614	10297.91	661.0894	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N	20070730	20070730	PVT	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	NORTHERI	IN THE SW	GABBRO C	THOUSANI	IN 2007 TH	Developm	20081208	4822.959	425.288	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N	20160601	20160601	USFS-ELDO	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		BLM_S	EASTERN E	MAPPED A		40 PLANTS			20181214	3770.979	217.9983	10201	102

Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19430621	19430621	UNKNOWI	None	None	G4G5T4	S4		4.2		SB_UCSC	WEST OF I		DRY, WOO	A 1943 RO		20060705	282659.4	1884.816	10501	105
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		20090524	20090524	UNKNOWI	None	None	G4G5T4	S4		4.2		SB_UCSC	SAND RIDC	MAPPED B	OAK WOO	OCCASION		20100525	73650.64	1172.046	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		20090606	20090606	UNKNOWI	None	None	G4G5T4	S4		4.2		SB_UCSC	ALONG M(	WIDESPRE	MIXED FOI	COMMON		20100525	71275.59	1131.571	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20090519	20090519	UNKNOWI	None	None	G4G5T4	S4		4.2		SB_UCSC	ABOUT 0.5	PLANTS AF	GROWING	MORE THA	ALTHOUGI	20100525	20023.33	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20090519	20090519	UNKNOWI	None	None	G4G5T4	S4		4.2		SB_UCSC	ABOUT 1 M	PLANTS AF	GROWING	MORE THA	ALTHOUGI	20100525	20023.32	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		1987XXXX	1987XXXX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2					UNNAMEC	EXACT COI	INTERMIT	ADULTS W		20200212	630959.9	8147.27	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19880317	19880317	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2					RINGGOLD	COLLECTIC		2 LARVAE (		20121108	199633.7	2744.15	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19890216	19890216	BLM, OTHI	None	None	G2	S2					UNNAMEC	BOTTORFF	INTERMIT	1 MALE, 4		20200212	157623.9	2218.67	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19880114	19880114	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2					MILLS CRE	COLLECTIC		4 LARVAE (		20121108	142832	2022.569	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19880114	19880114	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2					UNNAMEC	COLLECTIC		11 LARVAE		20121106	109348.4	1613.787	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		20190317	20190317	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2					DEADMAN	MAPPED T		MALE AND		20200212	70685.21	942.4757	20401	204
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		20090411	20090411	BLM, UNK	None	None	G2	S2					CREEK CRC	ALONG TR		MALE AND		20200212	70571.88	942.0979	20401	204
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20050614	20050614	PVT, BLM	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			EAST SIDE	NE-MOST	GROWING	NE-MOST	DEVELOPN	Developm	20100722	799716.5	8030.753	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		1989XXXX	1989XXXX	BLM-FOLS	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			NNW OF R	MAPPED C	GROWING	SITE OWN		19930204	281311.3	1882.571	10502	805
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		20060814	20060814	PVT, ELD C	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			NORTHEAS	JUST SOUT	GROWING	UNKNOWI	CONSTRUC	Developm	20081208	218105.9	1901.993	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		20070524	20070524	PVT, EL DC	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			ON BOTH S	THREE COI	GABBROIC	W COLON	THREATEN	Developm	20081203	136932.2	2502.231	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		19980618	19980618	CDF, DFG	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			TOP OF PII	2 COLONIE	MATURE C	HUNDRED		20140502	82932.81	1385.504	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20080509	20080509	PVT	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			APPROXIN	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	~400 PLAN	DEVELOPN	Developm	20081203	39988.08	752.8719	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		19970525	19970525	PVT	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			IMMEDIAT	AT BASE O	GROWING	2 PLANTS (	DEVELOPN	Developm	20000426	20023.44	502.1379	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		19940607	19940607	EL DORAD	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			EL DORAD	MAPPED S	GABBROIC	1 PLANT O	WATER CC	Other	20000426	20002.21	501.9935	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Poor	N		20070701	20070701	PVT	None	None	G2?Q	S2?		3.2			W SIDE OF	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	2 PLANTS S	LAND USE	Developm	20081203	5507.599	277.4399	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	Y		20190704	20190704		None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU			TWO PONI			20190710	1.51E+08	49512.39	99902	999
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	NORTH OF			COLLECTIC		19960117	1299465	16496.9	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		20160616	20160616	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	ALONG TH	MAPPED T	2016: BED	AT LEAST 2		20190201	95119.27	1439.652	20201	202
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20050422	20050422	PVT	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	LOGTOWN		HABITAT C	2 ADULTS	THREATEN	Road/trail	20070821	48583.14	859.0531	20201	202
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20050422	20050422	PVT	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	PONDS ON	SITE CONS	HABITATA	12 ADULTS		20070904	39600.31	987.2879	20201	202
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20050422	20050422	CALTRANS	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	SLATE CRE		HABITAT C	1 ADULT O	THREATEN	Road/trail	20070821	20023.32	502.1364	20101	201
Natural/Ni	Good	N		2002XXXX	2002XXXX	PVT-PLACE	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	NORTH SIE	THIS IS TH	HABITAT C	3 ADULTS ,	THREATEN	Developm	20021203	20023.11	502.1379	20101	201
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		19930630	19930630	USFS-ELDC	None	None	G3G4	S3			SSC	BLM_S; IU	CAMP CRE		MIXED CO	2 JUVENILI			19960102	19999.17	501.9538	20101	201
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		198309XX	198309XX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G5	S3				IUCN_LC	ABOUT 2 M	MAPPED C		1 MALE PC			20170807	8041670	10052.84	20901	209
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		20170525	20170525	CDF, DFG,	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	PINE HILL,	MAPPED B	ON RED-BI	W SUMMI	ROADSIDE	Biocides; I	20170705	470359.8	10135.09	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20110921	20110921	PVT, BLM	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	RIDGELINE	IN CREVICI	ALONG RII	E-MOST P(	ADJACENT	Developm	20170622	116199.5	2114.492	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		20150401	20150401	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	ALONG FA	MAPPED A	ON ROCKY	2 PLANTS S	THREATEN	Developm	20170619	42283.71	1122.145	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		1986XXXX	1986XXXX	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	EAST OF D	TWO COLC	IN GABBR(	13 PLANTS	NO THREA	Developm	20081211	33721.48	818.9408	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		1986XXXX	1986XXXX	UNKNOWI	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	ABOUT 0.8	MAPPED II		A1986 REP			19950126	20004.89	502.0255	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		1986XXXX	1986XXXX	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	SOUTHEAS	MAPPED A	IN GABBR(	54 PLANTS	NO THREA	Developm	20081211	20004.81	502.0246	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		1986XXXX	1986XXXX	UNKNOWI	Endangere	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	ABOUT 0.6	NW1/4 OF		MAP DETA			20081211	20004.59	502.0218	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20170511	20170511	CDF, DFG	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	PINE HILL /	SEVERAL C	IN CHAPAF	POP NUMI	THREATEN	Non-nativ	20180726	188124	3352.11	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19920520	19920520	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	1 KM (0.7	2701 CARI	GROWING	UNKNOWI	SITE HAS B	Developm	20081118	111976.3	1479.323	10303	803
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20050614	20050614	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	BETWEEN	MAPPED B	W POLY: N	WESTERN	DEVELOPN	Developm	20081209	108607.9	2144.867	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20170503	20170503	PVT, BLM	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	SOUTHEAS	MAPPED T	GROWING	APPROXIN	SITE ZONE	Developm	20180725	78383.3	1185.389	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20170503	20170503	PVT, BLM	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	1 MILE NO	TWO COLC	EASTERN (	EAST COLC	WESTERN	Developm	20180725	40211.81	1005.319	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20170503	20170503	BLM	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	ABOUT 0.8	IN SHALLO	QUERCUS	LESS THAN	CLEARING	Wood cutt	20180725	30050.05	627.0426	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		20170511	20170511	BLM, PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	FIRST RIDC	MAPPED A	SOIL DERI\	E POLYGOI	RIDGETOP		20180725	28921.54	1067.268	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20130522	20130522	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	JUST SOUT	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	~50 PLANT	DEVELOPN	Developm	20180725	17271.91	685.6701	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		20060708	20060708	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	SOUTH OF	PROJECT A	OAK WOO	HUNDRED	DISKING F(	Developm	20070508	15319.44	509.021	10301	103
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20070806	20070806	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	ALONG RO	MAPPED B	OAK WOO	~134 PLAN	SITE IS PR(	Developm	20081205	13603.98	601.5237	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20080624	20080624	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	NORTHEAS	MAPPED N	CHAPARR/	THREE COI	PARCEL IS	Developm	20100426	3959.794	225.8954	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		20170527	20170527	BLM	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	BETWEEN	MAPPED A	FOREST OI	50 PLANTS	BRUSH CLE	Wood cutt	20180725	2827.309	188.4935	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Poor	N		20100625	20030415	PVT	Endangere	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	BETWEEN	PLANTS OI	IN OAK W(	50 SQUAR	ADJACENT	Developm	20100720	2815.219	188.2918	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		19960116	19960116	EL DORAD	Delisted	Endangere	G5	S3			FP	BLM_S; CC	BASS LAKE		WINTERIN	EAGLES HA	THREATEN	Developm	19960207	1125283	3765.204	20602	806
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		192305XX	192305XX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2			BLM_S; US	PLACERVIL	EXACT LOC		ONLY SOU			20030129	8042177	10053.04	10903	809
Natural/Ni	Poor	N		20150410	20150410	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2			BLM_S; US	ALONG CA	FROM JUN	GRASSY SI	IN 1994, 3(	OCCURREN	Biocides; F	20160606	20023.58	502.1396	10101	101
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19901025	19901025	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3G4	S3S4				IUCN_LC; \	PLACERVIL	MAPPED T		CAS #1693			20070319	8042177	10053.04	20903	809
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19160729	19160729	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3G4	S3S4				IUCN_LC; \	2 MILES W	LOCATION		9 FEMALE			20070319	8042069	10052.97	20902	809
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19901030	19901030	UNKNOWI	None	None	G3G4	S3S4				IUCN_LC; \	POLLOCK F	MAPPED A		1 MALE SP			20070319	1130891	3769.842	20601	206
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		20040723	20040723	SMUD	None	None	G3G4	S3S4				IUCN_LC; \	SOUTH FO		SCRUBBY \	ONE ADUL			20050414	282659.4	1884.816	20502	805
Natural/Ni	Unknown	Y		2008XXXX	2008XXXX		None	None	G2	S2	1B.1			USFS_S			FOUND ON				20150729	1.51E+08	49474.77	99901	999
Natural/Ni	Fair	N		20010623	20010623	USFS-ELDC	None	None	G4	S3				BLM_S; IU	EL DORAD	SITE L2 C. I	OLD ROAD	SITE SURV	LOW USE T	Other	20070320	2468420	6358.356	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Excellent	N		20010901	20010901	USFS-ELDC	None	None	G4G5	S3				IUCN_LC; \	EL DORAD	PLOT ID L2	MEDIUM S	SITE SURV	MINING CI	Mining	20070321	2530734	6366.545	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20020720	20020720	SMUD	None	None	G5	S4				BLM_S; IU	SLAB CREE	NO EVIDEI	HABITAT C	17 ADULTS			20070315	303944.3	2390.183	20301	203
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20040725	20040725	SMUD	None	None	G5	S4				BLM_S; IU	AMERICAN	NUMEROL	HABITAT C	4 ADULTS,	POSSIBLE T	Developm	20070702	282659.4	1884.816	20502	805
Natural/Ni	Good	N		20150623	20150623	PVT, EL DC	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	JUST E OF	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	POP #S FO	ORV TRAIL	Developm	20191223	1410485	26263.11	10201	102
Natural/Ni	Unknown	N		19620530	19620530	UNKNOWI	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2			SB_CalBG/	2.8 MILES	EXACT LOC	HABITAT II	ONLY SOU	NONE KNC		20010220	1130913	3769.879	10601	106

Natural/N:	Excellent	N		20170329	20170329	DFG-PINE	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	PINE HILL,	MAPPED B	GROWING	<1000 PLA	LOOKOUT	Other; Roa	20191206	403966.7	7696.518	10201	102
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		198403XX	198403XX	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	EAST SIDE	GROWING	THIN SERP	FEWER TH	ROAD WID	Road/trail	20081126	282659.4	1884.816	10501	105
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		20020611	20020611	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	WEST OF \	MAPPED B		SITE BASEI			20191212	281315.7	1882.586	10501	105
Natural/N:	None	N		19831108	197807XX	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	WEBER CR		SITE CONT	SMALL CO	AREA HAS	Developm	20170816	281273.4	1882.444	10501	105
Natural/N:	Good	N		20080509	20080509	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	JUST NE O	MAPPED B	ON RESCU	<50 PLANT	ROAD MAI	Developm	20170901	217052.3	4370.359	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20070803	20070803	BLM, PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	MARTEL C	SEVERAL C	NORTHERI	UNKNOWI	MINING IS	Mining; Rc	20191212	183609.2	5267.25	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20170607	20170607	PVT, EL DC	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	VICINITY O	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	WESTERN	IRRIGATIO	Developm	20191212	89059.78	2612.172	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20130722	20130722	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	NORTH AN	ALONG RC	GABBROIC	ABOUT 75	DEVELOPN	Developm	20191213	88983.15	2251.401	10201	102
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20060708	20060708	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	SOUTH OF	WEST OF (	CHAPARR/	80 PLANTS	DISKING F(	Developm	20070723	70602.6	942.2003	10401	104
Natural/N:	Good	N		2007XXXX	2007XXXX	PVT, BLM	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	NORTH OF	MAPPED B	PINE HILL (	S COLONY	10 ACRE SI	Developm	20100726	51801.16	1927.915	10201	102
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20090624	20090624	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	WEST SIDE	MAPPED B	CHAPARR/	NORTHERI	PROPOSEI	Developm	20130221	51591.92	1366.485	10201	102
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20110510	20110510	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	NEAR JUN(	MAPPED B	ASSOCIATI	WESTERN	NEARBY U!	Biocides; F	20130213	47053.1	1093.615	10201	102
Natural/N:	None	N		19860501	19860501	UNKNOWI	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	3 KM (2 M	EAST AND	GROWING	APPROXIM	MOST OR /	Road/trail	20170821	38026.02	919.2862	10201	102
Natural/N:	Poor	N		20150625	20150625	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	JUST EAST	ALONG SH	FOUND IN	UNKNOWI	ADJACENT	Developm	20170817	29625.93	622.0452	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20070803	20070803	BLM, PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	NNW OF R	GROWING	OPEN ARE	UNKNOWI			20191212	29574.34	1436.73	10201	102
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20070326	20070326	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	E SIDE OF !	MAPPED B	CHAPARR/	300 PLANT	THE PARCE	Developm	20081201	20023.32	502.1364	10102	801
Natural/N:	Poor	N		20110429	1980XXXX	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	0.5 MILE S			ONLY SOU			20130219	20003.99	502.0142	10101	101
Natural/N:	Good	N		2007XXXX	2007XXXX	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	UPPER PIN	8 SCATTER	DISTURBEI	100 PLANT	SOME GRA	Agricultur	20170830	18797.97	1193.721	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20070730	20070730	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	ON BOTH !	MAPPED B	CHAPARR/	3 S POLYS:	SITE WILL !	Developm	20081126	15417.65	893.149	10201	102
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20070516	20070516	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	ALONG DC	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	~12 PLANT	DEVELOPN	Developm	20081203	15385.75	562.2172	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20150604	20150604	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	ABOUT 0.2	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	744 PLANT			20170818	9135.454	364.1279	10201	102
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		20170402	20170402	DFG-PINE	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	ALONG SW	MAPPED B		UNKNOWI			20170818	7329.342	369.4737	10201	102
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		2007XXXX	2007XXXX	PVT	Threatene	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2		SB_CalBG/	NEAR JUN(	MAPPED II		FEWER TH			20100720	2815.218	188.2918	10201	102
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		191607XX	191607XX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G5	S2S3		SSC	BLM_S; US	NEAR PLA(			FIVE FISHE			20100208	2.01E+08	50264.84	21002	810
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		199505XX	199505XX	CDF-PINE I	None	None	G3G4	S3S4		SSC	BLM_S; IU	PINE HILL,	SOUTHWE	NORTHERI	2 LIZARDS	AREA MAY	Improper I	19981001	83233.37	1181.779	20301	203
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		20050401	20050401	PVT	None	None	G3G4	S3S4		SSC	BLM_S; IU	0.25 NORT	LOCATED J	NORTHERI	2 OBSERVE	THREATEN	Developm	20090826	70602.6	942.2003	20401	204
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20070524	20070524	PVT	None	None	G3G4	S3S4		SSC	BLM_S; IU	ALONG W(	WOODLE(	NORTHERI	1 ADULT C	DEVELOPN	Developm	20090828	20023.32	502.1364	20101	201
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20050615	20050615	DFG-PINE	None	None	G3G4	S3S4		SSC	BLM_S; IU	0.7 MILE N		HABITAT C	1 ADULT C	THE LACK (	Improper I	20050630	20023.32	502.1364	20101	201
Natural/N:	None	N		20170622	19160731	UNKNOWI	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	2 MILES W	LOCATION		2 ADULTS	BULLFROG	Non-nativ	20181101	8042069	10052.97	20902	809
Natural/N:	None	N		19381114	19381114	UNKNOWI	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	7 MILES W			9 COLLECT			20180921	8041669	10052.84	20901	209
Natural/N:	None	N		2003XXXX	1850XXXX	DPR, UNK	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	SOUTH FO	TYPE LOCA	TADPOLE S	1 JUVENILI	BULLFROG	Mining; Nc	20180918	8041669	10052.84	20901	209
Natural/N:	None	N		19421019	19421019	UNKNOWI	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	MARTINEZ			COLLECTIC			20180921	1130517	3769.531	20601	206
Natural/N:	None	N		20170622	19580718	PVT	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	WEBBER C	INCLUDES		4 COLLECT			20180921	1130517	3769.531	20601	206
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20111004	20070921	USFS-ELDC	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	SOUTH FO	MAPPED T	HABITAT: I	SUBADULT	HYDROELE	Altered flo	20180921	358511	4683.205	20301	203
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20180606	20180606	USFS-ELDC	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	NEAR CON	SITE 110R	LOW-GRAI	ALL LIFE S1	CRAYFISH	Altered flo	20190205	344707.8	4528.379	20301	203
Natural/N:	Good	N		20070705	20070705	USFS-ELDC	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	CAMP CRE	INCLUDES	SLOW-MO	3 ADULTS	POSSIBLE T	Mining	20180515	313560.8	3886.748	20301	203
Natural/N:	Good	N		20130709	20111004	USFS-ELDC	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	ABOUT 0.5	MAPPED T	STRETCH (	ALL LIFE S1	CRAYFISH	Altered flo	20180925	300652.2	4006.077	20301	203
Natural/N:	None	N		20170624	19610331	UNKNOWI	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	HIGHWAY			1 COLLECT			20180921	282629	1884.765	20501	205
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		20170922	20030820	BLM	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	SOUTH FO	IN STREAM	MAINLY LC	FROGS AN	POSSIBLE I	Non-nativ	20190213	20074.8	502.5571	20101	201
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		20070801	20070801	USFS-ELDC	None	Endangere	G3	S3		SSC	BLM_S; IU	CAMP CRE			9 ADULTS,			20180508	20074	502.5394	20101	201
Natural/N:	Good	Y		20190704	20190704		Threatene	None	G2G3	S2S3		SSC	IUCN_VU			ONE OF TV		THREATEN	Disease; N	20190924	1.51E+08	49512.39	99902	999
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		1873XXXX	1873XXXX	UNKNOWI	None	Threatene	G5	S2			BLM_S; IU	NEAR PLA(	LOCATION	COLONY N	AN ALBINC			20111206	2.01E+08	50264.84	21002	810
Natural/N:	Excellent	Y		20070606	20070606		None	Endangere	G5	S1			CDF_S; IU(			RIPARIAN (				20140207	1.51E+08	49549.87	99901	999
Natural/N:	Excellent	Y		20080606	20080606		None	Endangere	G5	S1			CDF_S; IU(			PINE & OA				20140207	1.51E+08	49549.87	99901	999
Natural/N:	Excellent	Y		20060606	20060606		None	Endangere	G5	S1			CDF_S; IU(			SIERRA MI				20140207	1.51E+08	49549.87	99901	999
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		190109XX	190109XX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3			PLACERVIL	EXACT LO(		SITE BASEI			20030123	8042177	10053.04	10903	809
Natural/N:	Good	N		20160503	20160503	PVT, BLM	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	BETWEEN	MAPPED B	ON PINE H	POP #S AR	THREATEN	Developm	20190102	1793054	23012.49	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20070516	20070516	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	SOUTHWE	3 COLONIE	ON RESCU	>10,000 PI	MUCH DE\	Developm	20081117	704784.8	6993.143	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20170511	20170511	BLM, DFG,	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	PINE HILL,	11 POLYG(	IN CHAPAI	OVER 100(	THREATEN	Developm	20190102	558605.4	6941.102	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20130722	20130722	PVT, BLM	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	BOTH SIDE	MAPPED B	GABBROIC	UNKNOWI	DEVELOPN	Developm	20190102	208295.1	6333.105	10201	102
Natural/N:	Excellent	N		20150604	20150604	BLM, PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	RIDGE JUS	MAPPED B	IN YELLOW	POPULATI(	THREATEN	Developm	20190102	137277.7	5364.578	10201	102
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		19930613	19930613	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	I KM (0.7 M	2701 CARL	GROWING	UNKNOWI	SITE HAS B	Developm	20081118	111976.3	1479.323	10303	803
Natural/N:	Good	N		2007XXXX	2007XXXX	PVT, BLM	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	ON EITHER	SEVERAL C	OAK WOO	200+ INDI\	DEVELOPN	Developm	20100721	78820.64	2101.467	10201	102
Natural/N:	Excellent	N		20070419	20070419	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	APPROXIM	MAPPED A	GABBROIC	~584 PLAN	DEVELOPN	Developm	20081118	70602.54	942.1999	10401	104
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		20060624	20060624	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	1.9 AIR MI	FOUR COL	ON RESCU	UNKNOWI	AREA BEIN	Developm	20070726	49060.92	1918.077	10201	102
Natural/N:	Good	N		20150519	20150519	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	NEAR THE	3 POLYGO(	GABBROIC	E POLY SEI	E POLYGOI	Developm	20190102	38947.44	1268.38	10201	102
Natural/N:	Fair	N		19980618	19980618	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	NORTHEAS	MAPPED C	FOOTHILL	16 INDIVIC	DEVELOPN	Developm	20030627	36421.53	707.2074	10301	103
Natural/N:	Good	N		20080624	20080624	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	NORTHEAS	S POLY MA	CHAPARR/	3 COLONIE	DEVELOPN	Biocides; I	20090126	22911.55	823.9546	10201	102
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		1986XXXX	1986XXXX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	ABOUT 0.5	MAPPED II		UNKNOWI			20130912	20025.35	502.1639	10101	101
Natural/N:	Unknown	N		1986XXXX	1986XXXX	UNKNOWI	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	WHITE OA	MAPPED N		UNKNOWI			20130912	20023.33	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/N:	Good	N		20110419	20110419	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	EAST OF S	MAPPED II	LIVE OAK \	500 PLANT	POTENTIA	Developm	20130912	20023.33	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/N:	Fair	N		20110629	20110629	PVT, UNK	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	BETWEEN	2 SITES RE	BORDER B	UNKNOWI	DEVELOPN	Biocides; I	20130912	20023.33	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/N:	Excellent	N		20070503	20070503	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	SOUTHEAS	MAPPED B	MIXED OA	UNKNOWI			20130912	20023.32	502.1364	10101	101
Natural/N:	Poor	N		20070604	20070604	ELD COUN	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		BLM_S; SB	AT THE INT	WITHIN A	SOILS MAI	70-75 PLAI	THREATEN	Developm	20070727	20023.32	502.1364	10101	101

Natural/N: Good	N	20070806	20070806	BLM	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S; SB BETWEEN MAPPED II ABOVE DR 500 STALK	20100601	2815.217	188.2917	10201	102
Natural/N: Fair	N	20060728	20060728	PVT	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S; SB JUST NE O ABOUT 13 CHAPARR/ 200 PLANT AS OF 200 Developm	20070727	2007.569	193.4992	10201	102

ScientificNa	CommonNa	Family	Lifeform	CRPR	GRank	SRank	OtherStatu	CESA	FESA	BloomingPe	Habitat	MicroHabit	ElevationLo	ElevationLo	ElevationHi	ElevationHi	CAEndemic	States	Counties	Quads	EOTotal	EOA	
Calystegia s	Stebbins' m	Convolvula	perennial r	1B.1	G1	S1	SB_CalBG/I	CE	FE	Apr-Jul	Chaparral,	Gabbroic (	185	605	1090	3575	TRUE	CA	ELD, NEV	Coloma (3	15		1
Ceanothus	Pine Hill ce	Rhamnacea	perennial e	1B.1	G1	S1	SB_CalBG/I	CR	FE	Apr-Jun	Chaparral,	Gabbroic (	245	805	1090	3575	TRUE	CA	ELD	Clarksville	9		1
Fremontod	Pine Hill fla	Malvaceae	perennial e	1B.2	G1	S1	SB_CalBG/I	CR	FE	Apr-Jul	Chaparral,	Gabbroic (	425	1395	760	2495	TRUE	CA	ELD, NEV,	Clarksville	12		1
Galium cali	El Dorado b	Rubiaceae	perennial h	1B.2	G5T1	S1	SB_CalBG/I	CR	FE	May-Jun	Chaparral,	Gabbroic	100	330	585	1920	TRUE	CA	ELD	Clarksville	17		4
Packera lay	Layne's rag	Asteraceae	perennial h	1B.2	G2	S2	SB_CalBG/I	CR	FT	Apr-Aug	Chaparral,	Gabbroic (	200	655	1085	3560	TRUE	CA	ELD, PLA,	Chinese Ca	48		2

EOB	EOC	EOD	EOX	EOU	EOHistoric	EORecent	EOExtant	EOPossibly	EOExtirpat	EOThreatLi	Notes	Threats	Taxonomy	Other	FullScientif	Synonyms	ElementCo	USDAPlant	CBRReason	DateAdded	LastUpdate
2	7	1	4	0	5	10	11	3	1	14	Threatened by development, vehicles, road m				Calystegia	stebbinsii	PDCON040	CAST21		########	########
2	2	0	0	4	3	6	9	0	0	6	Threatened by residential development, road				Ceanothus	roderickii	PDRHA041	CERO4		########	########
1	3	1	0	6	6	6	12	0	0	10	Threatened by development and alteration of				Fremontodendron	dec	PDSTE0303	FRDE2		########	########
8	0	1	0	4	4	13	17	0	0	14	Threatened by development, vehicles, and re				Galium	californicum ss	PDRUB0N0	GACAS		########	########
19	6	4	2	15	21	27	46	2	0	32	Threatened by urbanization, development, cl				Packera	lay	Senecio la	PDAST8H1	PALA41	########	########

Appendix C. Native American Consultation

El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0795

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Regina Cuellar, Chairwoman
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Ms. Cuellar:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Please respond to my contact information provided below within 30 days if you are interested in beginning consultation regarding this Project activity.

Lead Agency Contact Information:
Michael C. Baron, Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
Email: mbaron@eid.org

Sincerely,

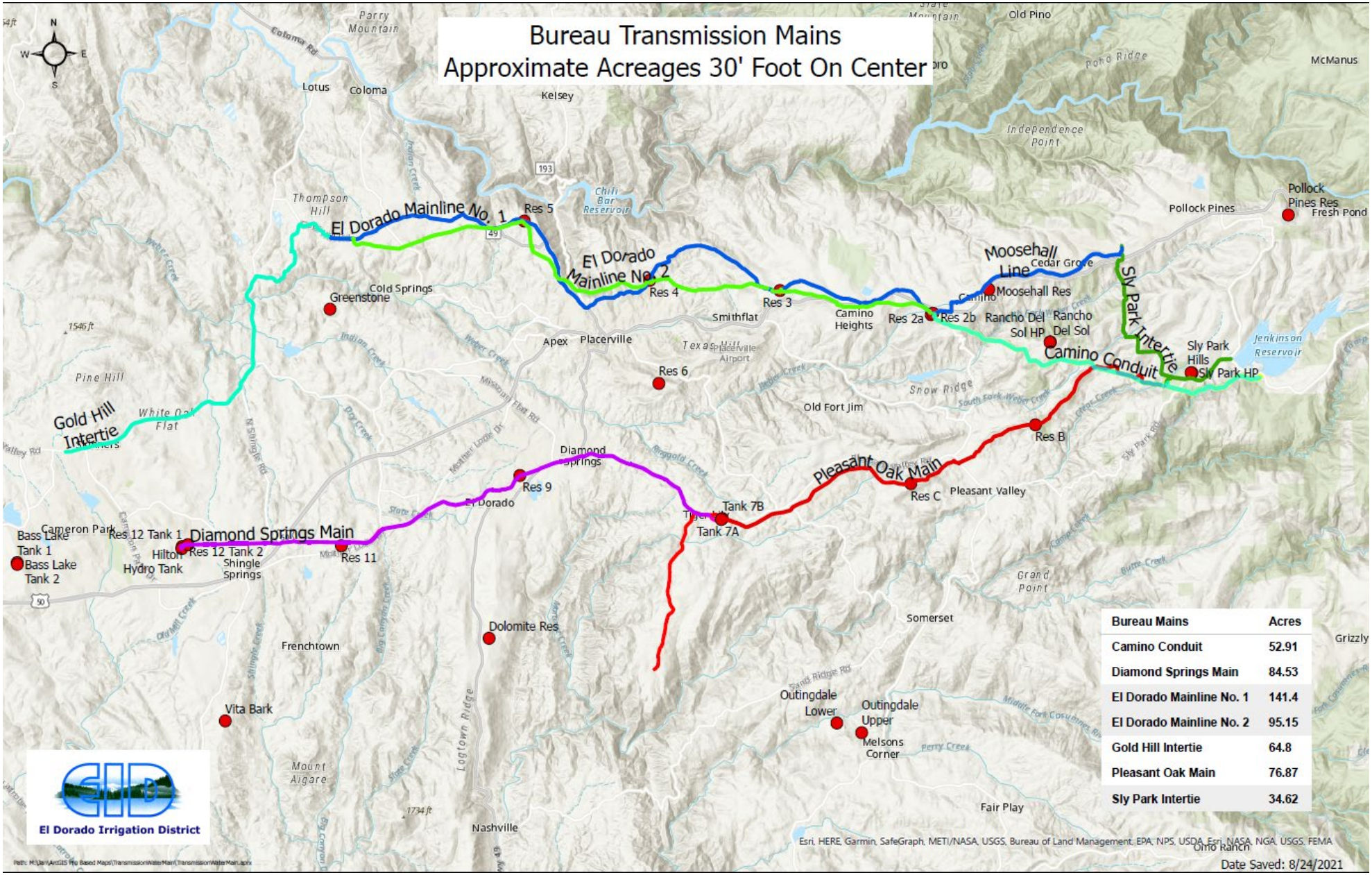
Michael C. Baron
Environmental Review Analyst

MB:lv

Enclosures: Project Location Map

El Dorado Irrigation District:
Brian Mueller, P.E., Engineering Director
Dan Corcoran, Operations Director
Elizabeth Leeper, Senior Deputy General Counsel
Brian Deason, Environmental Resources Supervisor

Attachement 1: Location Map



El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0796

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resources Director
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Michael C. Baron, Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
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Email: mbaron@eid.org

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Environmental Review Analyst

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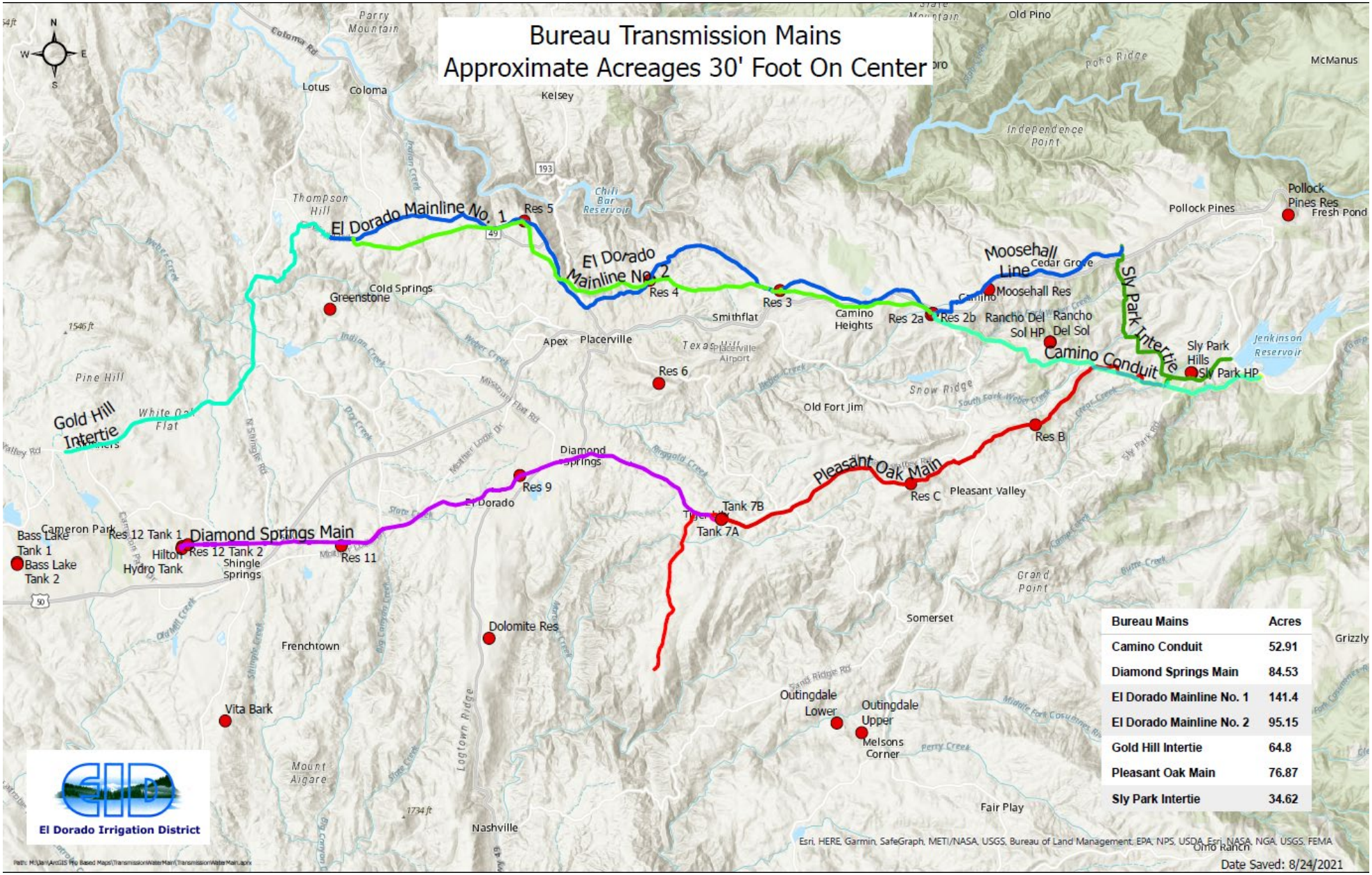

El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0797

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Mr. Mirelez:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Michael C. Baron, Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
Email: mbaron@eid.org

Sincerely,

Michael C. Baron
Environmental Review Analyst

MB:lv

Enclosures: Project Location map

El Dorado Irrigation District:
Brian Mueller, P.E., Engineering Director
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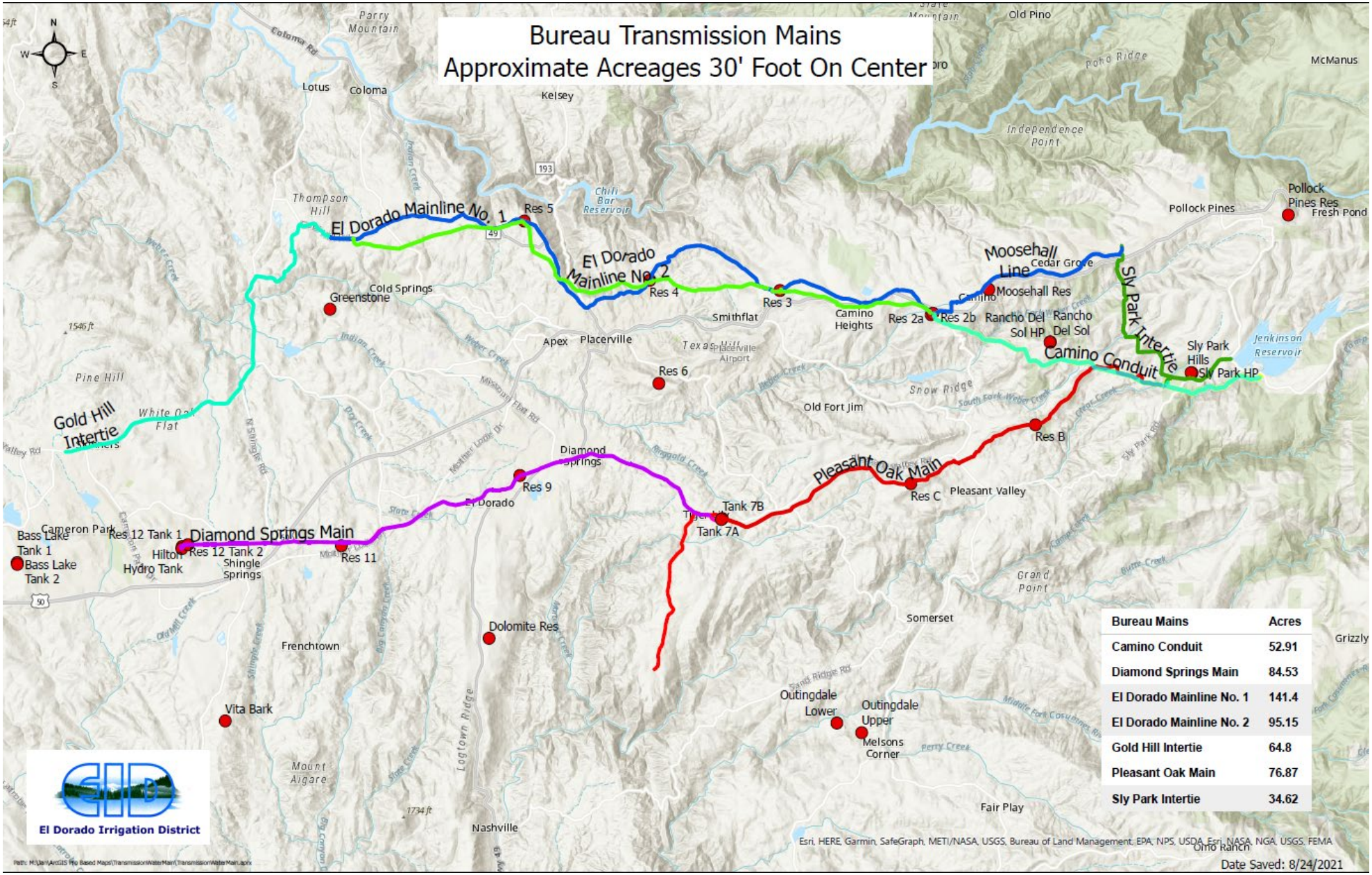

El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0798

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Gene Whitehouse, Chairman
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Mr. Whitehouse:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Lead Agency Contact Information:
Michael C. Baron, Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
Email: mbaron@eid.org

Sincerely,

Michael C. Baron
Environmental Review Analyst

MB:lv

Enclosures: Project Location Map

cc:

Jason Camp
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Marcos Guerrero
Cultural Resources Manager
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

El Dorado Irrigation District:

Brian Mueller, P.E., Engineering Director
Dan Corcoran, Operations Director
Elizabeth Leeper, Senior Deputy General Counsel
Brian Deason, Environmental Resources Supervisor

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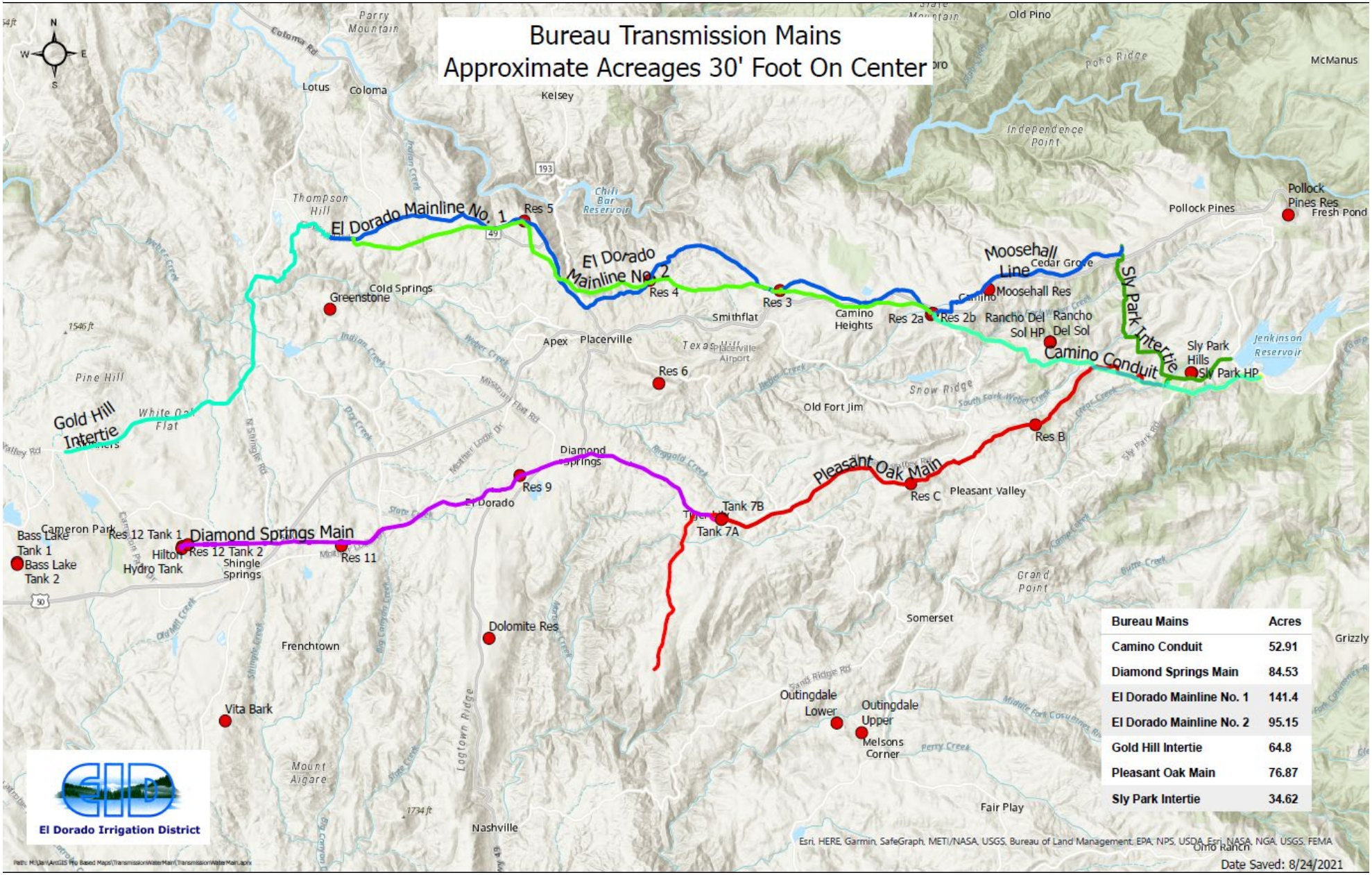

El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0799

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Ralph Hatch, Director
Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department
9415 Rancheria Drive
Wilton, CA 95695

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Mr. Hatch:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Lead Agency Contact Information:
Michael C. Baron, Environmental Review Analyst
El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
Email: mbaron@eid.org

Sincerely,

Michael C. Baron
Environmental Review Analyst

MB:lv

Enclosures: Project Location Map

El Dorado Irrigation District:
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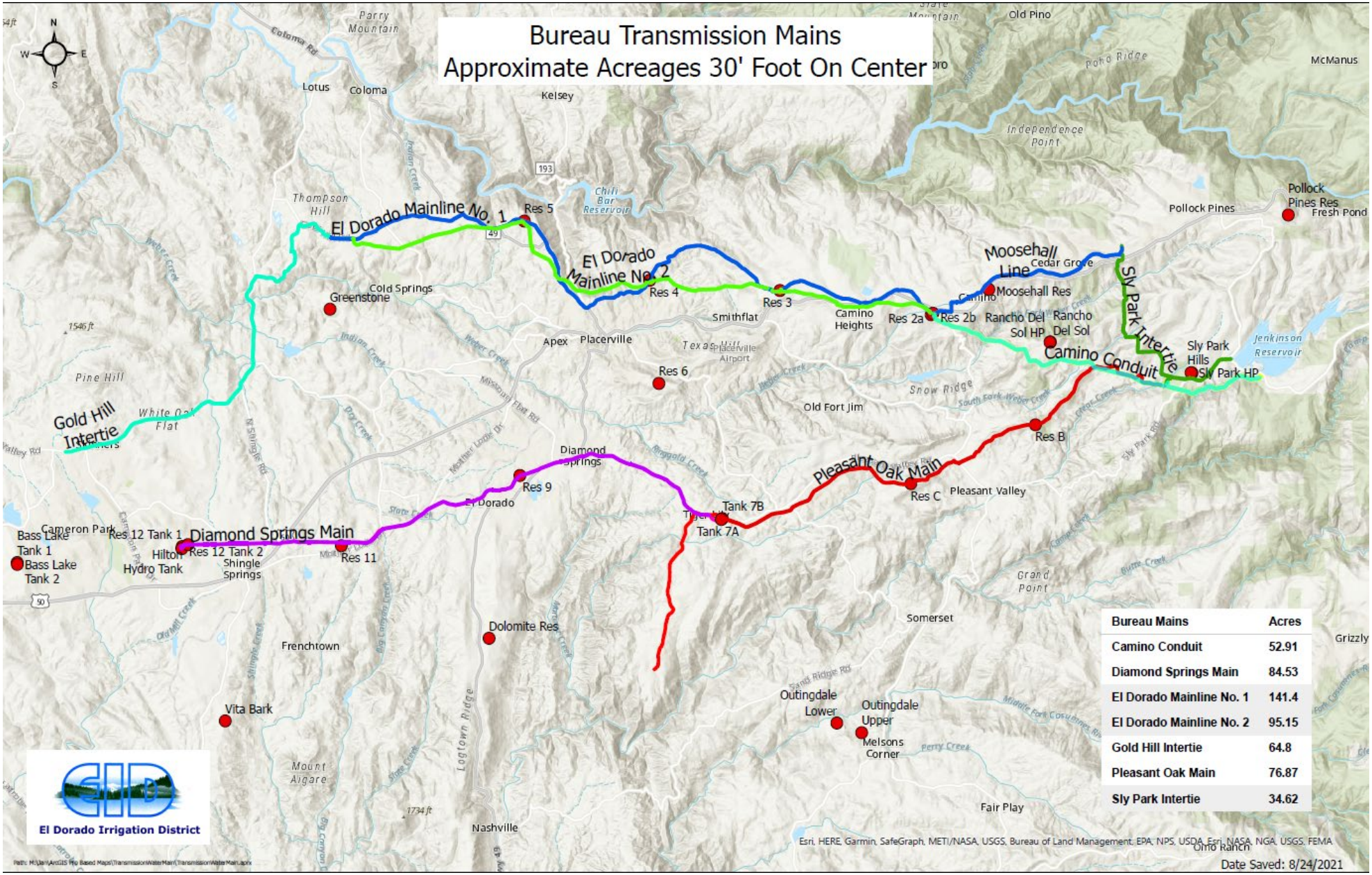

El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0800

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Raymond C. Hitchcock, Chairman
Wilton Rancheria Cultural Preservation Department
9415 Rancheria Drive
Wilton, CA 95695

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Mr. Hitchcock:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Environmental Review Analyst

MB:lv

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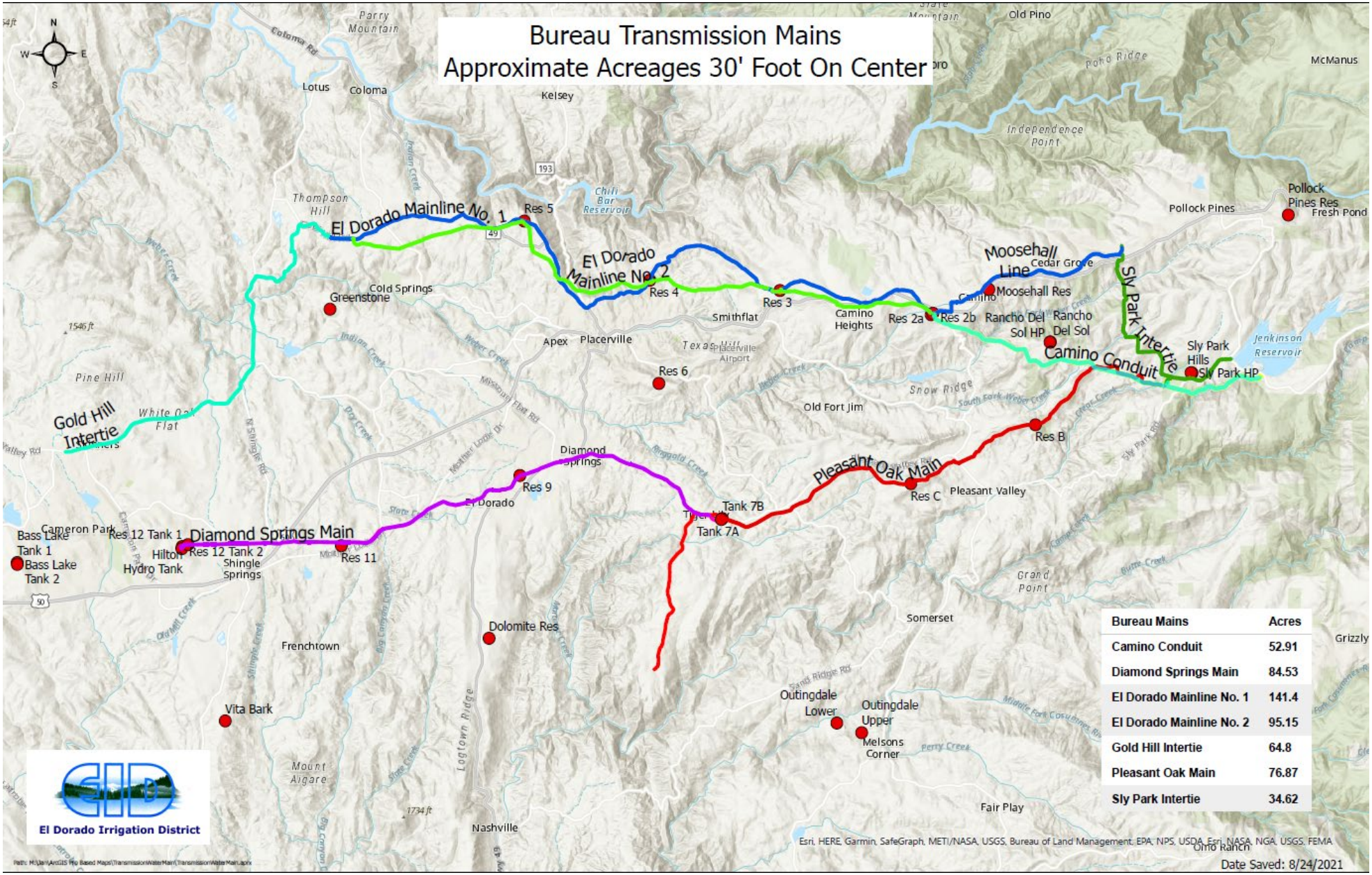

El Dorado Irrigation District

Letter No.: EEO2022-0801

July 20, 2022

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL

Erin Young, Chairman
Wopumnes Nisenan-Mewuk Nation of El Dorado County
P.O. Box 1712
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Subject: AB 52 Notification of the Proposed Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program

Dear Ms. Young:

This is notification that the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) is proposing to undertake the Vegetation Right-of-Way Reinforcement Program (Project) that consists of vegetation management activities along approximately 88-miles of the Districts raw water transmission system (See Attachment 1: Project location). Clearing hazard trees and dense vegetation will provide District crews safe and reliable access to pipeline facilities for detection of leaks, periodic inspection and maintenance, and emergency repairs. In addition, these activities will help reduce wildfire hazards and risks in proximity to critical drinking water infrastructure.

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Placerville, CA 95667
Email: mbaron@eid.org

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Enclosures: Project Location Map

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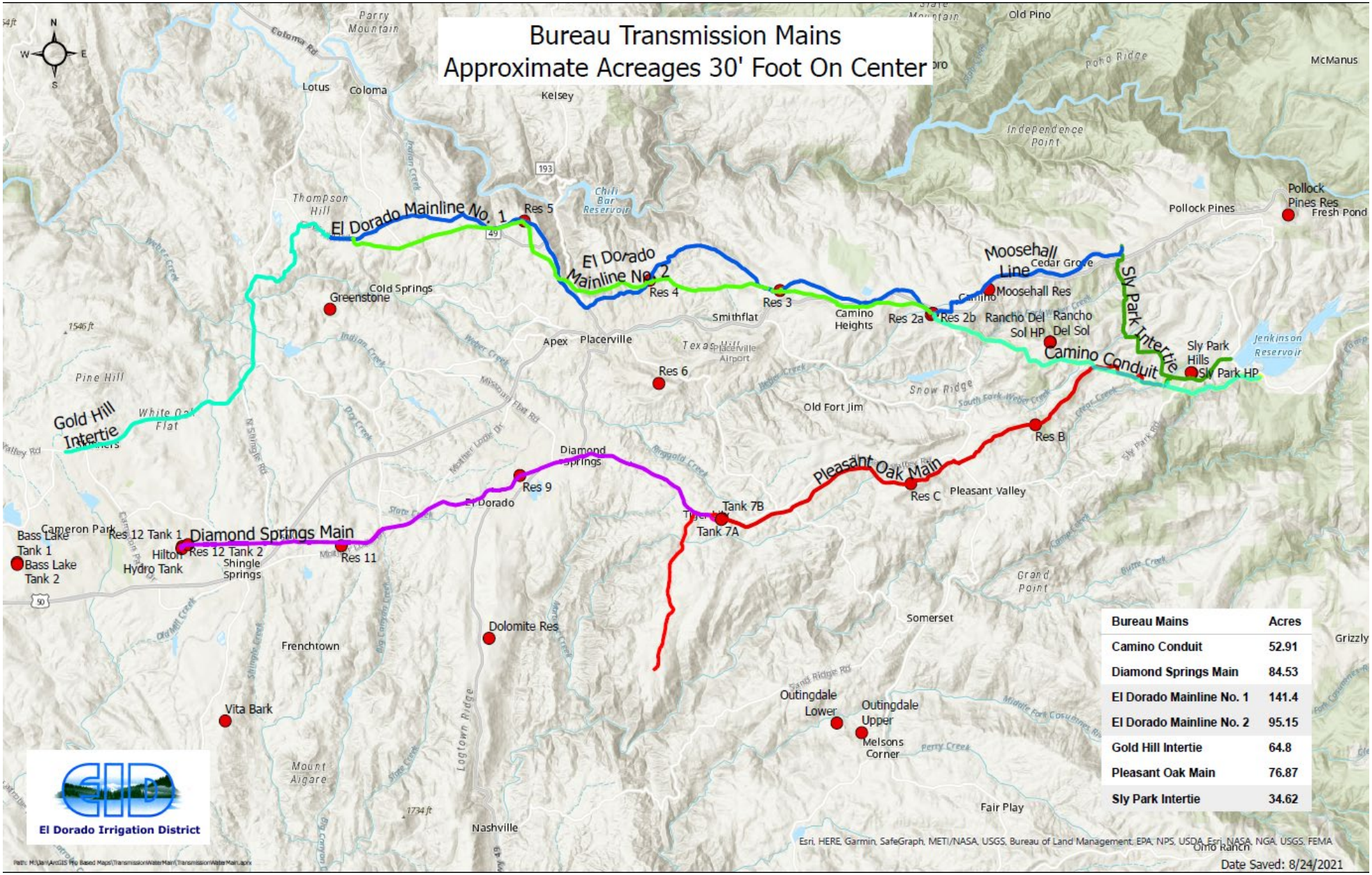

Appendix D. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

Prepared for:

El Dorado Irrigation District

February 2023

Prepared by:

GEI Consultants

Consulting Engineers and Scientists

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Right-of-way Reinforcement Program

Prepared for:

El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Contact:

Michael Baron
Environmental Review Analyst
mbaron@eid.org

Prepared by:

GEI Consultants, Inc.
2868 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95670

Contact:

Ryan Jolley
Senior Project Manager
(916) 912-4942

March 2023

Project No. 2202264

Table of Contents

Table

Acronyms and Other Abbreviations

BMPs	best management practices
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHSC	California Health and Safety Code
EID	El Dorado Irrigation District
ESA	Endangered Species Act
IS/MND	Initial Study/proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration
Program, proposed program, or proposed project	Right-of-way Reinforcement Program
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) prepared an Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) in March 2023 to provide the public and responsible and trustee agencies with information about the potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Right-of-way Reinforcement Program (program, proposed program, or proposed project).

The IS/MND concludes that implementation of the proposed program would generate significant and potentially significant adverse effects on the environment. The IS/MND identifies feasible mitigation measures that avoid, mitigate, or reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Section 21081.6(a)(1) of the California Public Resources Code and Section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines require a public agency to adopt a reporting and monitoring program on the revisions which it has required in the program and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental impacts on the physical environment.

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program will be used by EID to ensure that mitigation measures identified in the MND are implemented as described in the MND and that their implementation is documented.

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is presented in tabular format. The table columns contain the following information:

- **Mitigation Number:** Lists the mitigation measures by number, as designated in the MND.
- **Mitigation Measure:** Provides the text of the mitigation measures, each of which has been adopted and incorporated into the project.
- **Timing/Schedule:** Lists the time frame in which the mitigation measure is expected to take place.
- **Implementation Responsibility:** Identifies the entity responsible for implementing the mitigation measure.
- **Completion of Implementation:** EID is responsible for reporting on implementation of the mitigation measures. The "Completion of Implementation" column is to be used by EID to indicate when implementation of a mitigation measure has been completed. EID, at its discretion, may delegate implementation responsibility or portions thereof to qualified consultants or contractors.

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure	Timing/Schedule	Implementation Responsibility	Completion of Implementation
Biological Resources				
BIO-1	**Review and Survey Project Area-Specific Biological Resources.** EID will assess the planned treatment areas to determine if habitat types that may be suitable for sensitive biological resources are present. If suitable habitat types are present within the planned treatment area, EID will require a qualified biologist conduct a biological survey prior to treatment activities. Biological surveys will include visual inspection for biological resources to (1) identify and document sensitive resources, such as riparian or other sensitive habitats, sensitive natural community, wetlands and waters, or wildlife nursery site or habitat (including bird nests), and (2) assess the suitability of habitat for special-status plant and animal species. Habitat assessments will be completed at a time of year that is appropriate for identifying habitat. Based on the results, EID, in consultation with a qualified biologist, will determine which one of the following best characterizes the circumstances: **A. Suitable Habitat Is Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Clearly Avoided**. If, based on the survey, the qualified biologist determines that suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources is present but adverse effects on the suitable habitat can clearly be avoided through one of the following methods, the avoidance mechanism will be implemented prior to initiating treatment and will remain in effect throughout the treatment: ▪ by physically avoiding the suitable habitat, or ▪ by conducting treatment outside of the season when a sensitive resource could be present within the suitable habitat or outside the season of sensitivity (e.g., outside of special-status bird nesting season, during dormant season of sensitive annual or geophytic plant species, or outside of maternity and rearing season at wildlife nursery sites). Physical avoidance will include flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway) to delineate the boundary of the avoidance area around the suitable habitat. **B. Suitable Habitat is Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Clearly Avoided.** Further review and surveys will be conducted to determine presence/absence of sensitive biological resources that may be affected (see resource-specific mitigation measures).	Prior to treatment activities	EID	
BIO-2	**Require Biological Resource Training for Workers.** EID will implement a biological resource training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified biologist prepare biological resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. The training will describe the appropriate work practices necessary to effectively implement the biological mitigation measures and to comply with the applicable environmental laws and regulations. The training will include the identification, relevant life history information, and avoidance of pertinent special-status species; identification and avoidance of sensitive natural communities and habitats; impact minimization procedures; and reporting requirements. The training will instruct workers when it is appropriate to stop work and allow wildlife encountered during treatment activities to leave the area unharmed and when it is necessary to report encounters to a qualified biologist.	Prior to treatment activities	EID	
BIO-3	**Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Special-Status Plants.** If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status plant species could be present and cannot be avoided, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct surveys for special-status plant species with the potential to be affected by a treatment prior to initiation of the treatment. The survey will follow the methods in the current version of CDFW's "Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities." **A. Special-status Plants Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided**. If special-status plants are determined to be present, EID will avoid and protect these species through one of the following: 1. Treatment in areas that may support herbaceous annual, stump-sprouting, or geophyte special-status plants may be carried out during the dormant season for the relevant species or after the species have completed their annual lifecycle without conducting presence/absence surveys provided the treatment will not alter habitat or destroy seeds, stumps, or roots, rhizomes, bulbs and other underground parts in a way that would make it unsuitable for the species to reestablish following treatment. 2. EID will avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate buffer size will be determined based on plant phenology at the time of treatment (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the treatment method being used, and environmental conditions and terrain. The only exception to avoidance of special-status plants will be in cases where it is determined by a qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status and location, that the listed plants would benefit from treatment in the occupied habitat area even though some of the listed plants may be lost during treatment activities. **B. Special-status Plants Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.** If significant impacts on special-status plants cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status plants will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.	Prior to treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure	Timing/Schedule	Implementation Responsibility	Completion of Implementation
BIO-4	**Protect Nesting Birds, Including Raptors and Nursery Sites.** If treatment activities are scheduled to occur during the active nesting season of native bird species (typically March 1st – August 31st), including raptors, and nursery sites (e.g., nesting bird colonies) that could be present within or adjacent to the program area, EID shall require a qualified biologist to conduct a survey for nesting birds, including colonial nesting species, with potential to be directly or indirectly affected by a treatment activity. Unless otherwise specified in a protocol, the survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the beginning of treatment activities, and should generally consider nesting habitat located within 100 feet (for songbirds) and within 500 feet, and where feasible up to ¼-mile, (for raptors) of the treatment area. **A. Nesting Birds and/or Nursery Sites Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided**. If an active bird nest (i.e., presence of eggs and/or chicks) is observed or determined to likely be present based on observed behavior, EID will implement a feasible strategy to avoid disturbance of active nests, which may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following: ▪ **Establish Buffer.** Establish a temporary, species-appropriate buffer around the colony/nest sufficient to reasonably expect that breeding would not be disrupted. Treatment activities will be implemented outside of the buffer. The buffer location will be determined by a qualified biologist. ▪ **Modify Treatment.** Modify the treatment in the vicinity of an active colony/nest to avoid disturbance (e.g., by implementing manual treatment methods, rather than mechanical treatment methods). Treatment modifications will be determined by EID in coordination with the qualified biologist. ▪ **Defer Treatment.** Defer the timing of treatment in the portion(s) of the program area that could disturb the active colony/nest. If this avoidance strategy is implemented, treatment activity will not commence until young are independent of the colony/nest or the colony/nest becomes inactive, as determined by the qualified biologist. ▪ **Monitor Active Colony/ Nest During Treatment.** If treatment with potential to disturb an active colony or nest must proceed, a qualified biologist will monitor the colony/nest during treatment activities to identify signs of agitation or other behaviors that signal disturbance of the active colony/nest is likely (e.g., standing up from a brooding position, flying from the colony/nest). If signs of disturbance are observed, one of the other avoidance strategies (establish buffer, modify treatment or defer treatment) will be implemented or a pause in the treatment activity will occur until the disturbance behavior ceases. **B. Special-status Birds Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.** If significant impacts on special-status birds cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of special-status birds will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.	Prior to and during treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	
BIO-5	**Survey and Avoid or Compensate for Unavoidable Loss of Other Special-status Wildlife Species.** If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that suitable habitat for special-status amphibians, reptiles, and other special-status wildlife species is present and treatment activities could result in direct or indirect effects to these species, EID will require a qualified biologist to conduct focused pre-treatment clearance surveys for the relevant species. Protocol-level surveys are not expected to be necessary because species presence would be assumed based on habitat evaluation (as conducted during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1), known locality records, and other parameters, such as time of year. **A. Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided**. If special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species are determined to be present (e.g., as determined in surveys during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 or focused pre-treatment clearance surveys implemented with this mitigation measure), EID will avoid adverse effects to the species by implementing one of the following: 1. Treatment activities will not be implemented within the occupied habitat. Any treatment activities outside occupied habitat will be a sufficient distance from the occupied habitat such that mortality, injury, or disturbance of the species will not occur, as determined by a qualified biologist; or 2. Treatment will be implemented outside the sensitive period of the species' life history (e.g., outside the breeding or nesting season) during which the species may be more susceptible to disturbance, or disturbance could result in loss of eggs or young. **B. Special-status Amphibians and/or Reptiles and/or Other Special-status Wildlife Species Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.** If significant impacts on special-status amphibians and/or reptiles and/or other wildlife species cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses of these species will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.	Prior to treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure	Timing/Schedule	Implementation Responsibility	Completion of Implementation
BIO-6	**Survey and Avoid Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats.** If it is determined during implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 that sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitats including riparian habitat, oak woodlands, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, may be present, then treatments will physically avoid the sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, if feasible. **A. Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present but Adverse Effects Can Be Avoided**. Avoiding impacts to these sensitive natural communities or sensitive habitats, including wetlands, would require the following measures: ▪ **Classify the Habitat/Community and Identify Boundaries.** Require a qualified biologist to identify sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats using the best means possible, including keying them out using the most current edition of A Manual of California Vegetation (including updated natural communities data at http://vegetation.cnps.org/), referring to relevant reports (e.g., reports found on the VegCAMP website), and/or conducting a wetland assessment to delineate the boundaries of Federally and State protected wetlands and other waters. ▪ **Establish Avoidance Buffers**. A qualified biologist will establish an avoidance buffer around the sensitive natural community or sensitive habitat, as follows: ○ State and Federally Protected Wetlands. Mark the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway). The appropriate size and shape of the buffer zone will be determined in coordination with the qualified biologist and will depend on the type of wetland present (e.g., seasonal wetland, wet meadow, freshwater marsh, vernal pool), the timing of treatment (e.g., wet or dry time of year), whether any special-status species may occupy the wetland and the species' vulnerability to the treatment activities, environmental conditions and terrain, and the treatment activity being implemented. Within this buffer, soil disturbance is prohibited (specifically, mechanical treatments, equipment and vehicle access or staging, and disposal of vegetation material). ○ Riparian Habitats. EID will notify CDFW pursuant to California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 prior to implementing any treatment activities in riparian habitats. Notification will identify the treatment activities, map the vegetation to be removed, identify the impact avoidance identification methods to be used (e.g., flagging), and identify appropriate protections for canopy retention erosion minimization. EID will implement permit conditions which may include, but are not limited to: 1. Retaining Native riparian vegetation to the extent practicable in a well distributed multi- storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of treatment activities. 2. Minimizing removal of large, native riparian hardwood trees (e.g., willow, ash, maple, oak, alder, sycamore, and cottonwood) to the extent feasible. 3. Limiting ground disturbance within riparian habitats to the minimum necessary to implement effective treatments. **B. Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats Are Present and Adverse Effects Cannot Be Avoided.** If significant impacts on sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized, EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses these habitats will be compensated. Refer to Mitigation Measure BIO-7.	Prior to and during treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	
BIO-7	**Compensate for Unavoidable Loss, Mortality, Injury, or Disturbance to Special-Status Plants and/or Wildlife and/or Sensitive Natural Communities and Other Sensitive Habitats if Applicable.** If significant impacts on special-status plants and/or wildlife and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, including riparian habitat, and Federal or State protected wetlands, among others, cannot feasibly be avoided or adequately minimized by implementing Mitigation Measures BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, and/or BIO-6 EID will prepare a Compensatory Mitigation Plan that identifies the residual significant impacts that require compensatory mitigation and describes the compensatory mitigation strategy being implemented and how significant, unavoidable losses or impacts to these special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be compensated. If it is determined that treatment activities would be beneficial to the affected species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats, no compensatory mitigation for loss of special-status species and/or sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitats will be required. EID in consultation with applicable agencies (e.g. USFWS, CDFW, USACE, etc.) will compensate for unavoidable, significant losses of special-status plant and/or wildlife species listed under ESA or CESA and loss of acreage or habitat function of sensitive natural communities and other sensitive habitat by one of the following: The plan may include one or more of the following: • Preserving and enhancing existing special-status plant populations and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat outside of the treatment area at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function; • Collecting seed (annual plant species) or transplantation (perennial plant species);	Prior to treatment activities	EID	

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure	Timing/Schedule	Implementation Responsibility	Completion of Implementation
	• Purchasing mitigation credits from a CDFW- or any other applicable agency approved conservation or mitigation bank at a sufficient ratio to offset the loss of acreage and habitat function; • Restoring or enhancing degraded habitats and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat in or near the program area so that they are made suitable to support special-status plant and/or wildlife species in the future; or Acquiring and/or protecting land that provides (or will provide in the case of restoration) habitat function for affected species and/or sensitive natural communities or other sensitive habitat that is at least equivalent to the habitat function removed or degraded as a result of the treatment.			
Cultural Resources				
CR-1	**Survey for Cultural Resources in Areas of Ground Disturbance.** EID will review existing information, if available, to and determine if there is potential for the presence of cultural resources in the treatment area. If existing information regarding the presence of cultural resources is not available, EID will require a cultural resources survey prior to treatment activities. The survey will cover areas subject to ground disturbance within the treatment site to identify known archaeological resources, if applicable, and historical and archaeological resources that may not have been previously identified. The survey will be led by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeologists and any built environment resources will be recorded by a qualified architectural historian. EID will prepare documentation of the survey, survey area, findings, and management recommendations for any identified resources. Cultural resources identified will be avoided, if feasible. When cultural resources cannot be avoided, EID will consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), if necessary, and any treatment/investigation determined necessary as a result of that consultation shall be completed before beginning ground disturbing activities.	Prior to treatment activities	EID	
CR-2	**Require Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training for Workers.** EID will implement a cultural resource awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and training will be provided by trained personnel. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations confidential and to stop work within 100 ft. of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites, basic identification of archaeological resources; potential presence and type of Native American and non-Native American resources potentially found; required procedures in the event of a discovery, proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains, and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM TCR-3.	Prior to treatment activities	EID	
CR-3	**Address Previously Undiscovered Historical and Archaeological Resources.** EID shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on undiscovered historical and archaeological resources. If buried or previously unidentified historical resources or archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, all work within a 100-foot radius of the find shall cease. EID shall retain a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards for Archaeologists to assess the discovery and recommend what, if any, further treatment or investigation is necessary for the find. Interested Native American Tribes will also be contacted. Any necessary treatment/investigation shall be developed with interested Native American Tribes providing recommendations and shall be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer and United States Forest Service, if necessary, and shall be completed before project activities continue in the vicinity of the find.	During treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	
CR-4	**Avoid Potential Effects on Undiscovered Burials.** EID shall implement the following measures to reduce or avoid impacts related to undiscovered burials. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC), if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, all potentially damaging ground-disturbance in the area of the burial and within a 100-foot radius, shall halt and the El Dorado County Coroner shall be notified immediately. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or State lands (CHSC Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, then EID shall ensure that the procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains contained in CHSC Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and Public Resources Code Section 5097 are followed. California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. If found on Federal lands, EID shall ensure that the procedures contained in Federal laws governing the disposition of Native American human remains be followed. Specifically, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Pub L. 101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048 requires Federal agencies and institutions that receive Federal funding to return Native American cultural items to lineal descendants and culturally affiliated Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Cultural items include human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act has established procedures for the inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal or Tribal lands, which includes consultation with potential lineal descendants or Tribal officials as part of their compliance responsibilities.	During treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	
	Geology and Soils			
GEO-1	**Prepare and Implement a Water Pollution Control Plan.**	Prior to and during treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure	Timing/Schedule	Implementation Responsibility	Completion of Implementation
	EID shall prepare and implement a water pollution control plan to prevent and control pollution and to minimize and control runoff and erosion. A copy of the water pollution control plan shall be kept with the treatment crew and modified as necessary to suit specific site conditions. The water pollution control plan shall identify the activities that may cause pollutant discharge (including sediment) during storms or strong wind events and best management practices (BMPs) that will be employed to control pollutant discharge. Techniques that will be identified and implemented to reduce the potential for runoff may include minimizing site disturbance, controlling water flow over the treatment site, stabilizing bare soil, and ensuring proper site cleanup. In addition, the water pollution control plan shall specify the erosion and sedimentation control measures to be implemented, which may include silt fences, staked straw bales/wattles, silt/sediment traps, geofabric, water bars, soil stabilizers, and re-seeding with native species and mulching to revegetate disturbed areas. If suitable vegetation cannot reasonably be expected to become established, non-erodible material will be used for such stabilization. The water pollution control plan shall also include measures for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures, and shall identify the types of materials used for equipment operation (including fuel and hydraulic fluids), and measures to prevent and materials available to clean up hazardous material and waste spills. The water pollution control plan shall also identify emergency procedures for responding to spills. The BMPs shall be clearly identified and maintained in good working condition throughout the treatment process.			
	Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
HAZ-1	**Implement Fire Safety Plan.** EID shall implement an up-to-date Fire Safety Plan during all treatment activities conducted under the program. The plan will describe the fire prevention process for treatment activities, weather conditions during which fire risk is elevated and all equipment operation and pile burning shall cease, equipment used to prevent fire and respond to a fire immediately, other measures taken to reduce fire risk, responsibilities of the work crews when conducting treatment activities, and compliance with El Dorado AQMD Rule 300 for pile burning activities where this rule is applicable.	Prior to and during treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors	
	Tribal Cultural Resources			
TCR-1	**Tribal Coordination Prior to Treatment Activities.** The District shall contact interested Tribal representatives with information regarding a proposed treatment area corridor a minimum of 45-days prior to conducting treatment activities. If no response is provided from interested Tribal representatives within 30-days, the District will proceed with treatment activities within the identified area. If Tribal representatives provide information demonstrating the significance of the area and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the treatment area corridor is sensitive for the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), the District shall implement TCR-2 in consultation with interested Tribal representatives.	Minimum of 45 days prior to treatment activities	EID, and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative	
TCR-2	**Implement Best Management Practices to Reduce or Avoid Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR).** The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. If interested Native American Tribe(s) provide information demonstrating the significance of the project site and substantial evidence supporting the determination that the site is highly sensitive for TCRs, the District will conduct a site visit with Tribal Representatives to evaluate the potential for TCRs at the project site. If Tribal Representatives and the District determine the site is sensitive for TCRs and that the proposed project may have a significant impact on TCRs, the District, in consultation with Tribal Representatives or others, will develop and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or avoid impacts on TCRs. BMPs may include, but are not limited to: 1) modify the proposed project to preserve the TCRs in place, 2) establish exclusion zones and/or minimize work activities in proximity to TCRs, 3) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to observe and inspect the project site during initial ground disturbing activities, 4) prepare a TCR awareness brochure and provide TCR training to construction personnel, 5) provide notice at least seven days prior to the start of the project to invite Tribal Representatives to provide training of construction personnel involved in project implementation.	Prior to and during treatment activities	EID, and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative	
TCR-3	**Conduct Pre-treatment Cultural Resource Awareness and Sensitivity Training.** EID will implement a TCR awareness and sensitivity training program for crew members and contractors prior to beginning treatment-related ground-disturbing activities. EID will have a qualified cultural resource specialist prepare cultural resource training materials and trained personnel will provide training. If requested by a culturally affiliated Tribe, the training presentation will be developed in consultation with Tribal representatives and Tribal representatives will be invited to participate in the training. Participants shall sign a form acknowledging that they have received the training and agree to keep resource locations confidential and to stop work within 100 ft of any unanticipated discovery. Topics to be addressed in training sessions will include but are not limited to regulations protecting cultural resources, including archaeological sites and TCRs; basic identification of archaeological resources and potential TCRs and proper discovery protocols; the potential presence and type of Native American resources potentially found during construction or other activities; required procedures in the event of a discovery; proper behavior in the presence of sacred remains and human remains; and necessary reporting protocols. Written materials will be provided to trained personnel, as appropriate. This training may be conducted in coordination with cultural resource training required in MM CR-2.	Prior to treatment activities	EID	
TCR-4	**Address Previously Undiscovered Tribal Cultural Resources.** The District shall implement the following measure to reduce or avoid impacts and address the evaluation and treatment of inadvertent/unanticipated discoveries of potential TCRs during the project's ground disturbing activities. If any suspected TCRs are discovered during ground disturbing construction activities, all work shall cease within the immediate vicinity of the discovery, or an agreed upon distance based on the project area and	Prior to treatment activities	EID and its treatment contractors, Tribal representative	

Mitigation Number	Mitigation Measure	Timing/Schedule	Implementation Responsibility	Completion of Implementation
	nature of the discovery. The District shall invite a Tribal Representative from culturally affiliated tribes to visit the site and examine the discovery to determine whether or not the discovery represents a TCR (PRC §21074). Tribal Representatives shall have 48 hours to respond to the District's notification and schedule a site visit. If the discovery represents a TCR, The District will work with Tribal Representatives or others to develop recommendations for culturally-appropriate treatment. The contractor shall implement any measures determined by the District to be necessary. Work at the discovery location will not resume until the agreed upon treatment has been implemented to the satisfaction of the District.			